A MULTIDIMENSIONAL PERSONALITY STUDY OF MALE TRANSVESTITE HOMOSEXUALS AND MALE HOMOSEXUALS

STANLEY RABINOWITZ

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ABSTRACT

A sample of 12 males, 7 transvestites and 5 homosexuals, obtained mainly from a non-psychiatric population underwent a variety of tests in order to investigate:

(1) Early developmental patterns (through the use of an unstructured clinical interview, an Interview Schedule of Money and Primrose 1969 and a questionnaire of early childhood relationships of Evans 1969);

(2) The phenomenon of alienation (through the use of Rotter's I-E scale 1966 and Nettler's Alienation Scale 1957);

(3) The amount of heterosexual activity (through the use of Bentler's Heterosexual Behaviour Assessment Questionnaire 1968); and

(4) Personality dynamics (through the use of the Rorschach, MMPI and CPI).

Mention should be made that early developmental patterns were studied only with the transvestite sample.

A multi-dimensional approach was used which aimed at obtaining a comprehensive, overall picture of personality. No significant differences were obtained between the groups on the tests measuring alienation and heterosexual activity. However on all the tests of personality the transvestite sample clearly showed themselves to be more psychologically and socially disturbed than did the homosexuals. The grossly retarded personalities of the transvestites was assumed to have been a result of their grossly disturbed early developmental patterns especially their pathologically dependent relationship with their mothers. A schizophrenic process was clearly evident in the transvestite sample, but was markedly absent from the homosexual sample.

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SUMMARY

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Introduction:

Many investigators provide varying definitions for the sexual deviancy of transvestism. While one group of researchers (e.g. Bakwin, 1960; Bakwin and Bakwin, 1966; Taylor and McLachlan, 1960) regard transvestism simply as repeated cross-dressing, others (Kinsey in Don, 1963; Lukianowicz, 1959) include in the above definition the fact that the transvestite desires to be socially accepted in female clothes. Another group of researchers (Stoller, 1970; 1971 and others) believe that transvestism is repeated cross-dressing coupled with sexual gratification from wearing female clothes, thus ascribing to the belief in the link between transvestism and fetishism. Two criticisms of the link between transvestism and fetishism concerns the question as to whether one part of the woman's clothing sexually arouses the transvestite or whether it is all the female clothing and, secondly, whether the mere thought of becoming female is strong enough to sexually arouse the transvestite, rather than any part of his specific female garments.

While certain investigators have not differentiated between transvestism and transsexualism, others have provided certain theoretical distinguishing features. One group (e.g. Lukianowicz, 1959) regard the difference in terms of the strength of desire to become female, the transsexual having a stronger desire for, and preference for, the adoption of the psychological identity of the female. Stoller (1968a; 1968b; 1971) believes in five distinguishing features between the two deviations: (1) While the transsexual regards himself as a female in a man's body, obtains no sexual gratification from his genitals, this is not the case with the transvestite; (2) The transvestite obtains fetishistic pleasure from cross-dressing, while this is not the case with the transsexual; (3) The transsexual is homosexually orientated, while the transvestite is heterosexually orientated; (4) The transvestite cross-dresses for a shorter period of time than does the transsexual; (5) Finally, in terms of

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the early development of the deviancy, the transsexual develops his deviancy at a far earlier stage than does the transvestite.

The link between homosexuality and transvestism has been supported by some investigators (e.g. Don, 1963) while others have challenged such a relationship (e.g. Stoller, 1968a). Homosexuality per se has been studied by many researchers. An extremely neat explanation and differentiation between the various types of homosexuality has been provided by Clifford (1969), who subdivides homosexuality into five meaningful subgroups. Transvestism's relationship with other sexual deviations has been carefully looked at by many researchers, particularly transvestism's link with fetishism (e.g., Lukianowicz, 1959; Bakwin and Bakwin, 1966).

The etiological concomitants of transvestism and transsexualism have been widely studied and many explanations have been provided. Those people considering the psychological conditioning hypothesis (Taylor and McLachlan, 1964; Lukianowicz, 1959) believe that cross-dressing behaviour is either contiguous upon a pleasurable stimulus (a parental figure, particularly the mother) or upon a traumatic stimulus (parental rejection) in which the child directs his resentment against his parents and his whole male identity. The psychoanalytic viewpoint for the cause of transvestism (e.g., Fenichel, 1945 in Don, 1963) adheres to the belief that the transvestism serves as a means through which the child overcomes his castration anxiety, since by dressing as a woman, he is able to create a phallic woman with whom he can identify. A criticism of the psychoanalytic approach lies in the fact that it is too broad and all-encompassing an explanation, which does not really differentiate between the various manifested forms of transvestism.

Other etiological explanations include the view that the transvestite has either an erotic attraction towards the

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opposite sex with whom he over-identifies, or develops a violent reaction against his own sex. The role of the mother in the etiology of the deviancy has been carefully discussed by Stoller. He believes that the family of the transvestite comprises of a strong, domineering mother and a weak, passive, distant and ineffectual father. He differentiates the mother of the homosexual and transvestite from the mother of the transsexual in terms of the fact that the mother of the transsexual gives less ambivalently than does the mother of the transvestite (and homosexual). Stoller in his various articles regards the transvestite mother as being bisexually orientated. Alienation has also been regarded as an important variable in the cause of transvestism (e.g., Rubins, 1969). However, it is in no way clear whether the phenomenon of alienation is a cause of transvestism, or merely an artifact of it.

The present study attempted to avoid as much as possible the shortcomings encompassed in the various approaches to transvestism already outlined. Erik Erikson's developmental model was used as a backdrop for the study. Utilizing such an approach provided a logical, sequential model for viewing development, and also served as a guide to observing the effects early developmental patterns had on the subsequent personality. Such an approach has another advantage in the sense that it has avoided the broad, all-encompassing approach of the psychoanalytic theoretical model.

In terms of theoretical orientations, this study used both idiographic and nomothetic approaches, in order to build up a comprehensive picture of the subjects' personalities. Statistical procedures were combined with qualitative, structural devices, so that the unique and general aspects of the person were interwoven in building up a comprehensive and detailed picture. Although not clearly either inductive or deductive in orientation, this

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research project leaned more towards an inductive stance. However, in terms of forming hypotheses for the present study, it was vaguely assumed that the transvestite S's performances would be more pathological than the performances of the homosexual S's.

Information regarding the early developmental patterns of behaviour for the transvestites was obtained by use of an unstructured clinical interview, a semi-structured Interview Schedule of Money and Primrose (in Green and Money, 1969) and Evans' Questionnaire (Evans, 1969). These tests provided a detailed analysis of the early developmental patterns for the transvestite S's. Heterosexual behaviour in the two groups was measured by means of the Heterosexual Behaviour Assessment Questionnaire of Bentler (1968). Personality was measured by means of two approaches, the quasi-analytical Rorschach Inkblot Test, one of the most popular projective tests, and by use of psychometric tests - the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and the California Personality Inventory. The phenomenon of alienation regarded by Rubins (1969) and Cloward (1959) as important in the development of transvestism, was measured by means of Nettler's Alienation Scale (Nettler, 1957) and Rotter's I-E Scale (Rotter, 1966). All these measures helped to build up a comprehensive overall picture of the two groups.

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Method:

The sample in the present study consisted of twelve unmarried males, 7 transvestites and 5 homosexuals between the ages of 17 and 26, with the mean age in years and months being 22.1 for the transvestites and 22.8 for the homosexuals. As far as education was concerned, the mean educational level for the homosexuals was Standard Ten, while for the transvestites it was Standard Eight.

All the S's (with the exception of one) were drawn from a non-psychiatric population. Transvestites in the present

study fulfilled three basic criteria:

(1) They were all homosexually orientated males;

(2) who cross-dressed; and

(3) held a desire to be regarded and accepted as female in their society.

As has already been mentioned, early developmental patterns were studied for the transvestite sample by means of the unstructured clinical interview, the semi-structured Interview Schedule (Money and Primrose, 1969) and through the early developmental questionnaire of Evans, 1969. It should be noted that early developmental patterns were only studied in the transvestite sample. Heterosexual behaviour was compared between the groups by means of a t-test, while the homogeneity of sexual behaviour was calculated by means of a heterogeneity function (Hall, 1969).

Differences between the means on Rotter's I-E Scale were measured by means of a t-test, while for Nettler's Alienation Scale values were assigned on a scale 1 to 4 for each of the possible answers for each question, and sets of scores were compared for each group by means of a t-test. The two psychometric tests, the MMPI and the CPI were completed by both groups, and were analysed both individually and comparatively. The Rorschach Test was administered individually to each of the subjects, and scoring was calculated according to the scoring procedure of Klopfer et al 1954. Individual and group Rorschach protocols were carefully analysed.

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Results and Discussion:

Before discussing the personality test results in detail, mention should first be made about the results of the heterosexual assessment questionnaire and the degree of alienation found in the two groups. On both these criteria no significant differences were found between the transvestite and homosexual groups. The insignificant heterosexual behaviour results suggest that the personality differences

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between the groups were independent of the amount of heterosexual activity engaged in by them. Although the insignificant differences between the groups on the alienation measures do not necessarily disprove Rubins' (1969) theory that alienation is an etiological factor in the development of transvestism, a comparison with a heterosexual sample should have been carried out in order that a more meaningful comparison could have been made.

Two basic approaches were made use of in the present study, in order to study the personalities of the two groups:-

(1) A structural approach was made use of whereby certain structural features for each of the subjects on the personality tests were carefully analysed;

(2) A mean approach was used, in which mean scores (or ratios) for each subject on each of the personality tests were calculated, and the two groups were then statistically compared.

The subjects' Rorschach protocols yielded interesting results. While the transvestite's psychogram showed bulking of responses to the right side (indicating that they were reacting to environmental stimuli as it came to them without restructuring it in terms of their own needs), the homosexual's responses bulked to the left of the psychogram (indicating that they were more dependent on their own needs and experience). The transvestite's Rorschach protocols indicated a low level of ego functioning, a low level of emotional integration, a weak control over emotionality and ruling by immediate gratification. The homosexual's responses, on the other hand, indicated far more stability - a high level of ego functioning, a high level of emotional integration and a good tie with external reality. In terms of affectional needs, while the transvestites showed an overdeveloped need for affection so strong that if often threatened to envelop their personality, the homosexuals had a far more integrated need for affection within their personality. Location scores

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seemed to show that the transvestites were decidedly more pathological than the homosexuals. Their generally large number of DW responses, coupled with their mean W:M ratio of 6.3:1.6, indicated a negative sign, the former often suggesting a schizophrenic process, while the latter indicated a low production within the personality. Furthermore, the transvestites overstress of d% (included in which were many de and di responses) suggested that they desired to cling onto small areas of the blot for fear of losing their stability should they depart from them. The location scores for the homosexual sample, on the other hand, indicated a high aspiration level but with nothing really substantial to back it up. Although they did produce many DW responses, there were no other signs in their protocols to suggest schizophrenia. Note should also be taken of the normal production of d responses produced by the homosexuals in contrast to the overdeveloped d responses of the transvestites. Finally, mention should be made of the fact that the transvestites produced double the amount of female M responses than did the homosexual sample.

The MMPI of the transvestites showed a general elevation of scales 8, 9 and 7, both individually and in terms of the group. Elevation of these scales, coupled with an elevated F scale, does seem to point to a schizophrenic process involved. In the homosexual sample there was no evidence in terms of individual subjects or the group to suggest a psychotic process. Another interesting feature was the elevation of the Pd scale (4) for the transvestite sample which was absent from the MMPI results of the homosexual sample. However, a clear-cut diagnosis of psychopathy seems dubious since the transvestites' asocial behaviour should be considered as a possible cause for elevation of their Pd scales. Although the homosexuals seemed to have elevated Ma scales, their elevated D and Hy scales seemed to suggest a neurotic, rather than a schizophrenic process involved. Certain similar configurational patterns to

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Manosevitz's study (Manosevitz, 1970) were found in the MMPI profiles of the homosexual sample in the present study.

A look at their CPI profiles indicated far more adequate and adjusted responses, both interpersonally and intrapersonally in the homosexual sample. Interpersonally, their CPI profiles indicated that the homosexuals were far more spontaneous, sociable and self-accepting than were the transvestites. Intrapersonally, the homosexuals seemed to be far more responsible, energetic, resourceful and conscientious than the transvestites, who tended to be generally impulsive and egocentric. Achievement motivation seemed far stronger in the homosexual than in the transvestite sample. Finally both groups, both individually and in terms of the group, produced elevated Fe responses with the transvestites' production being higher than the homosexuals. This should be regarded as an important fact since it may provide one with some indication of the predictive value of this scale in differentiating homosexuals from transvestites, or it may predict different grades of sexual identity.

The results of the findings in the present study suggested a failure on the part of the transvestites of passing effectively through the first five developmental stages of Erikson. This seems to have resulted in their immature, underdeveloped sense of identity. Evidence supporting this were: (1) A low ego strength, which in their Rorschach protocols were substantiated by their lack of M responses; their M:FM ratio with FM>M; the general bulking of their responses to the right side of the psychogram; their large number of F responses, associated with a lack of M responses, but with colour and shading responses appearing freely (Klopfer, 1954). Their poor ego strength was also manifested interpersonally, as seen in their CPI profiles which indicated interpersonal and intrapersonal inadequacy. (2) Overdeveloped affectional needs. Indicants of overdeveloped affectional needs were, (according to Klopfer, 1954) their large number of Fc responses; their

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F:FK + Fc ratio; and their (Fc + c + c'):(FC + CF + C) ratio. These ratios suggested a rather primitive, infantile way of seeking affection, relying heavily on the affectional reactions of others. (3) A weak control over emotionality. This was exhibited in their Rorschach protocols and which manifested itself in their FC:CF + C ratio: their M:FM ratio, and in the poor quality of their colour responses (Klopfer, 1954). Furthermore, their weak control of emotionality was also substantiated by their intrapersonal inadequacy and impulsivity found in their CPI profiles, which showed up in their low Re, Soc, Sc, To and Cm scales (Gough, 1957). Impulsivity and general lack of emotional control was also seen through their elevated Pd scale on the MMPI, and also from the combined elevated Sc and Pd scales which are, according to Dahlstrom and Welsh, 1965, associated with impulsivity and unpredictability.

The personality test results for the homosexuals differed markedly from those of the transvestites. The Rorschach results for the homosexuals indicated (1) that they were generally well balanced and well adjusted emotionally (substantiated by their sum C ratio and their percentage of responses to cards 8, 9 and 10); (2) they possessed a large degree of inner resources (reflected in their M:FM and M:FM + m ratios); and (3) they had a well integrated need for affection (confirmed by their FK + Fc : F ratio). The MMPI profiles of the homosexuals tended to be far less pathological than those of the transvestites, with general elevation of scales on the neurotic side of the profile. Finally, their CPI profiles indicated general adequate interpersonal and intrapersonal adjustments, and a fair level of achievement potential.

A case for schizophrenia can also be deduced from the transvestite results in this study. This seems substantiated by: their low level of ego functioning; their pathologically overdeveloped affectional needs, suggestive

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of an affective disorder; a weakness in their contact with reality (seen from their Rorschach protocols in their large number of DW responses); and in their over-emphasis of di responses. Some type of schizophrenic process was also clearly confirmed in their MMPI profiles reflected in their elevated Sc, Ma, Pt (and to a lesser extent their Pa) scales, coupled with their grossly elevated F scale. Although their CPI profiles per se did not directly confirm a schizophrenic process, the transvestites' general interpersonal and intrapersonal inadequacy, coupled with their low achievement level seems to further substantiate the case for a schizophrenic process involved.

Conclusion:

Two general conclusions seem to have emerged from the results of the personality tests for the transvestites. Their Rorschach protocols, plus the MMPI profiles, indicated that a schizophrenic process was in operation. As has already been mentioned, examples of indicators of schizophrenia on the Rorschach included: a small number of M responses; a fairly high percentage of DW responses; an extreme overstress of Fc responses which may suggest an affective disorder present; and an overstress of d responses included in which were many di responses. The MMPI scales for the transvestites which suggested schizophrenia were: elevation of their Sc, Ma, Pt (and to a lesser extent their Pa scales) coupled with the gross elevation of their F scale. Although schizophrenia per se cannot be deduced from the results of the CPI since it measures essentially non-psychiatric variables, the general interpersonal and intrapersonal inadequacy of the transvestites coupled with their general apathy and low achievement and intellectual level, seems to have supplemented the findings of the Rorschach and MMPI in predicting schizophrenia.

Although psychopathy was clearly evident from the MMPI profiles of many of the transvestites' individual and

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group profiles (which was also to a certain extent supplemented by their CPI results) the fact that the transvestites engaged in such asocial activities through their transvestic behaviour, makes one sceptical about accepting such a diagnosis. Furthermore, a schizophrenic process seemed to come out far stronger on all the personality tests than did a psychopathic process.

The personality profiles of the homosexuals showed little signs of psychopathology. Their Rorschach protocols indicated a fair degree of inner resources and a generally high level of ego functioning. Their MMPI profiles showed elevation of the neurotic scales, with none of their psychotic scales elevated (with the exception of a slight elevation of their Ma scales). Their CPI profiles indicated general interpersonal and intrapersonal adequacy, a fair level of achievement potential and intellectual efficiency. Generally, no signs of severe psychopathology seemed indicated from their personality test results.

Far-reaching implications can be deduced from the results of this study. The psychometric tests which indicated that a schizophrenic-like process was involved in the transvestite sample should be repeated on a larger sample. If such a future study yields similar findings to the present study, this would be important both for our understanding of transvestism and also in pointing out the value of using the small-sample structural approach. Further research should also be undertaken looking at the Mf scale of the MMPI, and the Fe scale of the CPI as predictors of homosexuality and transvestism in particular, and degrees of sexuality generally. Insofar as the Rorschach is concerned, further research should definitely be undertaken studying the amount of female Rorschach M responses used by transvestites, homosexuals and various other types of sexual deviants.

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INTRODUCTION

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HUMAN SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR - TWO CONTRASTING APPROACHES

Before a synopsis is given of deviant sexual behaviour - transvestism, transsexualism and homosexuality in particular - it is of importance for one to consider the various approaches taken by researchers in their understanding of human sexuality.

On the one hand, researchers in the one school (e.g. Diamond, 1965) believe that man is invested with a particular sex within which he develops. This group, in essence, believe that the biological (constitutional) factors are of fundamental importance in the development of human sexuality. In contrast, the other viewpoint looks at psychosexual maturation as developing from a neutral, rather than a sexual base. This school thus looks at critical periods, imprinting, and different rearing patterns as being of important significance in the development of human sexuality. They adhere to the belief that the differences between the sexes are attributed to various environmental (and cultural) impositions on the human organism during the early period of its life.

Knowledge of these two approaches are essential for our understanding of deviant sexuality generally and, in particular, in our grasping of the results of the present research project.

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DEVIANT HUMAN SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR:

Most investigators seem to concur with one another in their definitions of deviant human sexuality. Cameron (1963) regards deviant sexuality as patterns of sex behaviour which do not culminate in heterosexual intercourse when this outcome is permissible and objectively possible. While Suinn (1970) agrees with the former definition, he goes a step further, describing three specific sexual aberrations:

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(1) Sexual deviations in the object of choice. Sexual deviations falling into this category would include homosexuality and fetishism;

(2) Deviations in the sexual act which include such deviations as sadism, exhibitionism and transvestism;

(3) Deviations in the degree of sexual desire which includes deviations such as frigidity, impotence and nymphomania.

As has previously been mentioned, certain investigators acknowledge the essential importance of learning as instrumental in the development of human sexual behaviour. Learning is essentially linked to the culture in which a person lives and thus social acceptance of sexual behaviour varies to a large extent from culture to culture and from time to time within the specific culture. Thus whether or not a specific behaviour has been classed as deviant is dependent upon the particular culture in which the behaviour is carried out.

While a great deal has been written about the cause of specific types of sexual maladjustments, very little theorizing has been undertaken to try to explain the causal factors involved in deviant human sexuality generally. One of the best explanations has been provided by Suinn (1970). He lists three reasons for the development of deviant human sexuality:

(1) Retarded social development. Whereas others have matured through satisfactory contacts with the opposite sex, the deviant has never developed the confidence to interact with others;

(2) Strong feelings of personal inadequacy and unattractiveness compound his fear of being humiliated in heterosexual relationships.

(3) Unsatisfactory parental relationships. This factor seems to be one of the key features involved in most sexual deviations, especially in transvestism and homosexuality.

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TRANSVESTISM, TRANSSEXUALISM AND HOMOSEXUALITY - VARIOUS THEORETICAL EXPOSITIONS

TRANSVESTISM

There are a number of ways in which this deviation can be viewed. Firstly, there are those groups of investigators (e.g. Bakwin, 1960; Bakwin and Bakwin, 1966; Taylor and McLachlan, 1960, 1964) who look at transvestism as persons who repeatedly put on the clothes of the opposite sex. Secondly, there are certain investigators (Kinsey in Don, 1963; Lukianowicz, 1959) who view the deviation as frequent cross-dressing behaviour coupled with an intense desire to be socially accepted as a member of the opposite sex. An important criticism of these two somewhat simplistic models of viewing transvestism is the fact that they fail to consider other essential features involved, such as the degree of homosexuality or heterosexuality present, or how the transvestites themselves regard their sexual orientation phenomenologically.

Finally, there are those investigators (Cameron, 1963; Stoller, 1970, 1971) who look at transvestism as repeated cross-dressing behaviour coupled with sexual gratification from wearing the clothes of the opposite sex. Cameron (1963) believes that in this deviation gratification is obtained, or identification with the opposite sex is symbolized by wearing the clothes of the opposite sex. Cameron (1963) mentions the link between transvestism and fetishism and stresses that the transvestite achieves full potency only through wearing some item of a woman's apparel. This linkage of transvestism with fetishism is shared by many researchers including Arieti (1959); Comfort (1963); Stoller (1968a, 1971); Ullman and Krasner (1969).

Stoller's work in the field of transvestism (and transsexualism) should at this stage be elaborated upon. Stoller (1968a) defines male transvestism as completely pleasurable: "It is fetishistic, intermittent cross-dressing

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in a biologically normal male who does not question that he is a male - that is, the possessor of a penis." Stoller's definition of the term transvestism subscribes to the belief that the transvestite becomes sexually excited when putting on women's garments, while neither transsexuals nor effeminate homosexuals become sexually aroused by donning women's garments. Stoller differentiates between two forms of transvestites, the first type having a fetishistic interest in clothes of the female, with the gradual emergence over the years of a non-erotic desire to sense himself intermittently as a woman (with a penis) and to pass for one. This first type of transvestite in fact obtains pleasure out of looking at himself as a phallic woman. Secondly, Stoller points to the intermittent cross-dresser who considers himself a transvestite but who emphasizes the fact that he is always masculine. This transvestite does not want to look, feel, or pass for a woman. This man gets very excited sexually by intermittently donning women's clothes. In one respect, however, these two types of transvestites are very much alike - they are both heterosexually orientated.

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TRANSVESTISM AND TRANSSEXUALISM

Different investigators give varying interpretations as to the distinction between these two deviations. Some researchers (Lukianowicz, 1959; Pauly, 1965; Hoenig, 1970) look at the difference in terms of the intensity of the desire to become female. Lukianowicz (1959) states that all transsexuals are homosexuals who have the morbid desire to be a woman - an urge to have a sex change operation. Pauly (1965) looks at transsexualism as a dramatic and esoteric disorder of gender misidentification which is characterized by a life-long preference for the feminine role based on the conviction of belonging to the female sex. He hates his penis and has an intense and genuine desire to be transformed into a woman. Hoenig (1970) believes that transsexuals, although physically normal, are nevertheless convinced that

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they are inwardly really persons of the opposite sex. They regard themselves as female pursuing their aim vigorously, and the thought of being female dominates their whole being to the point that it affects their whole life.

Other investigators agree with the approach of the above group but add further factors of importance. Bakwin (1960) regards the term transvestism as a sexual deviation in which individuals repeatedly dress up in the clothing of the opposite sex, while sexual inversion is in Bakwin's eyes a much broader term and refers to "the identification with and adoption of the psychological identity of the opposite sex" (Brown, 1959 in Bakwin, 1960).

Finally, Stoller (1968a, 1968b, 1971) provides various points which he regards as clearly distinguishing these two deviations:

(1) The transsexual, unlike the transvestite, regards himself as a female in a man's body; he hates his penis, gets no sexual pleasure out of using it, wants to be castrated and wishes to be transformed into a woman.

(2) While the transvestite obtains definite sexual excitement out of putting on female attire, this is not the case with the transsexual who obtains no fetishistic pleasure out of cross-dressing.

(3) In terms of his sexual orientation, Stoller points out that the transvestite is heterosexual in object choice while the transsexual is homosexual in orientation. Stoller adds that it would seem that the transvestite comes to terms with his homosexual needs while maintaining a certain amount of heterosexuality made possible by his transvestism, while the transsexual avoids the accusation of being homosexual by saying that he is a "woman" who loves men.

(4) Another distinguishing feature which Stoller points out concerns the amount of cross-dressing carried out by the two groups. Whereas the transvestite alternates

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between his male and female identification, the transsexual does not. He regards himself as female, dons female clothes continually in his daily life and does not use the female clothes for sexual arousal as the transvestite does.

(5) A final distinguishing feature pointed out by Stoller is related to the time of the deviation in early childhood. While transsexualism shows itself in earliest childhood and is not preceded by a period of masculinity, transvestism occurs at a later period in the child's life often after masculinity has been developed.

TRANSVESTISM, TRANSSEXUALISM AND HOMOSEXUALITY

Homosexuality can be defined as a sexual deviation in which the sexual partner of choice is the same sex as the chooser. However, the term homosexuality is a term which has often been used far too loosely. It is therefore of particular importance when certain investigators (e.g. Clifford, 1969) try to subdivide homosexuals into various sub-groups. Firstly, there is the shy, immature man who is too afraid and inadequate to approach women and is thus driven to becoming homosexual through his own inadequacies. Secondly, Clifford talks of the neurotic homosexual who has a compulsive, overwhelming urge to have sexual relations with other men. Homosexuality to him, in fact, becomes a neurosis. Thirdly, Clifford mentions homosexuality triggered off through deprivation (for example, in prisons). Next, there is the bisexual who is partially developed hetero-sexually with sufficient homosexual residue to prevent normal behaviour. Finally, Clifford mentions the homosexual whose inversion penetrates his whole body.

Evans (1969) classifies homosexuals in terms of the amount of homosexuality and heterosexuality they have engaged in. Thus, Evans would classify the homosexual in terms of:

(1) whether he is exclusively homosexual;

(2) whether he has had heterosexual experience and, if so how much?

(3) whether he is inactive sexually at present, though homosexually orientated.

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A look at the relationship between transvestism and homosexuality reveals two definite schools of thought. The one group (e.g. Gutheil, 1954; Lukianowicz, 1959; Don, 1963; Cameron, 1963; Rubenstein, 1964; Storr, 1970) believe that there may be some sort of relationship between the two deviations. Rubenstein (1964) expounds the viewpoint that transvestism can in fact either be overtly homosexual or it need not necessarily show any trace of overt homosexuality or even conscious homosexual tendencies. Rubenstein therefore divides transvestites into the homosexual type and the non-homosexual type transvestite. Don (1963) is far more definite in his attitude. He states that the two pathologies may not be as differentiated as was at first thought. He concludes that a causal association may exist between these conditions and the manifestations of each perversion may be a question of degree and not of real difference. Storr (1970) believes that a paradoxical effect of identification with one's own sex is the attempt to identify with the opposite sex. Storr (1970) elaborates: In homosexual men the fear of women is usually strong enough to forbid identification with them; but transvestites who, Storr believes, are half way between homosexuality and heterosexuality, exhibit identification with the opposite sex in a clear-cut, definite form. Transvestites do not regard themselves as men and believe they can only be recognized if they dress up as women in which case they feel accepted and admired.

Certain other researchers (Holeman and Winokur, 1965; Simon, 1967; Buckner and Taylor, 1970; Stoller, 1968a, 1968b, 1971) believe that there are clear distinctions between transvestism and homosexuality. For Stoller, for example, transvestism is a heterosexual deviation in which the persons obtain sexual pleasure out of intermittently dressing up in the clothes of the opposite sex. Transvestism he regards as completely different from the effeminate homosexual in that the transvestite has a preference for heterosexual intercourse

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(not homosexual as in the case with the effeminate homosexual) and derives fetishistic pleasure from cross-dressing, which is not the case with the effeminate homosexual. A further distinction which Stoller (1971) draws between these two deviations is that the effeminate homosexual is not trying to be feminine, but effeminate, while this is not the case with the transvestite who tries to become as feminine as possible especially when engaging in heterosexual intercourse.

TRANSVESTISM: ITS RELATION TO OTHER SEXUAL DEVIATIONS

When considering the relationship between transvestism and other sexual deviations, the deviation that comes to mind most strongly is that of fetishism. This is especially so if one's definition of transvestism includes the belief that the transvestite gains sexual gratification through his cross-dressing.

Various investigators have differing views on this subject. Bakwin, Lukianowicz (1959); Bakwin and Bakwin (1966); Stoller (1968a, 1968b, 1971); Ullman and Krasner (1969) point out the similarity between these two deviations. These investigators believe that because in transvestism the person obtains sexual gratification from wearing female clothes, there must be a linkage between these two phenomena. Ullman and Krasner (1969) argue that the transvestite has come to associate a particular stimulus with sexual activity and stimulation. They conclude that the transvestite fits the definition of a fetishist in that he, for whatever reason, achieves sexual arousal under circumstances which include dressing in female attire. Stoller (1971) has recently emphasized the close linkage even more strongly when he calls transvestites fetishistic cross-dressers.

Other researchers do not subscribe to the belief that there is such a close relationship between these two conditions. Taylor and McLachlan (1962), for example,

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believe that sexual stimulation does not necessarily have to follow the cross-dressing in the transvestite. These investigators distinguish fetishism from transvestism in terms of the degree of cross-dressing and vicarious sexual satisfaction obtained from the cross-dressing behaviour.

Before discussing the relationship transvestism has with other sexual deviations, a word from Arieti (1959) who points out the similarity and the differences between the two deviations. The similarity lies in the fact that both utilize articles of clothing of the opposite sex, the fetish having no demands on its own. The difference for Arieti concerns the fact that with the fetishist the object plays a part in symbolic displacement, while in transvestism it acquires significance primarily when brought into direct contact with the person's body.

Two investigators who have linked up transvestism with the sadomasochistic dimension are Bakwin (1960) and Stoller (1970). Bakwin (1960) looking at transvestism in children found in his sample many cases of transvestism associated with sadomasochism. Bakwin explains: The masochistic male wishes to be identified as a female so that he can be subjugated as males might, conceivably, subjugate females. Stoller's paper on "Pornography and Perversion" (1970) lists four reasons why he contends that transvestism is related to sadism:

(1) Conversion of a sense of being damaged and inferior into exhibitionistic fantasies;

(2) Self realization of the gradual self-conscious creation of a fully evolved "female" role;

(3) Fantasies of actual revenge against women;

(4) Identifying in the pornography and other fantasy life not only with the humiliated male but also the masterful aggressor, the phallic woman.

Mention has been made in the literature of the association between transvestism and fetishism on the one hand,

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and masochism and transsexualism on the other (Lukianowicz, 1959). However, the relationship between these two sets of phenomena is obscure. As Marks and Gelder (1967) comment: "The symptoms may all have a common origin, or some may be the secondary consequences of other more primary symptoms."

Before concluding this section a word must be mentioned about exhibitionism and transvestism. Lukianowicz (1959) explains that the exhibitionistic behaviour in the transvestites can be seen when one considers their intense desire to be seen in public wearing female clothing, their wearing of over-elaborate, ostentatious female clothes and jewellery and in their striving to perform the stereotype of a woman's type of occupation. All these factors, Lukianowicz believes, may strengthen the relationship between these two sexual deviations.

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ETIOLOGICAL VIEWPOINTS

(A) SEXUAL DEVIATIONS IN GENERAL:

Certain views have been expressed trying to explain certain general common denominators involved in the cause of sexual pathology in general. The viewpoints of two investigators will briefly be mentioned.

Rubins (1969) believes that where there is a disturbance of sexual function, there are disturbances in other areas of living and that correlations can be made between fluctuations in the perverse activity and changes in dynamic personality factors. Rubins then goes on to suggest that a sexual perversion is something that precedes a fully blown psychosis. He elaborates: The successful perversion permits the avoidance of a fully blown psychosis by helping to patch up flaws in the developing reality sense. Such psychic mechanisms as denial, omnipotence and identification, all result in the splitting of the ego whereby one part is in good relationship with reality and another adopts a denial of reality (through the particular sexual perversion).

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Suinn (1970) lists three causes in the development of deviant sexual behaviour in general. Firstly, he mentions the retarded social development of the deviant. He emphasizes the fact that the deviant unlike the normal heterosexual who has mastered through satisfactory contacts with the opposite sex, has never developed the confidence to interact with others. Secondly, Suinn talks of the strong feelings of personal inadequacy and unattractiveness of the deviant which makes him feel that he will be humiliated in heterosexual relationships. Finally, Suinn attributes an unsatisfactory parental relation as a common pattern in the development of sexual deviancy.

(B) TRANSVESTISM AND TRANSSEXUALISM

(1) Psychological Conditioning Hypotheses

Investigators who believe in the conditioning hypothesis essentially are divided into two groups. Some believe that the cross-dressing is contiguous with a pleasurable stimulus, while others expound the view that the cross-dressing is associated with traumatizing factors.

Taylor and McLachlan (1964); Brown in Bakwin and Bakwin (1966) believe that the desire to please the dominant parental figure and the rewarding responses from the person are primary reinforcing agents in the learning process. The child at an early age thus becomes conditioned to the clothes of the opposite sex and acquires a strong preference for them. Ullman and Krasner (1969) take the aforementioned viewpoints one step further. They believe that not only is the child conditioned by a parental figure for cross-dressing at an early age, but that his behaviour is later further shaped through pairing of female attire and masturbation with the resultant achievement of orgasm.

Lukianowicz (1959) believes that certain traumatic factors in the child's life may play an important part in the etiology of the deviation. Parental rejection Lukianowicz

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categories of transvestite women:

(1) The malicious male-hater, who initiates the child's cross-dressing behaviour by putting the clothes on the child without his coming upon the activities himself. These are ruthless, angry women who show an intense hatred of men and who humiliate masculinity at the least possible opportunity.

(2) The succourer who does not initiate the child's cross-dressing but who openly and enthusiastically supports the child's behaviour once it has been started. These women are far more feminine than the first group yet have an overwhelming need to succour other creatures, particularly males.

(3) The symbiote who is deeply attached to her feminized son whom she regards as an appendage of herself, and from whom she cannot separate as normal mothers can. Infancy is made so gratifying to the child that he fails to separate his ego boundaries from his mother's body. He thus acquires an overpowering sense of femininity, so that when he is old enough to dress himself he spontaneously dresses in female clothes.

(5) Other Etiological Interpretations

In this section various alternative explanations to those already provided will be discussed. Don (1963) and Rubenstein (in Rosen (ed.), 1964) provide the explanation that traumatic damage to the genitals (circumcision, excessive horse-riding) is an important variable in the etiology of transvestism. Rubenstein explains that traumatic damage to the reproductive organs could lead to intense castration anxiety which, in turn, may lead the transvestite into denying the possession of his male genitals. Identification with the female thus takes place.

Certain investigators have given a genetic explanation for transvestic behaviour. Lukianowicz (in Liakos, 1967) mentions two cases in which there was a suspicion of transvestic tendencies in another member of the family while Taylor

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McLachlan (in Lia.kos, 1967) report that two brothers of one transvestite in their sample were said to have symptoms similar to those of their patient. In this case, transvestic behaviour in three members of a family of eight extending through two generations was present. Although these cases mentioned linking transvestism to a genetic origin are important, these seem to be isolated cases for, as yet, no investigators have come up with any convincing proof which may point to a genetic determinant for the etiology of the deviation.

The phenomenon of alienation has been provided as an explanation for transvestism by psychoanalytically orientated, Rubins (1969) and Cloward (1959), a sociologist. Rubins (1969) regards alienation from the self as an important element in the etiology of transvestism. He lists four areas in which alienation was prevalent in their sample:

(1) In their relation to their early life;

(2) In their lack of emotional involvement in childhood events;

(3) In their relationship to their body. They show rigid, disconnected movements but believe they were graceful;

(4) In their attitude to sex which was regarded as purely physical, lacking any real positive emotional attitude to their partner.

Rubins concludes that transvestism is thus an alienated (impersonal) way of permitting the interpersonal sexual relationships by partially replacing its threatening emotional aspects. The perverse activity allows for a degree of emotional experience which would be either impossible to achieve, or too conflict producing in the human sexual contact situation.

A sociological theory for the etiology of transvestism is provided by Cloward (1959) who explains sexual deviations generally in terms of the Mertonian theory of Retreatism, viz., the escape from the frustration of unfulfilled aspirations by withdrawal from conventional social relationships. This withdrawal leads to alienation from society and the person becomes

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asocialized. A word of caution should be made at this point. Although the concept of alieantion may be an important element in the development of transvestism, it should not be regarded as a direct causative factor per se in the development of the deviancy. After all, one cannot be sure whether alienation is the cause of transvestism or whether it is in fact a resultant factor. Thus it would be more realistic to view alienation as one of the many elements in the etiology of transvestism.

A DEVELOPMENTAL FRAMEWORK FOR TRANSVESTISM

Although certain investigators have made valiant attempts at trying to understand and clarify the complexity of transvestism, many of the investigators (and schools of thought) have fallen far short of making transvestism clearly explicable.

The psychoanalytic model explaining transvestism in terms of the child's fear of castration, although valuable to some extent, seems far too broad a model. It fails to clearly distinguish between the variations within the broad term of transvestism and does not really distinguish it from transsexualism. It thus uses the term transvestism in a far too broad, all-encompassing manner, failing to distinguish the various subtleties within the deviation.

Another approach to transvestism discussed earlier, is to link it with other sexual deviations, particularly fetishism. Investigators who stoutly adhere to this viewpoint can be criticized on a number of grounds. Fetishism is generally regarded as sexual stimulation from parts of clothing or from parts of the human body. The questions which arise when its link with transvestism is considered, is whether the transvestite who dons female clothes obtains sexual stimulation from all or part of the clothing, or whether stimulation is obtained from the mere <u>thought</u> of looking female ? Thus, if the transvestite becomes sexually aroused by the thought or the act of donning all women's clothes, is this in fact fetishism ? Furthermore, there is also the question of the degree of sexual arousal. What is, for example, the criterion chosen for sexual stimulation ?

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It thus becomes obvious that persons who link fetishism with transvestism and state that the fetishism is a potent ingredient of transvestism, may fall into a number of theoretical and practical problems.

Although the work of Stoller should be recognized as a valuable contribution to the understanding of transvestism, his approach has its shortcomings. Firstly, he defines the deviation in terms of its fetishistic characteristics, the problem in so doing has already been outlined. He also distinguishes transvestites as heterosexual, as distinct from effeminate homosexuals (who may sometimes cross-dress) and transsexuals (who cross-dress, are homosexually orientated, receive no sexual stimulation from wearing women's clothes and who desire to become physiologically and psychologically female). These distinctions, although possibly theoretically sound, are often practically useless since it is often found that in practice it becomes extremely difficult to pigeon-hole people into these categories. For to give just one practical example, there is the problem of subjects who cross-dress but are bisexual and who cannot be compartmentalized into any of Stoller's theoretical categories. A final point about Stoller's work. His clear-cut subdivisions make the field of transvestism and transsexualism a far too rigid, compartmentalized, closed system of analysis which leaves little place open for overlap between the deviations.

Having thus provided a critical review of the various approaches to the field, mention must now be made of the developmental approach utilized in the present study. The study uses the developmental approach of Erik Erikson (1950) in order to study the evolution of identity and its subsequent effect on the personality. Erikson's developmental model looks at the development of the human being through various developmental stages. These stages he terms Ego-Growth-Crisis-Points, phases through which the individual has to adequately pass in order to make it easier for his subsequent development.

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In contrast to Freud's largely sexual emphasis in his psychosexual developmental stages, Erikson adopts a more social and psychological stance and believes that the individual does not possess a personality but rather that he continually develops his personality. During the first stage, the stage of Basic Trust versus Mistrust, the child has to learn to love and depend upon his mother both physically and psychologically. It is the trusting mileu of his immediate surroundings which help him to maintain his stability. This stage is important also because it is here that the dependable child-mother relationship lays the foundation for a prospective identification of the child with the mother and vice versa, and is also the cornerstone of trustworthiness of others. The next stage in the Eriksonian model is the stage of Autonomy versus Shame and Doubt when the child's ego develops and when he begins to look at himself as an independent autonomous unit. Since the child's feeling of autonomy is directly related to the mother's willingness to grant autonomy to him, this becomes important in the study of the transvestite sample. The child's feelings of autonomy, of being able to behave and do things on his own, plays an important part in the next two stages (Initiative versus Guilt; Industry versus Inferiority) and also has its repercussions in the child's later development of a sense of identity.

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During the stage of Initiative versus Guilt the child actively tries to challenge his social environment and to become active and overcome new and challenging tasks. Also of immense importance at this stage is his ability to distinguish differences between the sexes which affects not only his own sexual identity but also his interactions with others in his immediate environment. During this developmental period Erikson locates the Oedipus Complex. Of particular importance in the child's resolving of his Oedipus Complex is his closeness with his mother coupled with the presence of a positive male figure with which he can identify.

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This feature is of fundamental importance for the evolution of the child's sexual identity.

Between the age of seven to eleven, Erikson locates the stage of Industry versus Inferiority, resolution of which seems very dependent on the child coming to terms with his previous developmental stages. The fundamental aspect involved during this stage is the child's ability to succeed and master whatever he is doing. Participation and acceptance in peer group activity is also an important theme during this phase. Through peer group interaction the child learns more about himself, his own strong and weak points serve as a means of building up his own sense of self-esteem. Another function of the peer group lies in the fact that the child finds in it another source of extra-familial identification.

The stage of Identity versus Role Diffusion, the final stage in the development of the child, carries with it a mastery of the problems of the previous stages. Here the adolescent has to accept new roles, adopt a different attitude toward life, and has to develop a full sense of ego identity. It is a stage when the child has to resolve his bisexual conflicts and to become identified with his own sex role. Physically, emotionally, psychologically and socially the child experiences changes. A full sense of identity is developed at this stage which carries with it a mastery of the problems of childhood and a genuine readiness to face as a potential equal the challenge of the adult world. All patterns of identity from the previous stages are incorporated and absorbed to form a new configuration which is now dependent upon how society identifies the young adolescent and how he fits into the wider social community.

Having provided a brief sketch of Erikson's Developmental approach, mention should now be made of the advantages of using such an approach to the study of transvestism. It does, to a certain extent, minimize the disadvantages inherent in using the other models. For example, it is not as broad and all-encompassing as the psychoanalytic approach while it

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furthermore avoids the various problems involved in linking transvestism with fetishism. It also provides a developmental, sequential model of analysis through which the evolution of identity can clearly be seen. For the transvestite sample in the present study this is of particular importance since aspects involved in the development of identity can clearly be focussed upon. A further advantage of using this model is that it enables the investigators to study the transvestites' early developmental patterns of behaviour (through use of the Clinical Interview, Evans Questionnaire (Evans, 1969) and the Interview Schedule of Money and Primrose (in Green and Money, 1969), and to ascertain its subsequent effects on their personalities and sexual behaviour (through the use of the sexual questionnaire of Bentler, 1968 and the various psychometric and projective personality tests).

The utilization of the Eriksonian developmental framework also enables the investigators to avoid the use of broad theoretical frameworks. It enables the investigators to look at clearly distinguishable patterns of behaviour through the Eriksonian model and to view its subsequent probable effects on the adult personality. Leeper (1963) (in Marx, 1963) advocates the use of smaller frameworks, rather than the use of broader theoretical systems. He states: "Psychology worked first with what could be dealt with in very circumscribed situations, one where the crucial independent variables were relatively easy to control and where the resulting effects could be measured in a relatively simple and direct way." The present investigators believe that it is primarily through using these smaller frameworks that broader theories can be formulated. In short, this study looked at transvestism from a smaller theoretical system of analysis in order to gain a picture of the development of transvestism and to study its possible effects on the personality.

A THEORETICAL STANCE

The general nature of the present study encompasses

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both forms of theoretical scientific methods, idiographic and nomothetic. Before details of the theoretical posture of the present investigation is expounded, a brief critical review of the literature should be discussed.

There are essentially three schools of theorists who look at the idiographic/nomothetic positions - the one school who stringently (and often dogmatically) uphold the nomothetic position (example Eysenck, 1954); the other school who, although acknowledging certain benefits in the nomothetic position, nevertheless emphasize the individuality and uniqueness of every person and remain convinced of the idiographic method (Allport, 1962); finally, there are those theorists who either seek a compromise between these two theoretical positions by stressing uses of both methods in the study of man (e.g. Beck, 1953; Klopfer, 1962), or else dismiss the controversy altogether (e.g. Holt, 1958, 1962). The initial duality in viewing man can be traced back to Windelband who differentiated between the idiographic science of history and culture and the nomothetic science of nature. Windelband initiated the controversy which has even up to the present day not really been come to terms with.

The value of the single study (or small sample study) has been upheld primarily by G.W. Allport who emphasizes the uniqueness of the individual. Allport (1962) states that, although universal and group normative tests can be useful, the uniqueness of the individual person should not be disregarded for the person himself "weaves all these attributes into an idiographic system". He stresses that each human being is more than a representative of any group or class and that he is more than a point of intersection of abstract variables. He goes against the view of extracting from the individual certain hypothetical constructs for by so doing the human person's true individuality and uniqueness is lost. Allport (and members of his school) criticize the nomothetic position which aims at making generalisations after a large number of

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people have been studied by means of statistics. In defence of his theoretical position Allport (1962) enunciates: Instead of growing impatient with the single case and hastening on to the generalisation, why should we not grow impatient with our generalisations and hasten to the internal pattern.

Beck (1953, 1963) and Klopfer (1962) believe in the use of both idiographic and nomothetic positions. Beck states that from the integrated use of the two methods progress in the study of human behaviour will be made. In his 1963 paper (in Wolman, ed., 1965) Beck focuses his attention on the Rorschach method which he maintains uses both methods - "nomothetic and idiographic approaches merge through the use of empirical inductive method for the use of the individual person". Klopfer (1962) also believes that greater integration of objective and real life methods of diagnostic evaluation with those of more projective and indirect methods should be made use of.

Holt (1958) in his attack of Meehl's book Clinical versus Statistical Prediction expounds the view that we should try to find the optimal combination of actuarially controlled methods and sensitive clinical judgement for any particular predictive enterprise. To do so we must strike the right balance between freedom and constraint, a balance which may shift a good deal in one direction or the other depending on the nature of the behaviour being predicted. Holt concludes: But we can find such balances only if clinically and statistically orientated workers give up contentious, competitive attitudes and seek to learn from each other. Holt takes his views one step further in a later article (1962) in which he argues vigorously against continuing the controversy about the two positions which he regards essentially as a pseudo-issue. The nomothetic (position) is as dead a duck today as the idiographic, and neither term adds anything to the contemporary philosophy of science.....Since no useful purpose is served by retaining these mischievous and difficult terms,

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they had best disappear from our scientific vocabularies (Holt, 1962).

Fine (1969) in a recent paper makes no mention of the terms idiographic or nomothetic but prefers to study man in three ways:

(1) By concentrating upon stimulus-bound responses in which the specific stimuli are viewed without any attention paid to concepts which are aroused internally;

(2) By looking at organism-bound responses (which are not emotionally laden) which means employing statistical procedures. (Ojective tests such as IQ tests);

(3) By looking at organism-bound responses (which are emotionally laden and affectively tinged) in which neither experimental nor statistical research are of value.

Fine comments that it is experimental psychology which has dealt almost exclusively with stimulus-bound responses and has (unfortunately) excluded much that is rich and vital in human functioning. Fine concludes: In order to understand the behaviour of the individual in the course of his actual life it is necessary to have data from both disciplines of psychology, stimulus-bound and organism-bound. Neither one is sufficient.

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THE THEORETICAL STANCE OF THE PRESENT STUDY

The present study combines both idiographic and nomothetic methods in order to try and build up an extensive and intensive personality profile of the subjects. Nomothetic tools used in the present study were psychometric in nature (MMPI; CPI; Sex Questionnaires; Alienation Scales) while idiographic methods included the Rorschach, Clinical interviews including an Interview Schedule (Money and Primrose in Green and Money, 1969) and Evans Questionnaire (Evans, 1969). In sum then methodologically both idiographic and nomothetic methods were combined to build up meaningful personality profiles.

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This research project was idiographic in nature taken from another vantage point. It was idiographic since in contrast to the nomothetic approach which demands that generalisations be made to large numbers of individuals utilizing statistical devices, this study focused its attention in depth on a limited sample. Although statistical procedures were sometimes utilized, qualitative structural procedures were preferred. Furthermore, although a certain amount of attention was paid to the transvestites and the homosexuals as a group, emphasis was also clearly laid on each individual subject in order to understand (1) their individual uniqueness, and (2) to see how each subject compared with other subjects in their group. Thus this study used an essentially structural approach which aimed at looking at the individual - his personality traits, those traits common to his group and his early developmental pattern - in order to build up a wholistic picture of each individual and to take out certain features common to each group.

Another point must be considered. Hirsch (1963) (in Wolman, 1965) poses the question as to whether the results obtained with a single individual are a scientifically acceptable contribution to knowledge. He argues that because the idiographic emphasis is placed on all that is unique in one individual, it cannot be explored further by replication of the same study with other individuals. Although there are certain unique features encompassed in each individual, there are nevertheless points of intersection, that is certain features common to man. It can therefore be extremely advantageous to study one (or a few) individuals in depth using both methods of analysis, for by so doing, unique and common characteristics can be more clearly delineated. Leeper (1963) (in Marx, 1963) argues further and states that even though studying single cases intensively may be dealing with one person, there is the possibility that factors, processes and

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relationships may be found which are important to other persons as well but which may not be clearly observable in other people until an idiographic analysis of one particular person is comprehensively studied, in which the striking variables can be carefully observed.

In concluding this section, mention must be made of the attitude of the investigators vis-a-vis the inductive/deductive theoretical issue and its bearing on the present study. The inductivists believe in the scheme of reasoning which enables one to pass from statements expressing particular"facts" to general statements which comprehend them. Thus through observation they aim at seeing patterns and orderliness from which they can develop a theory. Once they have formulated their theory they believe they can then go back to the observable facts in order to verify the theory generated. The deductive approach starts off with a theory which is then tested through observation. Whether the theory is upheld depends on whether the observational data confirms the theoretical position. Although at first glance these two theoretical conceptions of science seem to be diametrically opposed to one another, on closer scrutinization the whole inductive versus deductive controversy seems a pseudo-issue. They are indeed not two alternative approaches, but rather two complimentary approaches each relying on the other. Medawer (1969), a staunch upholder of the hypothetico-deductive approach, poses the question as to how difficult it is for "facts" to be stripped of a mask of interpretation and theory. He argues convincingly that there must be some preconceived idea of what one is to look at when devising certain phenomena and states: "No-one now seriously believes that the mind is a clean slate upon which senses inscribe their record of the world around us." Similarly deduction relies heavily upon the observation of certain variables in the field of interest before a theory can be developed. When looking at the inductive versus deductive issue in this light, one begins to view the so-called 'controversy' as a mere pseudo-issue.

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Having thus outlined the inductive/deductive question it is necessary to see how it relates to the present study. The present investigation utilized a large battery of tests and interviews which were primarily aimed at looking at the personality, sex identity and developmental patterns of the subjects. These factors coupled with the fact that the Eriksonian framework was adopted, meant that the research was guided in a particular direction. Although the investigators had no idea as to what the results of the subjects' performances on the sex questionnaire, developmental interview schedules and personality tests would be, it must be admitted that it was intuitively felt that the transvestites' performances would be more pathological than the homosexuals. However, the investigators were cautious not to lay down any prior positive theoretical expositions.

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METHODS OF ANALYSIS

In order to study the early development and personalities of the transvestite sample (with the Eriksonian developmental model as a guideline) a number of methods were used in the present research. Information with regard to the transvestites' early development was gauged by use of three methods:

(1) An unstructured clinical interview;

(2) A semi-structured Interview Schedule (Money and Primrose (in Green and Money, 1969)); and

(3) Evan's Questionnaire (Evans, 1969).

Whereas the Interview Schedule of Money and Primrose provided information which the latter investigators regarded as important in their transsexual sample, the unstructured clinical interview in the present study was regarded as important in the sense that it picked up certain aspects of early development and present behaviour not included in the Interview Schedule. Evan's Questionnaire originally used by Evans on a homosexual/heterosexual sample as a modification for Bieber's early research, provided a comprehensive supplement to the early child-parent interaction, not readily highlighted by the previous

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originally developed by Hathaway and McKinley in 1942, consists of five hundred and fifty statements which the subject indicates as being true or false with respect to himself. It gives an accurate measure of the strength of certain trends or components in the personality recognized in current psychiatric nosology. On the basis of the performance of subjects in the specified psychiatric groupings scales have been developed for the following trends or structures:
(1) Hydrocondriosis (Hs); (2) Depression (D); (3) Hysteria (Hy); (4) Psychopathic deviate (Pd); (5) Masculinity/ Feminity (Mf); (6) Paranoia (Pa); (7) Psychosthenia (Pt); (8) Schizophrenia (Sc); (9) Hypomania (Ma); (10) Social Introversion (Si).

Finally, three built-in validity scales also comprise the inventory:

(a) a lie scale (L scale) indicative of defensiveness, that is subjects' falsifications of the test in order to put themselves in a good light;

(b) an inconsistency scale (F scale) which indicates how consistent the subjects are in answering MMPI questions relative to a normal reference group;

(c) a K scale indicative of ego strength.

4) California Personality Inventory

This true-false questionnaire developed by Gough in 1956 is very similar to the MMPI in that many of the questions in this test were taken from it. The inventory comprises of four hundred and eighty items aimed at looking at social and personal attitudes.

The eighteen scale tests can be divided into four distinct clusters:

(1) Measures of Poise, Ascendency, Self-assurance and Interpersonal Adequacy. Scales contained in this cluster are: dominance, capacity for status, sociability, social presence and self acceptance.

(2) .....

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(2) Measures of Socialization, Maturity, Responsibility and Interpersonal Structuring of Values. Scales contained in this cluster are: responsibility, socialization, self-control and tolerance.

(3) Measures of Achievement Potential and Intellectual Efficiency. The three scales associated with this cluster are: achievement via conformance, achievement via independence and intellectual efficiency.

(4) Measures of Intellectual and Interest Modes. The final three scales associated with this cluster are: psychological mindedness, flexibility and feminity.

Finally, three control keys are also found in the inventory: Wb ,based on responses given by normals asked to "fake bad"; Gi,based on responses given by normals when "faking good"; and Cm, a count of highly popular responses. Marked deviation on a control score casts doubt on the validity of the individual profile.

5) Rorschach Inkblot

The Rorschach is the most popular and widely used projective test for exploring the dynamic processes of both normal and abnormal personalities. It consists of a set of ten inkblots (five chromatic and five achromatic) originally developed by Swiss psychiatrist Herman Rorschach in 1922. The Rorschach test is not a psychometric technique but is essentially a clinical technique aimed at studying deep, underlying, dynamic process within the individual's personality. Furthermore, clinical diagnoses can also be considered from careful investigation of Rorschach protocols.

6) Measures of Alienation

Two measures of alienation were used in the present study: (1) Rotter's I-E scale (Rotter, 1966) and (2) Nettler's Alienation Scale (Nettler, 1957)(see Appendix IV).

Rotter's I-E Scale consists of a twenty-nine item forced choice test including six filler items intended to make somewhat more ambiguous the purpose of the test. Each

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external choice in every item is italicized and the total score obtained is the total number of external choices. Essentially the I-E scale deals exclusively with the person's belief about the nature of the world around him and is concerned with the person's expectations about how reinforcement is controlled - if he is able to control his environment in important life situations. It is believed that those people who fall at the internal end of the scale show more overt striving for achievement motivation and have more resistance to subtle suggestion than those people who fall at the external end of the scale.

Nettler's alienation scale which seems more concerned with societal alienation (as compared with the emphasis on psychological alienation in the I-E scale) defines alienation as the feeling of estrangement from society. It thus looks at alienation in terms of "a consistent maintenance of unpopular and averse attitudes toward familism, the mass media and mass taste, current events, popular education, conventional religions and the telic view of life, nationalism and the voting process" (Nettler, 1957).
The test which covers these assumed social areas of alienation consists of 17 questions which are administered with a four-point response choice.

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SUBJECTS

The sample consisted of twelve unmarried males, seven transvestites and five homosexuals between the ages of 17 and 26, with the mean age for the transvestites (in years and months) being 22.1 and the homosexuals 22.8. All (but one) of the subjects had at least passed the Junior Certificate Examination with the homosexuals having a higher mean educational level (Std.X) than the transvestites (Std.VIII). The subjects were drawn from a non-psychiatric population (with the exception of one subject) and were vaguely told about the aims of the study. The transvestites were defined according to three

criteria:

(a) They were all homosexually orientated males;

(b) They all had a desire to wear women's clothes and

(c) They all wanted to be regarded as female by others and to be generally accepted by society as female.

PROCEDURE

In order to obtain a broad comprehensive picture of the lives of the transvestites an Interview Schedule (Money and Primrose, in Green and Money, 1969) was utilized and part of the clinical interview was thus structured according to the forementioned schedule. Furthermore, the questionnaire of Evans (1969) designed to measure the parental relationships of homosexual men, was also utilized. However, because of the small size of the transvestite sample coupled with the fact that it was regarded as a good supplementary test which could confirm the early developmental patterns elicited in the Interview encounter, it was decided to use this test as a qualitative instrument, scrutinizing the early developmental relationships of the transvestite sample. It should be noted that the early developmental patterns of behaviour was only looked at in the transvestite sample.

Bentler's (1968) Heterosexual Behaviour Assessment Questionnaire was given to the transvestite and homosexual subjects in order to obtain an extensive method of looking at the amount of heterosexual behaviour engaged in by the two groups. To test whether there was any difference between the heterosexual behaviour of the two groups, scores were assigned on a range of 1-21 in ascending order for the 21 questions which according to Bentler (1968) are worked on an ordinal scale. However, it should be stressed that it was realized that it is not a property of an ordinal scale that differences between successive questions should be of the same quantitative value. Thus, if a subject answered in the affirmative to question 18 (A female has manipulated my genitals with her hand to the point of my ejaculation) then

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he must also have answered 'yes' to question 2 (I have engaged in sexual intercourse with a female). If the subject answered 'yes' to question 4, a value of four was added to his score and his total score was obtained by summation of his scores for the 21 questions. The score for each subject was then expressed as a percentage of the maximum possible score in order to obtain a measure of his sexual behaviour. The percentages for the transvestites were then compared to those of the homosexuals by means of a standard t-test.

As a supplement it was decided to consider whether there was any difference in the homogeneity of the sexual behaviour of the two groups. In order to do this,a Heterogeneity Function, Ht (Hall, 1969) was used.

The two tests of alienation, the I-E scale (Rotter, 1966) and the Alienation Scale (Nettler, 1957) were used in the present study. Rotter's I-E scale yielded scores for each subject in the two groups which were then compared for the two groups using a t-test. As far as the Alienation Scale of Nettler 1957 was concerned, values were assigned on a scale one to four for each of the possible answers for each question. This was done in such a way that a value of one corresponded to an answer which indicated that the subject was the least alienated, while a value of four was assigned to an answer indicating the highest degree of alienation. For each question a score was obtained for each group and these sets of scores were then compared by means of a t-test.

The two psychometric tests, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and the California Personality Inventory, were given to both groups of subjects and were analysed both individually and in terms of the two groups. (Note should be taken that Case VI did not complete either of the psychometric tests.) The other personality test, the projective type Rorschach Inkblot Test was administered individually to each subject and scoring was done according to the scoring procedure of

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Klopfer (1954). Rorschach results were analysed both individually for each subject (see Appendix VI) and in terms of the group (see Figures I and II).

A DETAILED CLINICAL INTERVIEW WITH THE TRANSVESTITE SUBJECTS

Case I : Sonja

Sonja was an extremely excitable, if not somewhat histrionic, twenty-four year old unmarried male hairdresser who was seen at a local hospital, and was in the process of being assessed as a candidate for a sex-change operation.

Sonja was the older of two children, his sister being seven years his junior. His parents died within a couple of weeks of each other a few months prior to the interview. A significant feature in his early history was the fact that his parents wanted a girl and treated him as female when he was young. Up to the age of seven Sonja described himself as having been very close to his mother and very distant from his elderly father (The age difference between his parents was thirteen years). Also in the home during these early years were his grandparents who with his mother encouraged his cross-dressing behaviour. He recalled, "I've still got photographs of me sitting with her (his grandmother) in my long dress." He denied getting sexual pleasure out of cross-dressing.

When the subject was seven years old his sister whom he later regarded with utter contempt was born. At this stage things changed. A rift developed between himself and his parents, the rift having widened as he became older.

Insofar as his interpersonal relationships were concerned, he stated that at an early age he identified with females, played their games and was totally disinterested in male activities. Sonja maintained that it was his sister who would always take on the male role and he would accept the

female .....

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female role. At school he stated that he was happy in the lower standards, but as he advanced academically so he became more and more despondent and withdrawn until he was forced to leave school and he completed his education at a commercial college.

He vividly recollected his first homosexual experience at the age of seven years which he viewed with great delight. In fact, he became quite ecstatic when talking about it. This seems to confirm Manosevitz's (1970) emphasis on the importance for the homosexual (in his study) of his first homosexual experience. Sonja related: "Up to this moment I will never forget his face. He had beautiful black hair. He really looked like a real Irish beauty. Those gorgeous blue eyes and black hair, nice body build, hair on his chest, arms, back - gorgeous!" He had a number of homosexual relationships since his first experience, the longest one having lasted for a period of six months. He always took the passive role in the actual homosexual act. He said that he liked heterosexual men ("Not a sissy. I can't stand them. I like real B.M.'s*") who were older than he was and proceeded to make a very interesting deduction in this connection: "I suppose in a way I'm looking for the father love in men."

In terms of the future he hinted at suicide should he not obtain the sex-change operation ("If I had to go on like this, I will not reach twenty years time!"). If he had the operation, he saw himself in rather idealized terms. He would like to have a husband to dote on and to love. His three wishes for the future were to be a normal woman, to have the right husband and to live a real happy life.

Three interesting features emerged out of the interviews engaged in with this subject. Firstly, in his general behaviour and in his general description of femininity, one became aware that he interested himself in the superficial characteristics of femininity without really coming to grips

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* B.M. is the homosexual term for heterosexual male. Its literal meaning is "baby-maker".

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with the real ingredients which go to make up femininity. Also certain sadistic and fetishistic behaviour clearly came out in the clinical encounter. He stated that he often squeezed cats which he stated reminded him of his father and that he obtained great delight in kicking them after they had been squeezed. As far as fetishism is concerned, he expressed keen interest in high-heeled women's shoes although this was not gone into comprehensively enough to indicate clear-cut fetishism.

Case II : Tracey

Tracey presented as an unmarried, good looking, twenty-four year old homosexual male window-dresser. He was the eldest of three children - he had a brother (described by him as being very masculine) and a sister aged eleven. During his early life he was overprotected by and very attached to his mother who in turn dominated her rather passive, sickly husband. While he related that he was close to his mother, he was distant from his father with whom he had little meaningful contact.

The time of onset of crossing behaviour in Tracey differed markedly from that of the other transvestite subjects. While with the other transvestites cross-dressing began at an early age, Tracey began wearing female clothes only during his adolescent years when he took a female role in the local school play. During future school plays he readily accepted the female role and this generalized out to his wider social relationships. In his social relationships, cross-dressing performed a certain important function in that it meant that he was noticed by other people and was admired by them. However, besides these two forementioned aspects, cross-dressing was not of such vital importance for him as it was for the other transvestites. He had no overriding compulsion to cross-dress, did not regard himself as a female at all, but stated that he cross-dressed for two reasons:

(1) to further his career as a drag artist (He was well known in the city for his drag shows) and thus to be

admired .....

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admired by others, and

(2) in order to attract men for sexual purposes.

He denied any fetishistic interest in female attire.

Because he attended a boys' school, he was often teased by his peers and was regarded as different from them. He had one close friend during his schooldays who was also homosexually inclined and, although there was never any physical relationship between them, they were able to empathize with one another and share each others experiences. He dated his first homosexual experience to the age of eleven.

After his school matriculation he left his home-town and came to live in the city. At this stage his homosexual relationships became more frequent. When discussing the sexual act, he stated that he was sometimes the active partner while on other occasions he assumed the passive role. He stated that he changed his role continually: "This year I'll be more butch* than last year." Although he had heterosexual intercourse on a few occasions, he preferred homosexual relationships. Insofar as his present sexual identity was concerned, he related that he did not desire a sex-change operation and was quite content being a homosexual male. As far as preference for sexual partners was concerned, he mentioned that he liked small blonde men - "a Mark Lester type", he added. His preference for small blonde men seemed in direct contrast with the other transvestites in the sample who decidedly preferred tall, well-built men. The future for Tracey was not very clear at all. Of one thing he was certain - he would never marry because he believed that his homosexual inclinations were too strong to allow him to become involved in a normal heterosexual relationship.

Certain interesting features emerged from the clinical interview with him. Firstly, there seemed to be some sort of exhibitionistic quality involved in his cross-dressing behaviour. In fact, he openly admitted that he cross-dressed merely as a means of being noticed by others and also for the

purposes .....

* Butch is a word coined by the homosexual sub-culture and means masculine, dominant.

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purposes of attracting other men. Another interesting feature concerned the delight he felt when a "heterosexual" male was tricked into believing that he was a female and started to engage in sexual intercourse with him. He stated that even when they realized that he was physically a male they nevertheless always went through with the homosexual act. He exclaimed, "It's tremendous!" A final point of interest was his belief in the advantage of a homosexual relationship which seems to rest on the fact that such a relationship is totally irresponsible. Tracey related, "You can walk out of the door when you want to." He stressed the lack of commitment and responsibility involved in the homosexual relationship which seemed to appeal to him most.

Case III : Eli

Eli presented as an excitable, rather unstable, twenty-one year old, unmarried male hairdresser who tended to be extremely histrionic and attention-seeking throughout the interview.

He was the youngest of two children, his brother being two years older than him. As far as his early history was concerned, his early life was very insecure and unstable. His father (who was fifteen years older than Eli's mother) completely dominated her and was often physically aggressive towards her. Eli stated that he was always very close to his mother ("without my mother I couldn't do anything") but was very distant from (and often terrified of) his hostile father. "I never loved my father", he exclaimed.

The start of his cross-dressing behaviour dated back to his very early years - as far back as he could remember. His mother, like the mother of the previous subject, always wanted a girl and she seemed to have reinforced his cross-dressing behaviour. He often played secretly with female appendages including jewellery, clips, etc.

As far as his identification with his peers was

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Case VI : Johanna

Johanna aged seventeen years and the youngest subject in the sample presented as a rather immature, highly defensive young man who was the only subject in the sample to have come from the Afrikaans section of the White South African population. Another difference between him and the other transvestites in the sample concerned his co-operation. Although lack of co-operation and general irresponsibility was a distinct feature of the transvestites, Johanna co-operated even less than the others, refusing to complete the psychometric tests and only agreeing to do a limited amount of tests for this study.

Johanna had a sister two years older than him and a brother six years his junior. His early years were marked by general unhappiness and frustration. There was little communication between his parents, the reason for this being mainly because of his father's excessive and persistent drinking pattern. He was very detached from his father with whom he made very little positive contact, and he was overprotected by and over-dependent upon his over-bearing and controlling mother. This pattern of excessive closeness to his mother and detachment from his father had in fact been maintained throughout his life. Johanna openly admitted during the clinical interview "If my father dies I'll cry, but if my mother dies I'm lost!"

His cross-dressing behaviour began at the age of five and it had been maintained to a smaller or greater degree ever since. During his early years he played with girls and was generally disinterested in participating in any type of male activity. His parents noticed his cross-dressing and general effeminate behaviour, his father having often called him a sissy, while his mother seemed to have unconsciously encouraged his feminine behaviour. In fact Johanna related that he was always made to do all the female chores around the home and stated, "She treats me like a little girl."

Johanna's .....

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Johanna's mother, although seemingly not as extreme as Chie's mother in her quest to feminize her boy, nevertheless did show some of the features of Stoller's (1968) phallic mothers. She showed a close symbiotic tie with her son not only emotionally but also physically. Johanna stated that she would often act in a physically seductive way towards him and he added "She would touch my penis and say, 'Whose is this?' and I would say, 'It's yours' ". This answer, Johanna added, would make her feel happy. Johanna denied sexual stimulation from female clothes although he did state that he was fond of (although not sexually aroused by) women's high-heeled shoes. It must be pointed out that this interest in women's high-heeled shoes was a feature that came out quite strongly in the clinical histories of the transvestite sample.

While he was fairly happy at primary school, with his promotion to high school (with the emphasis on male sports and activities) he became more and more withdrawn and generally unhappy and the quality of his school work deteriorated rapidly. He left school in Std.VIII and started his apprenticeship at the General Post Office at which he was employed up until the present.

He dated his first homosexual experience to the age of five when he remarked that he remembered his cousin and him manipulating one another's genitals. This experience stimulated him greatly and seemed to be the start of his homosexual career. General lack of male sexual identity can sometimes be detected from the physical make-up of the sexual partner the subject chooses. In the case of Johanna, this was clearly illustrated. He insisted that he preferred taller men than himself and elaborated, "They must be tall, because I am quite tall myself. I am five feet eight inches and I don't like a man to be shorter than what I am. I like to look up to a man. I can't stand a man who is smaller built than what I am. Even if I like him very much, I'll just tell him: 'Well I don't like to go out with you again'." This statement illustrates two things. Firstly, it intimates that he regarded

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physical height and sexual superiority as synonomous. Secondly, it seems to indicate general sexual male inadequacy and this point was substantiated by a further statement made by him: "I would like a man to protect me. I would never be able to protect a girl. A girl should look up to a man and I don't think there is any girl who could look up to me!" Johanna admitted feeling that he was a woman in a man's body but was doubtful as to whether he would be prepared to undergo surgical treatment to transform him into a female.

Case VII : Christine

Because of practical difficulties, this subject's interview was not as detailed as the previous subjects and did not follow the Interview Schedule (Money and Primrose, 1969) as was the case with the previous transvestites in the sample.

Christine presented as a highly sensitive, quiet, yet somewhat ineffectual twenty year old man who worked as an apprentice hairdresser. He had been seen at a local hospital for assessment for a sex-change operation. However, it was decided that due to his age the operation would only be considered in a few years time. Physically he was the most feminine looking of all the transvestite subjects.

Christine was the second youngest of five children, all of them boys. His mother wanted a girl and was disappointed when he was born. She brought him up as a girl and he in turn identified completely with females. He was very close to his mother and rather distant from his father with whom he had little positive communication.

His cross-dressing behaviour began at a very early stage and at the age of twelve he had his first homosexual experience, which he quite enjoyed and regarded as quite natural. At school he was generally ostracized by his peers and classmates and left school in the middle of Std. VIII. After leaving school he started his job as an apprentice hairdresser and it was during this time that he was called up for his compulsory military training. However, due to his homosexual and transvestic behaviour, he was not accepted

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by the military authorities. He then continued his work as an apprentice hairdresser which was the job at which he was employed up until the time of the interview. Christine and his boyfriend (with whom he had been going out with for two years) lived at the home of Christine's parents. His whole life seemed dependent upon the possibility of a sex-change operation which he was keen to undergo within the next few years. Finally, insofar as his penis was concerned, he regarded it as an unnecessary appendage, wanted it removed and desired to live the life of a female.

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R E S U L T S

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The results of the sex questionnaire of Bentler (1968) revealed no significant difference in the amount of heterosexual activity engaged in by the two groups ($t = 1.379$, $p < .05$)(see Table I). Although these results should not be taken too seriously because of the small sample size, there does seem to be some indication to suggest that there is no difference in the amount of heterosexual behaviour engaged in by the two groups. Furthermore, it seems to indicate that the differences in personality characteristics found in this study was independent of the amount of heterosexual activity engaged in by these two groups. The heterogeneity function mentioned earlier was used to evaluate quantitatively the heterogeneity of the answers to a particular question on the Sex Questionnaire of Bentler (1968). This was done for each group and for all the questions. The values of this function for each group were used as raw data in a t-test in order to determine whether there was any difference in the mean homogeneity of answers by the two groups. No significant difference was found (see Appendix V).

Both alienation scales (Rotter's I-E Scale and Nettler's Alienation Scale) revealed that there was no significant difference between the means of the transvestites and the homosexuals on both tests, (see Tables II and III). It should at this point be stressed that this does not in any way mean that the homosexuals and the transvestites were not alienated in terms of the normal population. However, in comparison to one another no indication of alienation was revealed. This is again an extremely important factor to bear in mind when considering the contrasting personality results found in both the psychometric and the projective tests which will be elaborated upon later. What can be concluded is that differences in personality characteristics found in the two samples cannot be attributed to the concept of alienation.

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All three personality tests used in the study were looked at in terms of individual results and also in terms of mean performances for the two groups on each of the tests. When comparing the mean results of the two groups on the psychometric tests, the two-tailed t-test was the statistical device utilized (see Tables IV and V). It should be noted that the coding system applied to the MMPI profiles in the study was the Hathaway (1947) system of coding, while the CPI results were analysed according to the interpretation procedure of Gough (1957). Rorschach individual and group protocols were analysed quantitatively according to the scoring procedure of Klopfer (1954). In this section detailed individual analyses of Rorschach, MMPI and CPI protocols will be carefully analysed, while group results will be comprehensively synthesized in a subsequent section.

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TABLE I

AMOUNT OF HETEROSEXUAL BEHAVIOUR (EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES) FOR THE TRANSVESTITE AND HOMOSEXUAL GROUPS

Transvestites		Homosexuals	
Case I	0	Case VIII	9.5
Case II	22	Case IX	13.0
Case III	0	Case X	0
Case IV *	-	Case XI	1.0
Case V	40	Case XII	.5
Case VI	17		
Case VII *	-		
Mean $\bar{X}_1$ =	15.8	Mean $\bar{X}_2$ =	4.8
S.D. σ_1 =	16.8	S.D. σ_2 =	6.8

$$Ho : mx_1 = mx_2$$

$$Ha : mx_1 \neq mx_2$$

t statistic = 1.379. Null hypothesis holds at 5% level of significance.

* These S's did not complete the test.

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TABLE II

COMPARATIVE SCORES FOR THE TWO GROUPS ON THE I-E SCALE

Transvestites		Homosexuals	
Case I	8	Case VIII	4
Case II	8	Case IX	17
Case III	16	Case X	3
Case IV	6	Case XI	15
Case V	11	Case XII	12
Case VI	11		
Case VII	8		
Mean $\bar{X}_1$	= 9.7	Mean $\bar{X}_2$	= 10.2
S.D. $_1$	= 3.3	S.D. $_2$	= 6.4

Ho : $mx_1 = mx_2$

Ha : $mx_1 \neq mx_2$

t statistic = .178. Null hypothesis holds at 5% level of significance.

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TABLE III

COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGE SCORES FOR THE TWO GROUPS ON NETTLER'S ALIENATION SCALE

Transvestites		Homosexuals	
Case I	69	Case VIII	58
Case II	66	Case IX	72
Case III	61	Case X	56
Case IV	66	Case XI	67
Case V	59	Case XII	45
Case VI	66		
Case VII	57		
Mean $\bar{X}_1$ =	63.4	Mean $\bar{X}_2$ =	59.6
S.D. σ_1 =	4.3	S.D. σ_2 =	10.5

Ho : $mx_1 = mx_2$

Ha : $mx_1 \neq mx_2$

t statistic = .874. Null hypothesis holds at 5% level of significance.

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DETAILED ANALYSIS OF RORSCHACH PROTOCOLS

A) TRANSVESTITE SAMPLE

Case I : Sonja

The psychogram as a whole clearly showed that the responses bulked to the right which immediately suggests that the perception of the subject was influenced largely by outer determinants. This indicates that he responds to all aspects of external reality as it impinges upon him with relative lack of restructuring it in the light of his own needs and experience. In short he seems stimulus-determined, responding to the external reality implicit in the blots.

The subject gave no human movement responses, an indicant of extremely low level of ego functioning. Since the M response touches upon all the most important aspects of the well-adjusted personality, it seems evident that this subject's failure to produce any M responses is indeed significant. (A well adjusted person should produce at least three human movement responses.) His general lack of inner resources was further confirmed by the M:FM ratio. His M:FM ratio (O:3) indicates that he acts out his impulses without socialized restraint with general immaturity and impulsivity. Furthermore, his M:(FM+m) ratio of O:5 indicates that his tensions are too strong to permit him to use his inner resources for the constructive solution of his everyday problems of living. Generally his complete lack of M responses shows that he is inwardly unstable, lacks a positive self concept and possesses a low level of emotional integration. Mention has already been made of his FM (animal movement) responses in relation to his M (human movement) responses. Looking at his FM responses alone, it seems to indicate an awareness of impulse to immediate gratification which tends to be impulses regarding which he lacks insight, acceptance and understanding. His fair number of M responses (relative to hi total number of responses) points to uncontrolled forces out-

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side his control which threaten his self picture. (These outside forces may either come from within Sonja himself in the form of impulses threatening his value system or self picture or the outside forces may come from threatening environmental forces outside his control.)

Before looking at the right side of the psychogram, mention must be made of the lack of k, K, FK - indications of the extent and mode of handling affectional anxiety. The general absence of k, K and FK seems to point to an absence of anxiety.

Most of Sonja's responses were found on the right side of the psychogram - a common and extremely significant finding in the transvestic group. More about this will be discussed later. The right side of the psychogram is concerned with the subject's emotional relationships with his environment, particularly insofar as interpersonal relationships are concerned. His good spread of F responses alone do not indicate generalized constriction. What they do indicate (relative to his small number of movement responses and generally fair number of colour responses) is that there is restriction or impoverishment in the sense of lack of awareness of inner impulses while he remains emotionally reactive to the impact of environmental influences.

Although he did not show any other 'affectional responses' (c, cF), Sonja did produce two Fc responses, a fair number relative to his other responses. What this shows is that to a certain extent there is the need for affectional security in terms of awareness of a definite need to relate oneself to other people and to belong to a group and feel self-accepted and approved by others (Klopfer, 1954).

Finally, this subject's fair sprinkling of colour responses should be considered. Although he did produce some Fc responses which indicates control over emotional impact, his subsequent number of CF and C responses tends to lessen the emotional control indications mentioned earlier.

Generally .....

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Generally his colour responses show that he lacks emotional control in relation to his environment.

1) Inner Resources

As has previously been outlined, the M:FM and M:(FM + m) ratios both point to a lack of inner resources, the former indicative of the fact that he is ruled by immediate gratification rather than long-range goals, while the latter points to tension production in the subject which are too strong to allow him to use his inner resources in the solving of his everyday problems of living. Two aspects must be considered: (1) His FK + Fc : F ratio; and (2) his (Fc + c + c'):(FC + CF + C) ratio - achromatic to chromatic. The former seems to confirm his fair preponderance of Fc responses and the interpretation related to it. It indicates a well developed need for affection, well integrated within his personality organization which may help him in his interaction with others. His achromatic to chromatic ratio of 2:8 (Achromatic $< \frac{1}{2}$ Chromatic) indicates that he tends to act out his emotions and strongly reacts to his environment.

2) Control

Although the subject produced an average number of F responses (F% = 29%) which seems to indicate a certain degree of controlled adjustment, these were not substantiated by his FC:(CF + C) and sum C ratios. The former ratio indicates a weak control over emotionality, the person acting out his reactions in overt behavioural expressions while his sum C ratios, although not ascribing to a weak emotional control, do point to a great degree of overt reactivity to emotional stimuli. Furthermore, Sonja's percentage of responses to cards 8, 9 and 10 confirms the above, that is, that there is general responsiveness to emotional stimuli from the environment (in this case independent of whether it is overtly expressed or not).

3) Intellectual Manner of Approach

Important features were clearly seen in his use of

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locations. His use of locations showed a marked overstress of W and Dd + S responses (57% and 14% respectively), an under-emphasis of D responses (29%) and a total lack of d responses. These imbalances would in themselves point to serious disturbances.

With his mediocre form level, his overstress on W indicates an intense overriding intellectual ambition without the ability to back it up. This lack of productive forces seemed to be reinforced by his W:M ratio. His W:M ratio (9:0) indicates that the productive forces of the personality are unduly low.

His under-emphasis on D responses with medium/low form level indicates an inability to distinguish between the obvious facts presented by the world around him because of intellectual defects or because of great emotional disturbances. This subject's lack of d responses although not pathological in itself, do tend to point to a low level of interest in the minutiæ of experience and this would seem to be confirmed by his excessive number of W responses. His overstress of Dd + S responses (14%) at the expense of D (although W% was above the normal range) does to a certain extent indicate an over intellectual approach with little concern with the obvious experiential facts. Finally, taking his manner of approach as a whole, his under-emphasis of D and over-emphasis of W and Dd + S is characteristic of the schizophrenic (Klopfer, 1954).

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Case II : Tracey

Looking at Tracey's psychogram it was evident that responses bulked to the left and right with no real significant emphasis on either side. Movement responses were fairly well represented with M:FM amounting to 2:4, implying a general behaviour impulsivity which seemed to be confirmed by his FC:CF ratio of 0:2. Of special interest was his great number of animal movement responses (and equal number of inanimate

movement .....

movement responses). Although he shows a fair level of ego functioning with a fairly good tie with external reality, his excessive emphasis on FM responses clearly indicates an awareness of impulses to immediate gratification, impulses regarding which he may lack insight, understanding and acceptance. This does not mean that he acts out these impulses but rather that he feels and recognizes them. Finally, in connection with movement responses mention must be made of his fair number of m responses. Although his M responses point to a fair level of ego control, his fair number of m responses seem to point to forces outside his control which may threaten his ego structure.

Anxiety seems to be generally absent which was reflected in the general absence of depth and diffusion responses (k, K, FK). The right side of his psychogram was more evenly distributed among its various components. His large number of F responses (coupled with fair spread of colour, shading and movement responses) indicates that Tracey is capable, when the occasion arises,of handling various situations in an impersonal manner without becoming personally involved. Although he showed no c responses, his Fc responses should be commented upon. It suggest that he shows an acceptance of the need for affectional security and wants to become close to people and to be accepted and approved by them.

Turning to Tracey's colour responses, certain important features of note should be considered. Firstly, the fair number of C responses coupled with the achromatic responses being twice the number of chromatic responses indicates that responsiveness to outside stimulation has been interfered with by some kind of traumatic experience resulting in withdrawal; this is better known as the "burnt child" reaction. A second feature of interest in Tracey's colour responses concerns the relative amount of CF and C (two in number) to FC responses. This subject produced no FC responses, yet he did however produce a few CF and C

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responses. This indicates to a certain extent an uncontrolled reactivity to environmental impact which was confirmed by his FC:CF + C ratio which will be discussed later.

Control

Tracey's responses to the Rorschach suggest a general lack of emotional control over aspects in his environment. His FC:CF + C ratio of 0:2 (FC < CF + C) points to a weak control over emotionality with the subject acting out his reactions in overt behavioural expression. This view seemed to be further reinforced by his M:FM ratio. The latter ratio of 2:4 (FM=2M) does to a certain extent indicate an immature behavioural impulsivity which implies that Tracey tends to act out his impulses without socialized restraint. He is ruled by the "pleasure principle". It should be noted that this assumes particular significance when his psychometric tests are consulted, particularly his elevated psychopathic deviate score on the MMPI. His M:(FM + m) ratio of 2:6 (FM + m > 1½M) points to tensions which are too strong to allow him to use his inner resources for the constructive solutions of his everyday problems of living.

Insofar as his affectional needs are concerned, it is clear that they are definitely overdeveloped and threaten to swamp the rest of his personality. In fact it may indicate that his need for affection is so great that the subject may become inhibited and toned down in overt reactions to others. Finally, his F% of 27 fell within the normal range and indicates that he is able to view his world in an impersonal matter-of-fact manner.

Intellectual Manner of Approach

The one outstanding feature in his use of locations was his emphasis on W responses (45%), half of which were DW responses. His other responses (D=50%; d=5% and Dd + S=0%) were not of particular significance. While his emphasis on W responses of mediocre form level indicate a tendency to over-generalize, an inability to perceive at an integrated

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level because of his emotional interferences (this confirmed by his M:FM + m ratio), his DW responses point to a weak link with reality and is clearly a disturbing feature. The fact that his W responses outstripped his M responses by more than two to one (W > 2M; 10:2) is also a negative feature and indicates that the productive resources of the personality are too low to cope with the subject's excessively high aspiration level.

Case III : Eli

Clearly this subject's responses bulked to the right of the psychogram. This indicates that he is responding to outer determinants (colour, shading) and is thus responding freely to external reality as it impinges upon him. He is stimulus-determined.

His production of movement responses seemed to have been distributed fairly evenly (and productively). Both his M and FM responses (seven responses) were well represented indicating that he has achieved integration between his long range value system and his impulse life so that both can exist concurrently without undue feelings of guilt or frustration. His production of two m responses were also important in that they point further to the fact that he has integrated his impulse life with his self picture and value system and has come to terms with outside threats. Eli's total lack of k, K or FK responses seems to suggest a lack of anxiety present.

His total number of F responses, together with his ready use of shading, colour and movement, seem to suggest that he is on occasion capable of handling situations in an impersonal matter-of-fact way without personal implications. The largest number of responses, his fourteen Fc responses, must be commented upon. It indicates that affectional needs play a disproportionate role in adjustment which means that he is either overdependent on the affection of others or that he needs responses from many people. This also seems to be confirmed by his c responses indicative of an infantile

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overdependence on the affection of other people, or a general need for many other people to respond to him. Finally, his colour responses were only of the FC variety without any CF and C responses. This indicates (though one must bear in mind his few responses generally) a certain control over emotional impact without a loss of responsiveness.

Control

From his FC:CF+C ratio of 2:0, there does seem to be some control over impulsive expression of emotionality. This was further confirmed by his M:FM ratio of 1:3 (FM > 2M). This shows that although Chie is ruled by immediate needs for gratification, these are egocentric in nature and are not overtly manifested in impulsive behaviour. Furthermore, his M:(Fm + m) ratio of 1:3 indicates that tensions are too strong to permit him to utilize his inner resources for the constructive solutions of everyday problems. Insofar as affection is concerned, his FK + Fc : F ratio of 3:3 indicates that the need for affection has developed to such an extent that it threatens to swamp the rest of his personality.

Intellectual Manner of Approach

Chie's use of locations showed three interesting features. Firstly, there was an understress on D's (38%), secondly an overstress on d's (23%) and thirdly a slight overstress on W, while his Dd + s responses fell within normal limits.

His slightly elevated W% of 31 points to an overriding intellectual ambition without him being able to back it up because he either lacks the intellectual ability to perceive at an integrated level, or because of emotional interferences (confirmed by his M:(FM + m) ratio). His overriding intellectual ambition is substantiated further by his W:M ratio of 4:1 (W > 2M), a clearly negative sign. This ratio may also point to the productive resources of his personality being unduly low, this having been confirmed to a

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certain extent previously. His d% of 23 had included in it 15% di responses. This latter aspect, taking into consideration his poor form level, is a pathological sign (Klopfer, 1954) and is applicable to the schizoid personality fighting against disintegration. Finally, it should also be pointed out that according to Klopfer (1954) schizophrenics characteristically underemphasize D, although they may overemphasize W - a feature found to a certain extent in this subject's protocol.

Case VI : Johanna

There was a general poverty in the production of his responses. Only one movement response (an animal movement response) was recorded with no human movement responses at all. This indicates a low level of ego functioning, a weak tie with external reality and a lack of understanding and acceptance. This is confirmed when his M:FM ratio is consulted. The subject's ratio of 0:1 indicates a weak ego control with the possibility that he acts irresponsibly without ego participation.

The extreme overemphasis on F scores seems to be associated with his limited or impoverished type of perception, stripped of the imaginal enrichments (via movement or depth responses) which he himself might have contributed. Because both inner determinants (movement, depth) and outer determinants (shading and colour) were sacrificed to F responses, it can be interpreted as a generalized constriction.

The only responses on the right side of the psychogram were his three Fc responses. Although usually three Fc responses in a record would not have been regarded as very significant, the fact that Johanna produced no other responses but Fc responses on the right side of his record, must be regarded as important. It does not clearly indicate an overdependence on the affectional needs of others, but rather an acceptance of the need for affection through either relating to other people, or through feeling part of a group and being accepted and approved in it. This was confirmed by his FK + Fc : F ratio of 3:11 (FK + Fc = 1/4 to 3/4 F). His total absence of colour responses indicates a lack of emotional interaction with the environment. This feature coupled with his high F%

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of 73 and his sum C response of 0 point to a limited or impoverished method of perception without both emotional responses implied in colour and the inner imaginal resources implied in movement and depth, with a general lack of response to influences from the environment.

Control

Johanna's responses clearly indicate excessive control used by him in interactions with his environment. His FC:CF + C ratio (0:0) indicates excessive control and that he is neither able nor willing to allow himself a strong emotional reaction, even when such a situation is demanded. This factor seems confirmed by his sum C score of 0 and his responses to card 8, 9 and 10 (20%) which is indicative of a general lack of responsiveness to environmental impact. Furthermore, his F% of 73 itself clearly points to "constriction" - a marked decrease in responsiveness to external impact. Finally, (1) Johanna's FK + F + Fc : R % of 93 ($>$ 75) can be interpreted as indicating definite signs of neurotic restriction; and (2) his M:FM ratio of 0:1 indicates a weak ego control.

In terms of affection certain interesting features can be seen. His F:FK + Fc of 11:3 (FK + Fc $<$ 1/4 F) indicates a denial or general underdevelopment of the need for affection. Because Fc responses were given and because the rest of the psychogram was unbalanced, the interpretation can be made that there is a basic defect in his personality and that his total lack of emotionality hinders his general adjustment. Finally, his achromatic responses outnumbered his chromatic responses by more than two to one which indicates a toned down reaction to others, an over-cautiousness in emotional contacts.

Intellectual Manner of Approach

His use of locations showed two interesting features:
(1) His total lack of W responses; and
(2) His overemphasis on d responses, especially de responses.

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His low W% indicates a severe weakness in his interest and/or ability in seeing the relationships between the various aspects of his experience. He lacks the ability to see the world in terms of an integrated whole. This factor coupled with his average production of D% (47) can be interpreted as showing an interest and ability to differentiate perceptually with little interest in organization and integration.

This subject's high d% of 53 coupled with his (H + A):(Hd + Ad) ratio of 8:7 shows an interest in small areas of the blot material, a need for certainty and correctness and a critical attitude perhaps with obsessive-compulsive characteristics. His over-emphasis on d's may be a defence against him losing his bearings should he depart from them, while his H + A : Hd + Ad ratio could be a cloak for his underlying anxiety and hostility. Mention must be made of the types of d responses produced. Half of his d%, i.e. 26%, were de responses. This shows a fear of going too deep into anything, a fear of becoming involved in anything, that is, a tendency to go around a situation with a fear of becoming too involved in it. This seems to substantiate the strong control over interactions with his environment previously mentioned.

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Case VII : Christine

Christine's psychogram showed that there was a definite bulking of responses to the right side, an indication that he responds far more to colour and surface shading responses than to the inner determinants of movement or three dimension. He thus reacts to external reality as it impinges upon him with a relative lack of reconstructing it in terms of his own needs and experiences. It should be noted that this was a feature found in the protocols of the transvestite sample in general and was one of the most striking features which clearly differentiated them from the homosexual sample.

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His movement responses (1M, 2FM, 1m) indicate a low level of ego functioning with a poor tie with external reality and an awareness of impulses (not necessarily accepted by the self) to immediate gratification. Very little more can be inferred from his production of movement responses because of their relative scarcity. Although FK responses per se (indicative of how the person handles affectional anxiety) does suggest good adjustment, its relation with Fc and F must be commented upon (although it will also be discussed later). His F:FK + Fc ratio of 11:9 (FK + Fc > 3/4 F) shows that his need for affection threatens to swamp his personality, though this was not confirmed in his chromatic : achromatic ratio. His number of F responses were viewed in relation with his scarcity of movement responses and his greater stress on colour responses. This suggests a restriction or impoverishment in the sense of lack of awareness of inner impulses, while he remains emotionally reactive to the impact of environmental influences.

Moving to the right side of the psychogram it is clear that his five Fc responses were over-emphasized. This conveys that his affectional needs play a disproportionate role in adjustment, either because he seems to be over-dependent on the affection of others, or else he has a need for response from others. His colour responses show a relatively large number of C' and CF responses (2 each) and only one FC and C response. Generally his use of C' responses tend to be indicative of a toned-down response to colour, while his CF responses seem to indicate an uncontrolled emotional reaction to environmental impact which seemed to be substantiated by the preponderance of CF over FC responses. Finally, his C response (a C naming response) stresses that Christine is overwhelmed by emotional impact and is not able to handle his reactions with integrated control.

Control

This subject shows a poor control over emotionality,

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with him acting out his reactions in overt behavioural expression. In terms of his F responses in relation to his movement and colour responses, he seems to show a lack of awareness of his inner impulses while he remains emotionally reactive to the impact of environmental influences. Furthermore his M:FM + m ratio of 1:3 (FM + m) > 1½M) indicates that tensions seem to be too strong to allow him to use his inner resources for the constructive solution of his everyday problems.

Mention has already been made about his affectional needs and control. To recap briefly, his F : FK + Fc ratio of 11:9 (FK + Fc > 3/4 F) points to the fact that he has over-developed affectional needs which may be detrimental to the rest of the personality. Furthermore his chromatic to achromatic ratio of 7:4 does show that the need for an affectional response from others is so great that it may inhibit him in his overt relationships with others.

Intellectual Manner of Approach

His use of locations was marked by an overstress on D responses (62%) and d responses (17%), while his other location scores fell within normal limits - W% was 21 and Dd + S% was 3.

Although his W% of 21 fell within the normal range indicating a fairly integrative view of the world, this was somewhat dispelled since his W:M ratio of 6:1 (W > 3M) (linked with his low ego level) points to the fact that the productive resources of his personality are low. This suggests that he is not able to obtain an adequately integrated view of his environment. This latter fact was further confirmed by his D% of 62 with mediocre form level, which suggests that he sticks to the practical mundane view of his environment and finds difficulty in a more integrated view.

Finally .....

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Finally, mention must be made of his over-emphasis of d% (17). This shows that he defends himself against his own insecurity by holding onto limited areas of the blot because he is afraid of losing his way should he depart from them. Generally this emphasis is associated with correctness, accuracy and exactness and seems to be reinforced by his (H + A):(Hd + Ad) ratio of 11:6 indicative of accuracy and a general over-critical attitude, perhaps with obsessive-compulsive characteristics.

B) HOMOSEXUAL SAMPLE

Case VIII : Phillip

An interesting feature with regard to this subject's spread of responses was the fact that they bulked to the right side of the psychogram. This feature, however, was not found in the psychograms of the other homosexual subjects. It indicates that Phillip is responding to outer reality as it impinges upon him without restructuring the blot in terms of his own needs and experience.

His movement responses showed a total absence of animate or inanimate movement responses but with a fair amount of human movement responses. This latter indicates a fairly well developed ego control, and generally a fairly well functioning person in fair control with reality. Moving to the centre of the psychogram, his F responses coupled with a relative lack of movement responses and a general spread of colour responses points to an inability to realize inner impulses while he, nevertheless, reacts emotionally to the impact of the environment.

On the right side of his psychogram his relatively fair number of Fc responses indicate a certain self-acceptance of affectional needs, experienced in terms of desire for approval. Furthermore, his Fc and M responses of fairly good

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form levels can be evaluated as showing that he is able to empathize in his relationships with other people. Finally, when looking at his colour responses, it must be pointed out that notwithstanding the fact that he had a fair number of FC responses (two in number) implying that he has a ready control over emotional impact, his fair number of CF and C responses (two each) tends to lessen the emotional control associated with FC.

Control

In terms of his inner resources and impulse life, it was evident from his M:FM ratio of 3.5:0 (M > FM) that he has a fairly well developed ego which can tolerate archaic impulses without being overwhelmed by them. However, since FM=0, it may be interpreted as meaning that his impulse life is suppressed in the interests of the conscious values rather than integrated with it. Furthermore, his M:(FM + m) ratio of 3.5:0 seems indicative of the impulse life being subordinate to, and fairly well integrated with, his value system and suggests that he is capable of using his inner resources to give him stability and control. Also his F% of 20 suggests that he can view his world in an impersonal matter-of-fact way which may help him in adjustment.

However, this fairly well developed ego previously mentioned in connection with the other proportions seems to be somewhat depressed by his CF + C : FC ratio being in the ratio of 4:2. This seems to reveal that, on occasions, his fairly developed ego is uncontrolled and that he may act out his reactions in overt behavioural ways. Be this as it may, in terms of his emotional reactivity to the environment, his responses on cards 8, 9, 10 (53% which is >40) reveals that he is stimulated by environmental impact, whether he expresses it overtly or not.

Insofar as affectional controls and needs are concerned, his F:FK + Fc ratio of 3:3 (FK + Fc > 3/4 F) suggests that the need for affection has developed to such an extent

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that it can have detrimental effects on the rest of the personality. This feature was further confirmed by his achromatic:chromatic ratio of 2:6 (achromatic $< \frac{1}{2}$ chromatic) which suggests that he tends to act out his emotions.

Intellectual Manner of Approach

Three interesting features were seen from his use of locations. Firstly, his W% was slightly over-emphasized (33), secondly his D% was definitely over-emphasized (63) and thirdly his d% was understressed (3).

His W% of 33 points to the fact that although he has intellectual ambition to do big things, he lacks the intellectual capacity to see things in an integrated way. Next, his D% of 63 (> 45) of mediocre form level suggests that he is concerned with the practical common sense view of his world because he is not able to show a more integrated view. Finally, his d% of 3 ($d\% < 5$) shows a lack of interest in the small aspects of experience.

Case IX : Lewis

Although not producing a real spread in his number of responses, most of his responses did seem to pile up on the left side of the psychogram. This was a feature of the homosexual sample in this study, which contrasted them from the transvestite sample. It indicates that he has been influenced by inner determinants and has enriched the blot with his own imaginative processes. He thus tends to rely upon his own needs and experience.

His general spread of movement responses points to good general adjustment. His relatively large production of M responses (6) suggests a high level of ego functioning, a high level of emotional integration, a good tie with external reality, and a good potential for forming empathetic relationships with others. His M responses were also of good form level and indicates elevated intellectual capacity and a possession of imagination and creative potential.

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stress of Dd + S% (12) seems to point to the fact that he may have a flair for the unusual.

Case XI : Gary

On first inspection of his psychogram, it seemed clear that there was a general spread in his responses with a greater intensity of responses in the movement areas of the psychogram. He has thus been influenced by both inner and outer determinants of the blot and there seems to be a balance between these two modes of perception which indicates that he is able to reconstruct external reality through his own contribution, while nevertheless able to respond freely to all aspects of external reality that are found in the blot material.

When considering his movement responses, it was evident that his human movement responses and animal movement responses were equal (six responses each) with his inanimate movement responses somewhat less (four). Although his FM responses indicate that he is aware of impulses of which he may lack acceptance and insight (and which may pose a threat to his value system), his M:FM ratio of 7:6 point to someone whose impulse life is subordinate to his value system with an optimal relationship between his impulse life and his value system. Generally, his large number of movement responses point to someone with a well-developed ego who is well integrated emotionally.

His four F responses occur in reasonable numbers in relation to the rest of the psychogram and suggest that he is able to relate to situations in impersonal ways when such occasions arise. Moving to the right side of the psychogram, his cF and Fc responses (two each) suggest that, although he desires affection, closeness and dependence from others, this is desired not only in a physical sense but more in terms of finding deep relationships with others in order that his affectional needs can be satisfied.

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Although he produced five FC responses (with no CF responses and two C responses) which seems to reveal control over emotional behaviour, the quality of the FC responses should be outlined. He produced two natural FC combinations, two arbitrary FC combinations (F/C) and one forced FC (F↔C) combination. Thus the type of FC produced does not necessarily point to definite control over emotionality; rather it hints at a rather effortful emotional responsiveness of a superficial behavioural kind. This questioning as to whether he has such tight control over emotionality as was first inferred is further confirmed by his C responses (one pure C and the other C symbol). Generally some doubt must be cast as to whether he does indeed possess real control over his emotions.

Control

His quantitive proportions suggest that he may have a certain amount of control over emotionality. His FC : CF + C ratio of 5:2 suggests this, while his responses to cards 8, 9 and 10 point to general responsiveness to emotional stimuli from the environment whether this is expressed overtly or not. As far as his impulse life and value system is concerned, his M:FM ratio of 7:6 reveals that his impulse life is subordinate to his value system and that his ego seems able to tolerate archaic impulses without being flooded by them. The integration of his value system and his impulse life is further confirmed by his M:(FM + m) ratio of 7:9. His F% of 18 (F < 20%) coupled with the fact that plenty other control factors were present, seems to suggest a many faceted personality - someone who is creative and generally well related to other people.

As far as affection is concerned, his F:FK + Fc of 4:2 conveys that the need for affection has developed sufficiently well within his personality structure so that he does not have to become overdependent on others.

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Intellectual Manner of Approach

Three interesting features emerged from Gary's use of locations: (1) His overstress on W; (2) his under-emphasis on D; and (3) his understress on d.

His overstress on W with mediocre form level suggests that he tries to do the big things intellectually but does not have the ability to back it up. Furthermore, his production of six DW (one D↔W) responses does point to a suspected weakness in his link with reality whereby he does not have the intellect to stop himself from jumping to wrong conclusions on the basis of inadequate evidence. His overriding ambition is further seen from his W:M ratio of 16:7 (W > 2M). This again reveals that Gary has an overtly high level of aspiration with his ambition outstripping the creative resources of his personality. Finally, his d% of 3 (d% < 5) shows that Gary possesses a low level of interest in the small aspects of experience.

Case XII : David

Although David's responses were generally spread out far more on the left side of the psychogram, his psychogram showed the same number of responses on both sides. Thus he has been influenced by both inner and outer determinants of the blot and the interpretation associated with this has already been described in connection with Case XI.

His movement responses showed one each of human, animal and inanimate movement. Although not very much can be said about these responses, what can be deduced is that he has a low ego level with a low level of emotional integration. This factor came out fairly clearly in his quantitive analysis which will be carefully described later. His F responses must be looked at in terms of his production of movement, shading and colour responses. It would indeed be unwise to make any rigid judgment on his production of F responses since his psychogram showed a general scarcity of movement and colour responses. However, to a certain extent

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David shows signs of being capable of handling situations in an impersonal manner.

The fact that his Fc responses were relatively numerous must be commented upon. This suggests acceptance by David of the need for affectional security in terms of awareness of a definite need to relate himself to others and generally to feel part of the group and feel accepted and approved by them. The fact that he produced only one colour response (and this a weak CF one at that!) seems to indicate that to a certain extent anyway he does exhibit an uncontrolled reaction to environmental impact.

Control

At the outset one must be cautioned in taking this subject's emotional reactions to environmental conditions too seriously since his production of colour responses was extremely scarce. Broadly speaking therefore, although he displays little responsiveness (and general inhibition) to environmental influences (sum C = 1; Percentage of responses to cards 8, 9 and 10 = 23), when he does react to the environment, he tends to act out his reactions in terms of overt behavioural expression. Insofar as his inner resources vis-a-vis his impulse life are concerned, his M:FM ratio of 1:1 suggests that there is a harmonious relationship between them. Thus, he can accept his own impulses while still being able to maintain a well-developed value system. Further evidence supporting this can be seen from his M:FM ratio of 2:1 which shows that the impulse life seems subordinate to, and fairly well integrated with, his value system.

Affection-wise, there seem to be times when affection is well integrated within the rest of the personality structure so that it serves as a sensitive control function, helping him in his social interactions (FK + F_C : F ratio is 5:7). At other times he depends on affectional responses from others to such an extent that he may become inhibited which may

subsequently .....

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subsequently lead to overcautiousness in emotional contacts.

Intellectual Manner of Approach

While his D%, d% and Dd + S% fell within the normal range, his W% was overemphasized.

Firstly, mention must be made of his profuse number of W responses (41%). This, taken in conjunction with his W:M ratio of 7:1, seems to indicate that he has an overriding intellectual ambition without having the ability to back it up. This can be attributed in this subject's case to the fact that he seems to lack the intellectual and productive resources to measure up to his overriding ambition. His D, d and Dd + S percentages fell within normal range.

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DETAILED ANALYSIS OF MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY TEST RESULTS

A) TRANSVESTITES

Case I : Sonja M24S 849'12673(104) 7:18:13

This subject's profile was marked by general elevation of his schizophrenia, psychopathic deviate and hypomania scores (with Mf a non-clinical scale being also above the 70 T mark).

A search of Hathaway and Welsh (1967) showed no close approximation to the case at hand. Dahlstrom and Welsh (1965) describe men in their IPAR group with high schizophrenia scales (scale 8) as being dissatisfied, having wide interests and also being irritable, resentful, moody, stubborn, opinionated, autocratic, deceitful, impulsive and showing difficulty in handling aggression - these attributes it should be mentioned were similar to the attributes to be listed below related to the 49 profile.

Dahlstrom and Welsh (1965) comment on the 49 profile: "Persons with this profile pattern show clear manifestations of psychopathic behaviour, the hypomania seemingly energizing or activating the pattern related to 4. That is, these people tend to be overactive and impulsive, irresponsible and untrustworthy, and shallow and superficial in their relationships. They are characterized by easy morals, readily circumvented consciences and fluctuating ethical values." This description of Sonja seems a valid one, both clinically and in terms of his responses to certain scales pertaining to responsibility on the California Personality Inventory, more about which will be discussed later.

When turning to his validity scale, the slight elevation of his L scale may suggest a certain defensiveness in his answering the MMPI, while it could also be related to

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his elevated psychopathic scale. His greatly elevated F scale (T = 84) suggests a certain inconsistency in responding to the MMPI and seems associated with his high schizophrenia (Point 8) scale. Finally, the subject's Mf scale must be commented upon. Again, it was found that transvestites (and homosexuals to a lesser extent) tended to have elevated Mf scales which were always above the 70 T point. In the case of this subject his Mf scale was 83 T points.

Case II : Tracey M24S 9'84 - 123 (75) 3:3:12

Two interesting features emerged from the profile configuration presented by this subject's MMPI responses; firstly, its definite psychopathic features and, secondly, its clearly hypomanic overtones.

It was clear that two codes should be consulted when looking at this subject's profile; firstly, the 98 code and, secondly, the 94 code since his scale 8 and scale 4 were within 2 T points of one another. Dahlstrom and Welsh (1965) mention that the 94's show poor family adjustment and have problems centering around their sexual adjustments. The 94 profile is related according to these authors to the 49 profile, the attributes associated therewith having already been discussed in connection with the previous subject. Briefly, the 49 profile is clearly associated with psychopathy with the hypomania acting as an energizer for the psychopathic deviate scale.

A further feature can be added to the 94 profile when one consults Dahlstrom and Welsh (1965) in connection with the 98 profile. Hathaway and Meehl (1951b) (in Dahlstrom and Welsh, 1965) found that in their samples the 98 profile implied "a more malignant hypomanic picture than the 94 combination".

In summary therefore it can be concluded that this subject's profile showed all the features of psychopathic behaviour, with his elevated hypomania score greatly activating and energizing the pattern related to scale 4 (psychopathy).

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Of particular interest is the fact that on his CPI, this subject showed general low scores in the areas of responsibility, maturity and intrapersonal maturity which indicate immaturity, undercontrolled and impulsive behaviour and general self-centeredness - some of the features common to psychopathy.

Case III : Eli M2OS 84'2731 69 (84) 7:25:12

What is immediately evident from this subject's profile was the extremely elevated Sc (scale 8) score which was more than 25 T points greater than his next highest score, his Pd scale (with both scales above the 70 T mark). Also of interest in this subject's MMPI profile was his elevated psychopathic deviate score (T = 80) - a feature found in the profiles of 5 of the 7 transvestites in the present sample. As has already been described in the case of Sonja (Case I) people who had high 8 profiles were found in the IPAR group to be hostile, dissatisfied, irritable, resentful, moody, stubborn, disorderly and impulsive. People who fell into this group were also found to be at odds with themselves and seemed to have major internal conflicts.

This subject's high point 4 score, although not a clear indication of psychopathy per se, does indicate general resentment towards authority. In the Mello and Guthrie sample (in Hathaway and Welsh, 1965) individuals having high point 4 scores were seen to have unstable relationships with the opposite sex and were at times rejected by their father. This latter point, a rejecting father found in the Mello and Guthrie sample, is indeed an interesting one when it is considered that in the case of all the transvestites in the sample, a rejecting father (both physically and psychologically) was a dominant feature found in their early developmental histories. Finally, the validity scale of this subject's profile seemed to conform to the validity profile of the majority of the transvestites, that is, it showed a low Lie score, a significantly elevated inconsistency (F) score, followed by a low K score.

Case IV .....

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Case IV : Pat M26S '48621 (74) 5:9:10

This subject's profile, although not as elevated as the profiles of the previous subjects, did again show certain of the characteristics prevalent in the profiles of the previous transvestite subjects.

Firstly, there was the elevated point 4 (psychopathic deviate) score (T = 69) which does point to certain psychopathic tendencies - this being a characteristic found in the profiles of most of the transvestite subjects. A second feature which seemed to run through the transvestite sample's profiles (and was significantly absent from the profiles of the homosexual sample), was the elevated schizophrenia score. Characteristics associated with elevation of these two scales have already been commented upon in the previous subjects' profiles.

Taking the psychopathic deviate score and the schizophrenia score in combination, Dahlstrom and Welsh (1965) comment upon the 48 profile: "They are unpredictable, impulsive and non-conforming and the term schizoid personality is frequently applied to them." His CPI profile indicated general underachievement and this was substantiated by Dahlstrom and Welsh's (1965) description of persons falling into 48 profiles who, they say, tend to show underachievement, marginal adjustment and uneven performance. This subject's work record gives further evidence of his general underachievement and lack of motivation. Another vitally important characteristic applicable to people falling into the 48 profile is that of social isolation - a characteristic which may be clearly associated with this subject's general mode of asocial behaviour.

This subject's validity scale also conformed to the validity scale of five out of the six transvestite subjects. His validity scale was marked by an elevated F score, with his L and K scores significantly lower.

Case V .....

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Case V : Chie M25S 89'726 (84) 3:17:4

Whereas in cases I and III scale 8 was the highest point and differed from the next highest scale (scale 4 in both cases) by more than 19 T points in both cases, the difference between scale 8 and the next highest scale (scale 9) in Chie's case was only 2 T points. Notwithstanding this however in the case of Chie, as was the case with most of the transvestite group, the schizophrenia scale was generally elevated. (In fact four out of the six transvestites had schizophrenia T scores of 75 or over with Case III (Eli) having a schizophrenia T score as high as 112.) This fact may have some special bearing when the findings of Hathaway and Meehl (1951b) (in Dahlstrom and Welsh, 1965) are taken into account. These researchers found that most persons in their sample with scale 8 scores over a T score of 75 showed schizoid mentation although not necessarily so severe as to constitute definite illness. More about this will be discussed later.

Mello and Guthrie (1958) (in Dahlstrom and Welsh, 1965) found that characteristics associated with high point 8's in their college student sample were: problems in peer relationships and group acceptance, sexual preoccupations and sexual confusion and bizarre fantasies - all these factors having been problems encountered by this subject. Dahlstrom and Welsh (1965) comment on people showing psychiatric reactions on scale 8: "Most commonly persons showing this psychiatric reaction are characterized as constrained, cold and apathetic or indifferent. Other people see them as remote and inaccessible, often seemingly sufficient unto themselves ..... Inactivity or endless stereotypy may accompany the withdrawal of interest from other people or external objects or relationships."

The next two highest scores were his Pt and D scores which Guthrie found to indicate among other aspects: rigidity, excessive worrying of the obsessive compulsive sort, with general feelings of inadequacy and sexual conflicts.

Two .....

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Two points of similarity between this subject's profile and those of other transvestites were his elevated Mf scale and his general configurational validity pattern of a high F scale and low L and K scales.

Case VII : Christine M19S 28 7'63 (95) 4:9:6

In certain respects there were both similarities and differences found in this subject's MMPI profile in comparison with the general trend found in the profiles of the rest of the transvestite sample. One distinct difference was Christine's low psychopathic deviate score - a feature only found in the profile of Case V. Another distinguishing feature was his high depression scale (T = 75), his extremely low Ma scale (T = 45) and his high Si scale (T = 76) - all these features indicating some type of mild depression. Guthrie (in Dahlstrom and Welsh, 1965) found that a high point 2 (depression) and a low point on scale 9 (hypomania) in his sample of medical patients indicated mild depression with complaints of fatigue and loss of energy. This general indication of depression was confirmed in Drake's sample (in Dahlstrom and Welsh, 1965). Drake noted that college counsellers characterized as unhappy or depressed tended to have peak scores on scale 2 and that these features appeared intensified when scales 0, 7 and 8 were elevated. All these latter features were clearly observable in this subject's MMPI profile.

Similar features found in this subject's profile to those found in the profiles of the other transvestite subjects included:

(1) An elevated schizophrenia score (T = 75) - this factor being one of the most potent features found in the transvestite sample (and clearly distinguishing it from the homosexual sample);

(2) An elevated Mf scale. In fact this subject's Mf scale (T = 95) was the second highest of the Mf scales for

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the transvestite sample;

(3) Finally, Christine's validity scale went in accordance with the validity scales of the majority of the other transvestites, viz., lowish L and K scales and elevated F scales, the latter indicative of inconsistency in responding to the questions of the MMPI.

As far as Christine's configurational code was concerned, Hathaway and Meehl (1951) (in Dahlstrom and Welsh, 1965) found that patients in their sample with 28 profiles were depressed, anxious and frequently showed hysterical disorders, the latter they believed may be a cover-up for a more serious psychotic upset. Patients in their sample were unsociable, complained of inability to concentrate and experienced periods of confusion. Besides Hathaway and Meehl's concern about possible psychotic features in the 28 profile, both Dahlstrom and Welsh (1965) and Guthrie (in Dahlstrom and Welsh, 1965) believe that persons with 28 profiles do show signs of schizophrenia or psychosis. Dahlstrom and Welsh (1965) comment: Diagnostically, persons with the 28 codes were most frequently labelled psychotic, generally psychotic depression (manic-depressive, depressed or involutional) although many were described as having some form of schizophrenia. Guthrie's views are, however, not as definite in pointing to schizophrenia as were the ideas of Dahlstrom and Welsh. Guthrie found schizoid features in the patients he studied with 28 codes, but seldom did he find florid schizophrenic indications in his sample. He stated that confusion and apathetic indifference were the most frequent manifestations found in his sample.

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B) HOMOSEXUAL SAMPLE

Case VIII : Phillip M26S 9'48 - 123 (79) 2:8:6

Two features stood out clearly on this subject's profile: Firstly, his high Ma score (T = 89) which towered

above .....

far better in situations where conformity is a positive factor than in situations in which achievement is dependent on independent thought and action. The subject's low Py and Fx scores tend to substantiate the previous attributes ascribed to him; that is, an individual who is apathetic, conforming, conventional, cautious and rigid. Finally, the subject's extremely high Fe score (standard score of 85) is in accordance with the general trend found in the profiles of the transvestite sample.

Case II : Tracey

This profile was marked by a general elevation of those scales associated with poise, ascendancy and interpersonal adequacy (barring the extremely depressed Wb score), and a general lowering of those scores associated with socialization, maturity and general sense of responsibility.

Socially, Tracey seems to possess many skills. He is fairly confident, persuasive and verbally fluent, while he also shows signs of being forceful, active and ambitious. His two highest scores, his Sp and Sa scores, point to an individual who is clever, enthusiastic, active and vigorous and one who is intelligent, demanding, self-confident and self-assured. Taking his high scores on the forementioned scales into account, one must assume that his extremely low Wb scores could have been an attempt made by the subject to fake the results of the test (although this was not really substantiated by the two other control keys, the Gi or to a lesser extent the Cm).

Although this subject may function adequately in the sense of attaining his own ends and objectives, his extremely depressed scores in the areas of responsibility and intrapersonal maturity may point to him having various social difficulties. Individuals falling into this group show signs of: immaturity, undercontrolled and impulsive behaviour; rebelliousness and general excessive exhibitionism and ostentatious behaviour; being suspicious and distrustful

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in personal and social outlook; and being self-centered and having certain internal conflicts and problems.

Insofar as achievement is concerned, although none of the subject's achievement scores reached normal limits, this subject's Ai score seemed more elevated than his Ac and Ie scores. This does show that he may achieve better in situations which require independent and autonomous behaviour than in situations which require conforming behaviour. Finally, this subject's low Py and elevated Fe score must be commented upon. The subject's low Py score would generally confirm his low scores on the scales associated with socialization, responsibility and intrapersonal values. It indicates an individual who is disinterested in and unresponsive to the inner needs and experiences of others. His elevated Fe score again goes in accordance with the general trend of responses to the femininity scale found in the profiles of the transvestic group.

Case III : Eli

At the outset it should be stressed that all this subject's control keys on his CPI profile (Wb, Gi and Cm) pointed to the fact that he answered the test in an extremely haphazard erratic manner. This seems to somewhat invalidate the results of his profile.

When his profile is gone into in detail, however, it seems clear that he operates at a generally low level of interpersonal and intrapersonal functioning. Interpersonally, he seems unambitious, leisurely, slow in thought and action, and avoids situations of tension and decision, and is also constricted in thought and action.

As far as his scores on socialization, maturity and intrapersonal structuring of values were concerned, his below average Re, So and Sc scales point to immaturity, moodiness, changeability and undercontrolled, impulsive behaviour. Furthermore, these indicate defensiveness, rebelliousness,

excitability .....

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excitability, irritability and self-centeredness. His comparatively elevated Gi score indicates that he tries to create a favourable impression and that he seems to be concerned about how others react to him. His extremely low Cm score reveals that he is impatient, nervous, restless and that he has internal problems or conflicts.

He shows signs of low achievement potential which suggests that he tends to be aloof, awkward, inhibited, dissatisfied, dull, unambitious and generally conventional and stereotyped in thought. Finally, his low Py score indicates that he does not readily respond to the inner needs and motives of others, although he sometimes is nevertheless fairly flexible to the thinking behaviour of others. His high Fe scale was similar to the high Fe scales found in the other transvestite subjects. In conclusion, it must again be stressed that the subject's control keys clearly suggested that he may have answered the CPI questions in an extremely haphazard manner which may have invalidated his CPI test results.

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Case IV : Pat

Characteristic features of this subject's profile were: (1) that few of his scores fell within normal limits; and (2) that his femininity scale conformed to the Fe scores of the other transvestites in this sample, that is, it was extremely elevated over and above all his other scales.

Although the subject's Sy, Sp and Sa scales fell within normal limits which tends to indicate a certain amount of social adequacy, his low Do, Cs, Wb scores tend to lessen his adequacy as far as his interpersonal interaction is concerned. Generally his first cluster of scores indicate a rather shy, apathetic, slow person who is stereotyped in thinking and who feels uneasy and awkward in new or unfamiliar social situations. His low Wb score seems to suggest a rather unambitious, cautious individual who tends to be self-defensive and constricted in thought and action.

Intrapersonally .....

Intrapersonally, his low responsibility scale (which was a feature found in the profiles of the whole transvestite group) indicates under-controlled and impulsive behaviour and these latter two features were substantiated by this patient's elevated Pd score on the MMPI. Another interesting feature in his second cluster of scores was his low To score, which indicates a person who seems to be aloof, suspicious in his ways and distrustful in personal and social outlook. (It should perhaps be noted that his Pa scale on his MMPI profile was elevated). This low To score could be explained in terms of the subject's asocial life, particularly his transvestic cross-dressing behaviour. Also his elevated Gi score (relative to his other scores) suggests that he seems to be keen to create a good impression and that he is fairly concerned about how others react to him.

All this subject's achievement scales were low which suggests that he has an extremely low achievement potential and that he is also submissive, compliant, unambitious, conventional and dull. His general under-achievement was also confirmed by the description found in the 48 code of his MMPI profile. Dahlstrom and Welsh (1965) comment: "Their educational and occupational histories are characterized by underachievement, marginal adjustment and uneven performance." His low psychological-mindedness and flexibility scores point to someone who is apathetic, conventional, methodical and over-submissive to authority, custom and tradition.

Case V : Chie

This profile was to a certain extent marked by a general elevation of those scales related to poise, ascendancy and self-assurance, and a general lowering of the scores in the other three clusters of scores. As far as the forementioned scores were concerned, it seems evident that Chie tends to be fairly sociable, spontaneous and possesses a sense of personal

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worth and self-acceptance. However, his low Wb score again conformed to the low Wb scores of the other transvestites found in the sample, and indicates either that the subject was faking his responses to the CPI (although this was not fully substantiated by his Gi or Cm scores), or else it indicates an individual who tries to unduly exaggerate his worries and problems.

In the second cluster the subject's low responsibility score, another interesting feature which characterized all the transvestites, indicates general under-controlled and impulsive behaviour. (His low Sc score also indicates general impulsivity and was in fact a characteristic feature which differentiated transvestites from homosexuals). Generally his intrapersonal cluster of scores reveal that he tends to be suspicious, distrustful in personal and social outlook (possibly understandable in terms of his transvestic asocial behaviour) and impatient, changeable and one who possesses internal conflicts and problems.

Insofar as his scores on achievement potential and intellectual efficiency were concerned, none of his achievement scales approached normal limits; however, they reveal that he does to a certain extent seem able to achieve better in a situation which involves independence rather than conformity. A final point must be made. His highest score was his Fe score. This was a similar feature which emerged in most of the transvestic sample's CPI profiles.

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Case VII : Christine

A general feature on this profile showed marked deviations of scores, many within normal limits and above, and others below the normal range. On the positive side, all the scores associated with socialization, responsibility and intrapersonal structuring of values (with the exception of the Cm score) fell within normal limits. These scores indicate responsibility, dependability, self-control,

tolerance and general co-operativeness.

However, measures of poise, ascendancy and interpersonal adequacy suggest that he operates at a poor level of interpersonal functioning. He tends to be retiring, inhibited, avoiding situations, decision-making and tension. He also seems to be apathetic, shy, stereotyped, deliberate, moderate, self-restrained, conventional, passive in action and narrow in interests. His low Wb score suggests an unambitious, leisurely, awkward person who is defensive and apologetic.

Achievement-wise his scores seem to suggest that he achieves better in situations in which conformity is a positive factor rather than in situations in which independent thought is required. A look at his Fe scale shows that it went in accordance with the elevated Fe scales of the previous transvestite subjects. Finally, one may cast some doubt as to the validity of his profile, since his Wb and Cm scales were low and his Gi scale was fairly high.

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B) HOMOSEXUAL SAMPLE

Case VIII : Phillip

This profile was marked by a general elevation of those scores concerning poise, ascendancy and self-assurance, and a general lowering of the scores indicative of socialization, maturity and sense of responsibility. Interpersonally, this subject shows signs of being fairly dominant, persuasive, verbally fluent, spontaneous and possessing an expressive and ebullient nature - these qualities were also clearly evident in the clinical encounter with him. However, his lowest score on the first cluster, his Wb score, seems to show that the subject was unduly exaggerating his worries and problems and at the same time minimizing his sense of well-being.

Obvious .....

Obvious faking of his CPI seems to be ruled out, when one considers that his other two control keys, his Gi and Cm scales, did not confirm that he was faking his responses to the test. (This factor seems to be further confirmed when one considers that his Lie score on his MMPI was well within normal limits).

He appears, from his second cluster of scores, to be rather immature, changeable and under-controlled and impulsive in behaviour. Furthermore, he also appears to be impulsive, guileful and deceitful in dealing with others. His generally manipulative behaviour seems to be somewhat confirmed by the elevation of his second highest scale on his MMPI profile, his Pd scale. As far as achievement is concerned, one can conclude that he tends to be generally unmotivated to achieve, and that he seems to be unambitious and lacking in self direction and self discipline.

Finally, the first two scores in his final cluster do seem to point to a person who is rather unresponsive to the inner feelings of others. His highest CPI scale, it should be noted, was his Fe scale.

Case IX : Lewis

When looking at this profile as a whole, one is at first struck by this subject's general adequacy of responses to the CPI; most of his responses fell within normal limits (with the exception of his Re and Ac scores which fell just short of the normal range); and his Cs, Ai, Py, Fx and Fe scores which fell above the normal range.

His first cluster points to an individual who is self-confident and self-assured and one who shows general interpersonal adequacy. Thus he seems to be an outgoing, sociable, ascendant person who is effective in communication and one who has personal scope and breadth of interests. The subject also shows signs of being fairly mature and responsible and his fairly high average To score in the second cluster

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points to a tolerant person who possesses non-judgmental social beliefs and attitudes.

Attention must be paid to the discrepancy between his two achievement scales, his Ac and Ai scales. This discrepancy seems to confirm ones clinical impression of him, that is, one who can achieve optimally in situations which demand independent action and thought, rather than in situations in which conformity is expected.

Finally, his elevated final three scales must be discussed. The first two scales of his final cluster of scores reveal an observant, perceptive, talkative person who is assertive and egoistic in that he seems to be highly concerned with personal pleasure and self gain. His Fe score, although above the normal, did not correspond with the very high Fe peaks seen in the CPI profiles of the transvestite group.

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Case X : Charles

The majority of this subject's scores fell within the upper half of normal limits. This was a feature of three of the five homosexual CPI profiles, which was in contrast to the very erratic and generally lower scores found in the profiles of the transvestite sample.

The first cluster seems to show general poise, ascendancy, self-assurance and interpersonal adequacy. He tends to be persistent, planful and seems to possess leadership qualities. Other qualities associated with his first cluster are: persuasiveness, verbal fluency, self-confidence and self-assurance. Charles also shows signs of maturity and responsibility (these two features it should be pointed out were lacking in the profiles of the transvestites), and also tends to be socially mature, resourceful, intellectually able and verbally fluent.

Insofar as achievement is concerned, he seems to possess a great amount of achievement potential and intellectual

efficiency .....

efficiency. A feature found in his responses to the third cluster confirms ones subjective evaluation of him, that is, someone who is independent and self-reliant, and one who achieves better in situations which require independent behaviour than in situations which require conformity. Although the subject does seem to be able to empathize readily with others, his low average Fx score does suggest that he may at times be rigid and generally differential to authority. A final point must now be made. Although his CPI profile revealed a high femininity score, his Fe scale, although somewhat elevated, was not nearly as elevated as was the elevation of the Fe scores found in the profiles of the transvestite sample.

Case IX : Gary

At a glance this subject's CPI profile did seem erratic; in fact his profile was the most erratic of all the profiles within the homosexual group.

With the exception of his depressed Wb score, the profile on his first cluster tends to point to a person who is fairly confident, persistent, planful, imaginative and spontaneous and one who possesses a certain amount of self-acceptance and personal worth. However, his low Wb score points to one who is somewhat self-defensive and one who tends to exaggerate his worries and problems.

In the second cluster of scores his low Re score (and to a lesser extent his low To score) seem to point to someone who is under-controlled and impulsive in behaviour, and one who tends to be suspicious, disbelieving and distrustful in personal and social outlook. He shows a below-average level of achievement though he does seem more able to achieve in situations which involve independent thought than in situations which involve conformity.

His Py score which fell within average limits suggests someone who seems interested in and responsive to

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(associated with a relative lack of movement responses but with colour and shading responses appearing freely) indicate that they lack a sense of awareness of inner impulses while they react emotionally to the environment. This description was clearly found in two of the transvestites' protocols. Insofar as the homosexual sample is concerned, their mean F responses coupled with their ready use of shading, colour and movement, point to people who could, when the occasion arises, handle situations in impersonal ways without becoming personally involved. This was found in the Rorschach protocols of two of the homosexual subjects.

Moving to the right side of the psychogram, it is evident that the transvestites produced more Fc (mean number = 4.5) responses than did the homosexuals (mean number = 2.5). The transvestites' overdeveloped Fc column points to the fact that they show a great overstress on affectional needs, an overdependence on the affection of others and a need for a response from others (Klopfer, 1954). This pathological overdeveloped need for affection was verified by the transvestites F:FK + Fc ratio of 6:7 which will be discussed in the next section. It should be noted that four of the seven transvestites in the study (Cases II, III, V, VII) produced overdeveloped Fc responses. As far as the homosexuals are concerned, although they did produce a fair number of Fc responses, theirs were not large enough to point to any kind of maladjustment. Their mean Fc responses indicates that the need for affection is well integrated within their personality, and suggests acceptance of the need for affectional security channelled through relating themselves to others and generally feeling part of a group. Four of the five homosexuals produced well integrated and well adjusted Fc responses (Cases IX, X, XI, XII).

Finally, although fractionally lower in the transvestite group, the proportionate mean number of colour responses produced in each of the groups was strikingly similar. In both cases FC = CF (for the transvestites mean

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FC = 1.6, mean CF = 1.6; for the homosexuals mean FC = 1.8, mean CF = 1.8). In both groups the FC responses (indicative of control over emotionality) were somewhat offset by the equal number of CF (and C) responses (indicating a weakening of control over emotionality) and this was confirmed by the quantitative proportions which will be discussed later. Furthermore, many F/C, FC symbol, C/F, C symbol, C naming responses were produced by both groups, further confirming a weakness in emotional control mentioned earlier.

Control

a) Transvestites

Insofar as emotional reactivity to their environment is concerned, the transvestites mean FC:(CF + C) ratio of 1.6:2.3 (FC < (CF+C)) suggests a weak control over emotionality in which they tend to act out their reactions in overt behavioural expression. It should furthermore be noted that four out of the seven transvestites (Cases I, II, III and VII) displayed a FC:(CF + C) ratio of FC < (CF + C) indicative, as previously mentioned, of a weak control over emotionality.

The transvestite sample's mean M:FM ratio of 1.6: 3.3 (M < FM) suggests that they are ruled by immediate gratificatory requirements as opposed to long-range goals. Impulsivity cannot automatically be inferred, although they may be over-occupied with egocentric needs. Furthermore, their mean M:(FM + m) ratio of 1.6:4.4 suggests that tensions may be too strong to allow them to use their inner resources for solving their everyday problems. Attention should be paid to the fact that in four of the seven cases (Cases IV, V, VI, VII) the M:FM ratio showed M < FM. However, their mean F% of 32.14 is suggestive of the view that they are capable of responding to the environment in terms of their own emotional needs, and yet are also capable of viewing the world in an impersonal way. This point was further confirmed by the fact that six out of the seven transvestites F% was between 20-50, a verification of the forementioned viewpoint.

Turning .....

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Turning to the question of affection, mention has already been made about the extremely strong need for affection found in the transvestite sample. This was most potently confirmed by their mean FK + Fc : F ratio of 6:7 and, to a lesser extent, by their mean (Fc + c + c'):(FC + CF + C) ratio of 5.3 : 3.6. What is suggested by these two ratios is that the need for affection has developed to such a powerful extent that it threatens to swamp their personality structure (Klopfer, 1954). There also seems to be some indication (confirmed by the mean achromatic : chromatic ratio of 5.3 : 3.6) that the need for affection from others is so intense that the transvestites may be inhibited in their overt reactions to others and may thus show overcautiousness in their emotional contacts.

b) Homosexuals

The homosexuals generally show overt reactivity and general responsiveness to their environment. This was confirmed by: (1) their mean sum C = 4.3 coupled with the fact that three of the five homosexuals showed sum C > 3, and (2) their mean percentage of responses to cards 8, 9 and 10 = 35.6 coupled with the fact that only two out of the five homosexuals had percentages below 30. However, there is some evidence that they tend to display a weak control over emotionality and that they show their reactions in a behavioural manner. (FC : CF + C mean ratio of 1.8 : 2.9 (FC < (CF + C) coupled with the fact that only one of the homosexuals had a FC : (CF + C) ratio of FC > CF + C indicative of a controlled expression of emotionality.) In this respect, therefore, it is clear that they were similar to the transvestites. Although they tend to show a weak control over emotionality, they are at times capable of viewing their world in an impersonal manner, still being capable of responding to their own needs. This was another feature found in the transvestite sample.

Where the transvestites and homosexuals differ,

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however, are in terms of their inner resources and impulse life and their affectional requirements. The homosexuals' mean M:FM ratio of 4.7:3 (M > FM) suggests a healthy state in which their impulse life is subordinate to their value system, they are able to tolerate impulses and they are able to defer gratification without undue frustration, conflict or inhibition (Klopfer, 1954). It should also be noted that this mean ratio mentioned does justice to the responses of the individual subjects, since four out of the five homosexuals had M > FM, with the other one subject (David - Case XII) having M = FM. Furthermore, their mean M : (FM + m) ratio of 4.7 : 4.8 indicates that their impulse life is fairly well integrated within their value system, and they are able to use their inner resources for control and stability. Looking at individual results, it should be pointed out that three subjects did not have FM + m greater than 1½M which substantiates the previous mean M : (FM + m) ratio.

Another point of departure between the two groups concerns the organization of affectional needs. Whereas in the case of the transvestites the mean FK + Fc : F ratio was in the direction of FK + Fc > 3/4F, the homosexuals displayed a FK + Fc : F ratio in the direction of FK + Fc = 1/4 to 3/4 F. This was further confirmed by individual responses with four out of the five homosexuals displaying FK + Fc : F responses in the ratio of FK + Fc = 1/4 to 3/4 F. This suggests that the need for affection is not too strong, but has integrated itself well enough into the personality structure so as to act as a control function, helping the person to interact with others without really implying a overdependency on the response from others. Very little else can be added to this description insofar as affection is concerned, since the mean ratio of (Fc + c + c') : (FC + CF + C) was in the direction of 3.4 : 4.7, this ratio not fitting into any of the ratios associated with achromatic : chromatic response. Their individual responses also confirmed this.

Intellectual .....

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Intellectual Manner of Approach

a) Transvestites

When looking at the intellectual manner of approach, the transvestites location scores will be closely examined.

It would indeed be deceptive for one to accept the mean transvestites' W% of 24 on face value. Although their mean score fell within the average range, on closer scrutiny of their individual responses it can clearly be seen that none of the responses fell within normal limits (four subjects have W% < 20%, i.e. Cases III, IV, VI, VII and three subjects had W% > 30%, i.e. Cases I, II, V). Very little can be confidently interpreted about the erratic general spread of W% of the transvestites. However, of special interest was the large number of DW responses produced which was found in most of the transvestite sample (and will be seen later in the homosexual sample as well) and which comprised 15.14% of the 24% of W responses produced. Generally this suggests a weakness in the link with reality and is often found in the protocols of schizophrenic patients (Klopfer, 1954). The transvestites' mean W:M ratio of 6.3:1.6 showed that W > 3M and must be regarded as a negative sign. In the case of the transvestites it seems to confirm previous evidence that the productive resources of the personality are unduly low. Alternatively, it also indicates that the transvestites may have a strong overriding ambition, but with a lack of intellectual capacity to aid in their achievement. Finally, it should be emphasized that five out of the seven transvestites had W > 3M with Cases III and VI being the exception to the rule.

The mean D% for the transvestites just about fell within normal limits (44.6%) but as was the case with the W%, it would again be deceptive to consider this mean D% per se without consulting the individual production of D%'s. In fact, only three of the subjects' D%'s(Cases II, IV, VI) fell within the average range, one subject's (Case VII) D% fell

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above the average and the remainder of the subject s (Cases I, III, V) had their D% falling below the normal range. Although no clear-cut interpretation can obviously be made because of the diversity of the individual responses, it is fair to say that there seems to be a more underemphasis on D's than over-emphasis on it. Thus it would appear that, to a certain extent anyway (taking into account their medium-to-low form level), the transvestite finds difficulty in differentiating between the facts presented by the world around him either because of poor intellectual potential or because of emotional disturbances.

Mention should now be made about their d% and Dd + S%. Very little can be said about their production of Dd + S%, since the mean Dd + S% fell within the average range and since six of the seven individual subject's Dd + S responses fell within normal limits. Insofar as the mean d% of 20.7 for the group was concerned, three of the seven subjects d percentages were greater than the upper half of the average limit ($>$ 15%), one subject (Case I) had his d% = 14, while the rest of the subjects had their d% well below 15%. Again notwithstanding their mean d% of 20.7, the extremely erratic distribution of the individual subjects' d%'s makes it quite difficult to come to any sort of direct interpretation with regard to their d percentages. However, what can be interpreted is that some of the subjects do over-emphasize their d scores which suggests that they are clinging to small areas of certainty for fear of losing their bearings should they depart from them. Finally, the qualitative aspect of their d responses should also be mentioned. Their d's comprised of many de and di responses (four in each group to be exact). Whereas most of the homosexual subjects' d% were of a "plain" d variety, the transvestites produced more de's and di's. Whereas the de's indicate that they are scared to go deeply into any situation for fear of becoming too involved, their emphasis on di suggests a maladaptive response,

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"perhaps most characteristic of a schizoid personality fighting against disintegration" (Klopfer, 1954, page 308). This factor is important when one takes it in association with the large production of DW responses already mentioned, and the interpretation associated with it.

In conclusion, mention must be made of other proportions relating to intellectual aspects, particularly the A%'s of the group. While the mean R and the mean (H + A) : (Hd + Ad) ratios fell within the normal range, the former indicating a person fairly receptive to his environment, the mean A% of 40.6 should be commented upon. Four out of the seven subjects (Cases I, III, IV and VII) had A percentages above 35. This suggests a stereotypy in thought content and suggests that they have narrow interests.

b) Homosexuals

Insofar as the homosexual subjects are concerned, far more definite interpretations can be made concerning their W%'s. The mean W percentage of 45.8 did justice to the W% of the individual subjects. This mean percentage went above the normal limit which was the case with all the individual W%'s of the homosexual subjects. With generally mediocre form level, this indicates that they have a very high level of aspiration without having the intellectual resources capable of backing it up (Klopfer, 1954). This was further confirmed by their mean W:M ratio of 11.8 : 4.7 ($W > 2M$), a feature found in three of the five W:M ratios of the individual subjects. This overstress of W over M in the case of the homosexual subjects does not only seem to be attributed to their extremely low resources but also to an overemphasis on ambition without them possessing the creative resources to back it up.

Although the homosexuals produced the same mean percentage of DW responses (15.4), this feature should not be viewed as striking as was the case in the transvestite

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sample, since there were no other significant indications of pathology found in their protocols. The mean percentage of D responses (48.2) fell within the normal range. However, when scrutinizing the individual responses, it can be seen that two of the subjects had D% within average limits (Cases IX and XII), two had their D% below normal (Cases X and XI) and one had his D% above normal (Case VIII). With the general inconsistency in their production of D responses it seems clear that no direct interpretation is possible.

A point of difference between the homosexual sample and the transvestite sample already described, concerns production of their d%'s. The mean d% for the homosexuals was 3.4 while all the individual homosexuals had depressed d% (two falling between 5-15% and three falling below 5%).

Generally this suggests that the homosexuals were not interested in the small aspects of experience and this seems to be confirmed by their overemphasis on W% already mentioned. The underemphasis on d% for the homosexual group goes in direct contrast to the general overemphasis on d%'s for the transvestites. Their mean and individual (Dd + S) percentages fell within normal limits and nothing can really be said about them.

In conclusion, both their mean R responses and the (H + A) : Hd + Ad) mean ratio fell within normal limits, and this was also the case with their mean A% of 30.6. This goes in direct contrast with the mean A% of the transvestites which was far above the normal range.

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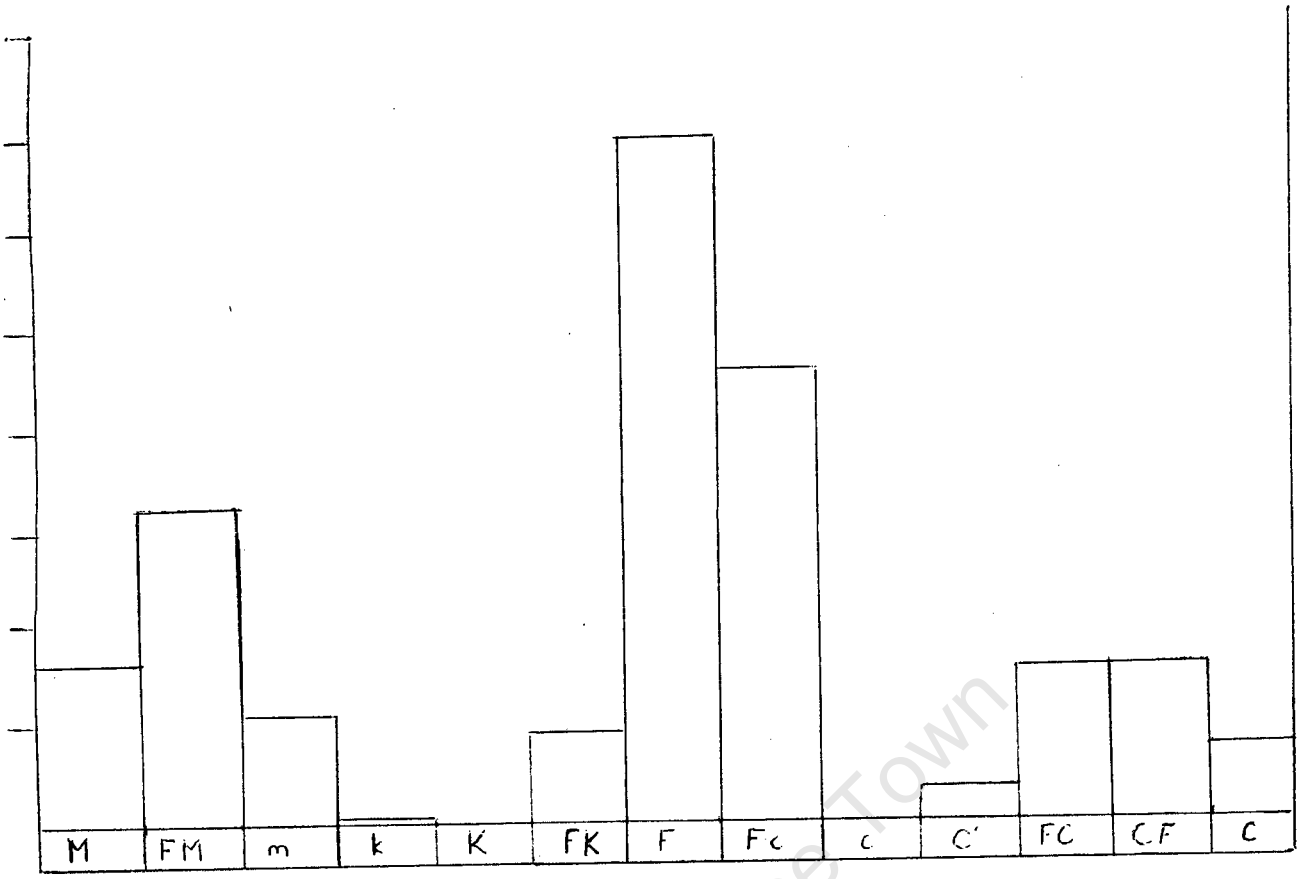

Figure I : mean number of Rorschach responses - Transvestite Sample.

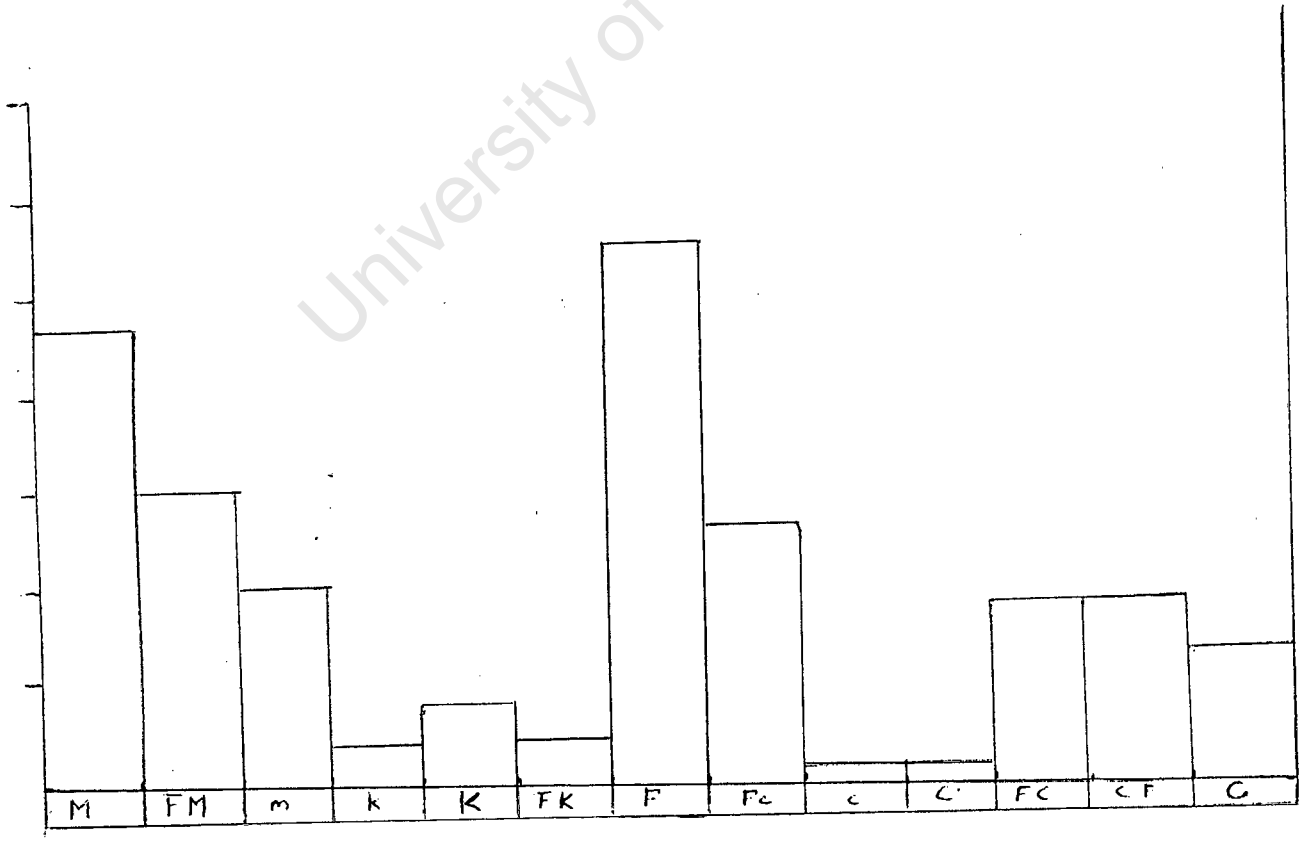

Figure II : mean number of Rorschach responses - Homosexual Sample.

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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE MMPI PROFILES OF THE TWO GROUPS

In this analysis a two-fold approach was followed contrasting the MMPI profiles of the transvestite and homosexual groups:

(1) A structural approach was followed, whereby certain common features found in the profiles of each subject were related to each of the two groups; and

(2) A 'mean' approach was utilized whereby mean scores were calculated on each of the MMPI scales for each of the two groups, and these mean scores were plotted on the MMPI graph and compared with one another using t tests (see Table IV).

The Transvestite Sample

The most outstanding common features running through the transvestite sample which was verified by both the above approaches, concerns the elevation of the schizophrenia (Scale 8) and the psychopathic deviate (Scale 4) scales on the MMPI. All six transvestites who completed the MMPI (Case VI did not complete the test) had elevated schizophrenia scales; four of them had schizophrenia scales above 70 T points (Cases I, III, V and VII), while the other two subjects had their schizophrenia scales above normal limits but below 70 T points (Cases II and IV). Furthermore, it should be pointed out that all the transvestites had scale 8 appearing in the first or second numeral of their code. In short then, it can be concluded that the elevated schizophrenia scales appeared most prominently in the individual MMPI profiles comprising the transvestite sample. This was further verified by utilizing the 'mean approach' in which the mean scores on the schizophrenia scales for the group was calculated along with the mean scores of the other scales (see Appendix VII). In this case too the schizophrenia scale was the most elevated of all the clinical scales (T > 70 T points).

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Furthermore, a comparison of the mean schizophrenia scores for the transvestite and homosexual groups revealed that the mean transvestite schizophrenia score was significantly greater than that of the homosexuals ($t = 3.080$, $p < .01$).

Another interesting point about the transvestites' profiles concerns the general elevation of the psychopathic deviate scale. Four of the six transvestites exhibited an elevated Scale 4, two subjects (Cases I and III) had Scale 4 greater than 70 T points, while the other two subjects had their Scale 4 below 70 T points, but significantly above the normal range (Cases II and IV). The other two transvestites (Cases V and VII) had their Scale 4 within the normal range. The mean Scale 4 for the transvestites revealed that this scale was the second highest clinical scale on the mean transvestite profile which further verifies the previous findings. Furthermore, in comparison with the homosexual mean Pd score, the transvestites' mean Pd score differed significantly from that of the homosexual group ($t = 1.893$, $p < .05$).

Certain other important features concerning the transvestites' individual and 'mean' MMPI profiles should also be considered. Four of the six transvestites had elevated hypomania scores (Scale 9); three of them showed Ma > 70 T points (Cases I, II and V), while the other transvestite subject (Case III) had his Ma scale below 70 T points, but above the normal limit. The general elevation of scale 9 was also confirmed by the mean hypomania score of the transvestite sample. Although the mean hypomania scale was the third highest for the transvestite sample, this scale did not differ significantly from the homosexual group.

The transvestites' generally elevated psychoasthenia (Pt) and paranoia (Pa) scales should also be commented upon. Individually, one of the subjects (Case VII) had his psycho-asthenia scale above 70 T points, two had their Scale 7 scales exactly on the 70th T point (Cases III and V), while

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one subject (Case I) had his Pt score below 70 T points but above the normal range. Insofar as the mean scores are concerned, the mean Pt scale was the fourth highest point on the mean code (with the depression scale) and furthermore differed significantly from that of the mean psychoasthenia scale for the homosexual sample ($t = 2.196$, $p < .05$). Turning to their paranoia scale, it should be pointed out that five out of the six transvestites (with the exception of Case II) had elevated Scale 6 (Pa) scales. None of the five had their paranoia scales above 70 T points, but all of them had their Pa scales situated between 55 and 69 T points. Considering the mean Pa scores for the transvestites, this scale was the sixth highest in the code and differed significantly from the Pa scores of the homosexual sample ($t = 2.243$, $p < .05$).

The most significant features appearing in the validity scales of individual and group profiles were the generally elevated inconsistency (F) scale and the comparatively low L and K scales. Five out of the six transvestites (with the exception of Case II) had elevated F scales, three of them having F scales > 70 T points (Cases I, III, V) and two of them having F scales below 70 T points but above normal limits (Cases IV and VII). The mean F scores for the transvestite sample revealed F > 70 T points and furthermore the F scale for the transvestites differed significantly from that of the homosexuals ($t = 1.991$, $p < .05$).

Before looking at the MMPI profiles of the homosexual subjects, attention should be drawn to the general elevation of the Mf scale in the transvestite sample. All of the transvestites had greatly elevated Mf scales and the mean Mf scale for the transvestite group had the same T score of 83 as their highest clinical scale (Scale 8).

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The Homosexual Sample

The general configuration patterns of the homosexual sample were weighted far more to the neurotic side of the MMPI

profile than to the psychotic side. As has already been seen this was just the opposite with the transvestite sample. The only psychotic scale which was fairly elevated was the hypomania scale (Scale 9). Three of the five homosexuals had elevated Ma scales, in two of them Ma was 70 T points and over, while the other subject had his Ma score above normal but below 70 T points. This general elevation of Scale 9 was further seen from the mean Ma scores of the homosexual sample. Although not as elevated as the transvestites', their Ma score nevertheless was the highest scale on their mean profile (T = 63). However, besides the Ma elevation there was no other scale on the psychotic side of their profile to suggest that any form of psychotic or schizophrenic-like process was involved. It is this factor, above all others, which differentiated the homosexual from the transvestite sample.

The homosexual sample generally showed an elevated depression (Scale 2) score. Four of the five homosexuals showed elevated Scale 2 scores, one of them (Case IX) showed a Depression score above 70 T points, while the other three showed Depression scores below 70 T points but yet above the normal range. This was further verified by the mean Depression score of the homosexuals, which fell at the 60th T point. There was however no significant difference between the transvestite and homosexual S's mean scores on Scale 2.

Another scale on the 'neurotic side' of the MMPI profile which must be mentioned is the Hysteria scale (Scale 3). Although none of the homosexuals had particularly high Scale 3's (their scores ranged from 56 to 64 T points), four of the five homosexuals had slightly elevated Hysteria scales. This was verified by the mean Hysteria score of 56 which was the only scale, besides the Hypomania and Depression scales, which fell above the normal range. Again, in comparison with the transvestite group there was no significant difference between the two groups on the Hysteria scale.

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A last point concerns the homosexuals' elevated F (inconsistency) scale and comparatively low L and K scales. Although a generally elevated F scale was evident, the homosexual F scale was not as high as that of the transvestites. This was further confirmed by the mean F score of the homosexuals which clearly indicated that they were not nearly as high as that of the transvestites. Thus it would seem that whereas the mildly elevated F scale of the homosexuals is based on a neurotic process (probably a bid to try to feign emotional illness), the greatly elevated F scales for the transvestites are linked more to some sort of psychotic process. This will be dealt with in greater detail in the next section.

A Tentative Formulation

Having analysed the individual and mean MMPI profiles, it is now necessary to construct a comprehensive personality picture of each of the two groups contrasting them one against the other.

The transvestites' profiles were marked by general elevations of the psychotic scales with Scales 8, 9 and 7 being the most prominently elevated, and with Scale 6 being elevated to a much lesser extent. Furthermore, the markedly elevated inconsistency (F) scale seems to convey that some kind of schizophrenic-like process was active in the transvestite sample, although it must be emphasized that a clear-cut diagnosis of schizophrenia is not confidently predicted.

The second highest clinical scale on the mean MMPI profile and a scale which featured prominently in most of the transvestites' individual codes, was their psychopathic deviate score. Elevation of Scale 4 can be explained in terms of their asocial behaviour. While the homosexual sample had generally normal Pd scores, the elevated Pd scores of the transvestites may be directly linked to their asocial behaviour patterns. Further research in this direction is essential. It should also be pointed out that Dahlstrom and

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Welsh (1965) mention that people with elevated psychopathic deviate and schizophrenia scales "are unpredictable, impulsive and non-conforming and the term schizoid personality is frequently applied to them". This seems to further confirm the previous assumption made, that is, that there may be a schizophrenic-like process involved in the transvestite sample.

The homosexuals' profiles were marked by an emphasis on Scales 9 (Hypomania), 2 (Depression) and to a lesser extent 3 (Hysteria). Since their other psychotic scales were generally within normal limits coupled with the fact that their Ma (9) and D (2) scales were not abnormally high, a diagnosis of manic-depressive cannot be made. Rather as Guthrie (in Dahlstrom and Welsh, 1965) found in his sample of medical students, people with elevation of these two scales show a picture of tension and anxiety while Drake (in Dahlstrom and Welsh, 1965) found in his sample aggressive or antagonistic behaviour associated with this pattern. Insofar as their average Pd scale was concerned (which was significantly lower than that of the transvestite sample), this may indicate that, although participating in asocial behaviour, the homosexuals regard themselves as not flagrantly disregarding general social customs. This may not be the case with the transvestite sample. Furthermore, since the Pd scale measures emotional shallowness and general lack of a sense of responsibility, these qualities seem to be far more associated with the transvestites than the homosexuals. A perusal of their CPI profiles and their Rorschach protocols will immediately confirm the forementioned features found in the protocols of the transvestite sample, but absent from the protocols of the homosexual sample.

Mention should also be made of how the MMPI profiles for the homosexuals compared with the homosexual S's profiles employed by Manosevitz (1970) in his study comparing homosexual and heterosexual responses on the MMPI. Because

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normal range (the other two subjects' scores fell below this level), the mean CPI achievement scores fell within normal limits with Ai slightly higher than Ac. This seems to suggest a fair level of achievement potential, with the mean discrepancy between Ai and Ac scores suggesting that the homosexuals achieve better in situations which involve independent achievement than in situations involving achievement via conformance.

The final cluster revealed that four out of the five homosexual profiles had Py scores within the average range while the mean profile for the group showed that their Py scores fell within normal limits. This seems to show that they are interested in, and perceptive to, the feelings, motives and experiences of others. Their mean profile revealed a low average Fx score, confirmed by the individual profiles which showed that three out of the subjects (Cases VIII, XI and XII) had below-average Fx scores, with Case IX having an above-average Fx score and Case X having his Fx score falling within the normal range. This suggests that the homosexuals are generally fairly flexible and adaptable. Finally, although the mean Fe scores of the homosexuals were slightly lower than those of the transvestites, all the homosexuals in the sample had Fe scores above the normal range. This indicates feminine interests on the part of the homosexuals, although the slightly higher mean Fe scores of the transvestites may suggest that they have slightly more feminine interests than do the homosexual subjects.

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A General Synopsis

A brief synopsis of results found in the CPI profiles of the two groups will now be detailed.

When looking at the overall responses, it seems clear that the homosexuals produced far more adequate and adjusted responses than did the transvestite sample. Interpersonally the transvestites seem to be apathetic, slow,

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lacking in self-confidence and uneasy in new or unfamiliar situations. They furthermore seem to be self-defensive and apologetic. The homosexuals, on the other hand, tend to be far more adequate interpersonally and are far more sociable, outgoing, spontaneous and self-accepting.

The transvestites tend to be irresponsible, immature, and shrewd and deceitful in their dealings with others, and also seem to be impulsive, egocentric and show little concern with the wants and feelings of others. The homosexuals, in contrast, show themselves to be responsible, mature and generally far more controlled than do the transvestite sample. They also seem to be more energetic, resourceful and conscientious.

Achievement-wise also the homosexual sample are far more adequate. They tend to be more independent, autonomous, industrious and self-reliant than do the transvestite sample. The latter seem to be lacking in self-understanding and are generally submissive and compliant to authority.

In the final cluster of scores, it is clear that both groups had more or less the same individual and exactly the same low-average mean scores on their Fx scale. This suggests that both groups are fairly flexible and adaptable in cognitive and social behaviour. The performances of the subjects on the Py scale suggests that the homosexuals are far more perceptive and sensitive to the needs, feelings and motives of others. Finally, while both groups produced elevated Fe scales, the transvestites' Fe scales were higher than those of the homosexuals. This could mean that the former have more feminine interests than do the latter - and therefore have a stronger female identity. In conclusion, it seems clear that the Fe scale of the CPI (like the Mf scale of the MMPI) was elevated for both groups, with the transvestites' scales in both tests being slightly more elevated. These factors are important because they may suggest that both the Mf scale of the MMPI and the Fe scale of the CPI may be regarded as useful indicators of degrees of human sexuality.

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TABLE V

CPI MEANS, STANDARD DEVIATIONS AND T VALUES FOR TRANSVESTITE AND HOMOSEXUAL MEN

Scale	Transvestites N=6 $\bar{X}$	S.D. σ	Homosexuals N=5 $\bar{X}$	S.D. σ	T
Do	21.0	4.9	28.2	4.9	2.427 **
Cs	13.0	3.0	18.8	4.8	2.454 **
Sy	21.0	3.9	24.4	5.2	1.241
Sp	31.0	8.6	34.8	2.9	.937
Sa	18.7	4.8	21.4	2.0	1.168
Wb	22.5	4.1	33.6	6.2	3.566 ***
Re	19.3	6.0	25.4	8.4	1.406 *
Soc	27.8	4.9	32.8	6.2	1.497 *
Sc	20.3	8.0	27.2	10.3	1.253
To	10.3	4.6	20.6	7.3	2.857 ***
Gi	13.7	4.9	16.8	5.8	.963
Cm	18.7	5.1	24.4	.9	2.446 **
Ac	20.0	5.4	23.0	4.6	.979
Ai	11.5	3.1	17.4	6.7	1.938 **
Ie	28.2	3.5	36.0	9.1	1.951 **
Py	7.0	2.4	11.2	4.3	2.053 **
Fx	6.3	4.2	6.0	7.1	.087
Fe	24.8	5.3	23.0	1.2	.738

* $p < .1$

** $p < .05$

*** $p < .01$

(Asterisks represent significant differences at various levels of significance.)

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TOWARDS A DEVELOPMENTAL MODEL OF TRANSVESTISM

Having provided a detailed analysis of the results of the personality findings in the present study, these findings will now be looked at in terms of the Eriksonian developmental model.

When scrutinizing the early histories of the transvestites it is evident that the extremely close-binding, almost symbiotic relationship between pre-transvestite child and mother seems to have continued throughout his childhood. While it is true that it is often favourable for a child to form a warm and trusting relationship with his mother, the extreme overprotectiveness of the transvestite mother (Case V was the most glaring example of this) must inevitably have impeded her child's later development. In stage II, for example, the stage of Autonomy versus Shame and Doubt - the stage at which the child's ego begins to develop - the transvestite mother seems to have been so involved with her child that the development of a healthy ego and a good sense of autonomy and independence seems to have been thwarted. The mother of the transvestite, in failing to allow her child to assume any degree of autonomy, seems not to have allowed the child to see himself as an independent, autonomous being separated from her.

In Erikson's following stage of Initiative versus Guilt, the child's autonomy is further encouraged while meaningful experimentation with the environment also takes place. This is also the stage of the Oedipus Complex which is the foundation stone on which the child's sexual identity is laid. In the case of the transvestite subjects, the extremely close, symbiotic relationship which they seem to have had with their mothers coupled with the relative absence of their weak and ineffectual fathers, seems to have prevented them from effectively resolving their Oedipus Complex.

During phase IV, the period of Industry versus Inferiority, the transvestite child seems to have failed

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to have effectively mastered his environment and to have formed satisfactory relationships with members of his own peer group. This latter point is of importance when it is considered that the peer group assumes a position of extreme importance for the child because it serves as a measure of his own success as a male while it is also the peer group which serves as another source of extrafamilial identification. From their clinical histories (which were highlighted by the fact that they showed an inability to form close and warm relationships with their peers and were generally socially withdrawn and isolated) it seems clear that they seem to have failed to have passed satisfactorily through this developmental phase.

Having not satisfactorily passed through their previous developmental stages, it does not seem surprising that during Stage V (Identity versus Role Diffusion) they seem to have failed to have achieved any real semblance of a meaningful identity. It should be pointed out that identity resolvement does not only effect the crystallization of the adolescent's sexual identity, but it also plays a part in the child's search for a place in society and his achievement of adequate interpersonal relationships with others. Because the transvestites seem to have failed to have achieved any real sense of male identity all these forementioned identity resolvements could not be attained.

Two speculations (which will be elaborated upon later) can now be made for the schizophrenic personality features found in the transvestites' personality profiles. One assumption relates to the gap which seemed to have developed between their physiological and emotional development. While their physical maturation seems to have progressed quite normally, their emotional development seems to have been retarded quite drastically. It is this deep gap between their emotional and physiological development which may have caused an identity split which may account for the schizophrenic features found in their personality

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profiles. A second speculation accounting for the schizophrenic process found in the transvestite sample concerns their gender identity. Whereas their physical development was clearly male their gender identity seemed to have been female. It is this differentiation between their physiological state and their gender identity which may have created an identity split and may furthermore account for the schizophrenic indications found in their personality profiles.

Before completing this section, mention must be made of the age discrepancy between the parents of the transvestites. The parents of four of the transvestites (Cases I, II, IV and V) as seen from the clinical interview showed an age discrepancy ranging between 9 and 15 years, the father always having been older than the mother. Coupled with this wide age difference was the lack of communication between the parents. This latter factor may have accounted partly for the extreme overprotectiveness and symbiosis that the transvestite's mother displayed towards her child. Whether this discrepancy in age is a chance factor which may be attributed to the small sample size or not, is not exactly clear. Further research examing the parental age discrepancy should definitely be undertaken.

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A COMPREHENSIVE SYNTHESIS OF THE FINDINGS

The results of the findings in the present research produced evidence for a failure on the part of the transvestite sample in passing effectively through the first five developmental stages of Erikson (Basic Trust versus Mistrust; Autonomy versus Shame and Doubt; Initiative versus Guilt; Industry versus Inferiority; Identity versus Role Diffusion). This factor it seems resulted in their immature and underdeveloped sense of identity. Important personality variables

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supporting the latter points were:

(1) A low ego strength. In their Rorschach protocols this was supported by their general lack of M responses; their M:FM ratio with FM > M; the general bulking of their responses to the right side of the psychogram; their large number of F responses associated with a lack of M responses, but with colour and shading responses appearing freely (Klopfer, 1954). Their poor ego strength was also manifested interpersonally as seen in their CPI profiles which suggested a lack of socialization, poor social presence and social acceptance, and general interpersonal and intrapersonal inadequacy. Furthermore, the general inadequate achievement potential found in the transvestite group may also be related to their low ego strength.

(2) Overdeveloped affectional needs. Indicants of overdeveloped affectional needs in their Rorschach protocols were: their large number of Fc responses; their F : FK + Fc ratio; and their (Fc + c + c') : (FC + CF + C) ratio. These ratios suggest a rather primitive, infantile way of seeking affection, relying very heavily on the affectional reactions of others.

(3) A weak control over emotionality. This was exhibited in their Rorschach protocols and which manifested itself in their FC : CF + C ratio; their M:FM ratio; and in the poor quality of their colour responses (Klopfer, 1954). Furthermore, their weak control of emotionality was also substantiated by their intrapersonal inadequacy and impulsivity found in their CPI profiles which showed up in their low Re, Soc, Sc, To and Cm scales. Finally, impulsivity and general lack of emotional control was seen not only in the elevated Pd scales in their MMPI profiles, but also in their combined Sc and Pd scales which, according to Dahlstrom and Welsh (1965), are associated with unpredictability and impulsivity.

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The personality test results for the homosexual sample differed greatly from those of the transvestites. Their Rorschach results indicated that they were generally well balanced and well adjusted emotionally (substantiated by their sum C ratio, and their percentage of responses to cards 8, 9 and 10); possessed a large degree of inner resources (reflected in their M:FM and M:FM + m ratios); and had a well integrated need for affection (confirmed by their FK + Fc : F ratio). The MMPI results of the homosexuals proved to be far less pathological than that of the transvestites, with general elevation of scales on the neurotic side of the profile. Finally, their CPI results indicated general adequate interpersonal and intrapersonal adjustment and a fair level of achievement potential.

It is speculated that the extreme differentiation between the personality test results for the two groups can be traced to early developmental patterns, especially the early mother-child relationship. The transvestite, in contrast with the homosexual, seems to have identified far more completely and intensely with the mother. One wanders whether the differentiating feature between the transvestite and the transsexual mentioned by previous researchers (Lukianowicz 1959; Pauly 1969; Hoenig 1970) cannot be applied to the distinction between the transvestite and the homosexual. These investigators contrasted the transvestite from the transsexual in terms of the greater desirability of the latter to become female and it is questioned whether this could be applied to the distinction between the transvestite and homosexual as well. Should this assumption prove valid, the transvestites' cross-dressing behaviour would indeed serve a function in that it would serve as an indicant of the degree to which the transvestite wishes to be associated with the feminine role.

A case for schizophrenia (which will be further elaborated upon in the following section) can also be deduced from the transvestites' results in this study. This was

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evident from the personality profiles of the transvestite sample which could be seen from: their low level of ego functioning; their pathologically overdeveloped affectional needs (suggestive of an affective disorder?); a weakness in their contact with reality (seen from their Rorschach protocols from their large number of DW responses); and in their under-emphasis of D responses and over-emphasis of di responses. Some type of schizophrenic process was also clearly confirmed on their MMPI profiles from their elevated Sc, Ma, Pt (and to a lesser extent their Pa) scales, coupled with their grossly elevated F scale. Although their CPI profiles per se did not directly confirm a schizophrenic process, the transvestites' general interpersonal and intra-personal inadequacy coupled with their low achievement level, seems to further substantiate the case for a schizophrenic process operative.

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C O N C L U S I O N

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Having reviewed the results of the study and having comprehensively analysed them, a general conclusion will now be attempted.

In terms of the developmental model of Erikson, the transvestites seemed to have been highly involved with and dependent upon their mothers. They tended to have failed to have achieved any real sense of ego autonomy or emotional integration and their extremely pathological personality test results seemed to have confirmed this. While throughout their childhood their emotional development seemed to have been greatly retarded, their biological development tended to have matured quite normally. It may have been this progressive gap between their emotional and physical development which may have finally led to an identity split during their adolescence, and which may have precipitated their schizophrenic process. Mahler et al (1952) has done valuable research looking at the normal physical development and the impeded emotional development of a sample of psychotic children. He singled out those psychotic children whose emotional development proved much slower than their physical development and termed this special category of psychosis, Symbiotic Infantile Psychosis. Children fitting into this category were not able to separate themselves from their mothers, did not cope emotionally with their maturational spurt, and did not proceed from the symbiotic phase of normal development. In these children the gap between their physical and emotional development widened, until at the age of between four and five years, the psychosis occurred. One wonders whether the transvestites during their early development did not develop a similar type of psychotic episode which may furthermore have ultimately led to an identity split during their adolescence. More about the theoretical explanations for the schizophrenic process found in the transvestite subjects will be discussed below.

From the personality test results of the transvestites, two general conclusions seem to have been reached. Firstly,

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as was previously mentioned, there are indications of a schizophrenic process involved in the transvestite sample which seems to be absent from the homosexual sample. Evidence for this can be seen from the results of the various personality tests:

(1) The transvestites' Rorschach protocols indicated:

(i) a weak tie with reality (reflected in their small number of M responses; their fairly high percentage of DW responses; and their large number of F responses);

(ii) a lack of strong inner resources and a weak control over emotionality (seen in the bulking of their responses to the right side of the psychogram; in their small number of M responses and in their FC:CF + C ratio);

(iii) overstress on affectional needs and over-dependence on the affection from others. There was also evidence which suggested that the need for affection had developed to such an extent within the transvestite sample that it threatened to swamp the personality structure. (Note their mean Fc + c + c' : FC + CF + C ratio) This in fact may suggest some sort of affective disorder involved within the transvestite sample;

(iv) the transvestites' overemphasis on d responses (20.7%) indicated that they tended to cling to small areas of the blot for fear of losing their bearing if they departed from them. This coupled with their large number of di responses, seems to indicate a schizophrenic process. The latter especially is considered a maladjusted response which Klopfer (1954) states is most characteristic of a schizoid personality fighting against disintegration.

(2) The transvestites' MMPI profiles also strongly suggested a schizophrenic process involved. In their MMPI profiles elevation of the Sc, Ma, Pt scales (and Pa scale to a lesser extent) coupled with an extremely elevated mean (and individual) F scale does suggest that a schizophrenic process may be involved.

(3) .....

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(3) Although no indication of schizophrenia can be deduced from their CPI profiles per se, these results should be taken in conjunction with the personality results elicited from their other tests. Their general inadequate interpersonal and intrapersonal adjustment, coupled with their irresponsibility, low achievement level and their unresponsiveness to the feelings of others, does seem to suggest a general withdrawal from social relationships. When looking at the results as a whole therefore a schizophrenic process was clearly found in the transvestite subjects. Further research studying this aspect should be undertaken.

A second personality feature found in the transvestite sample concerns the question of psychopathy. Various indications seem to point to this pathology in the profiles of the transvestites, especially the elevated Pd scale on their MMPI. On the Rorschach, the general absence of M responses, coupled with indications of lack of emotional control and general emotional impulsivity, could suggest psychopathy. Further evidence for psychopathy may be suggested by their MMPI and CPI responses. On the former their high Pd scale and on the latter their general lack of responsibility and immature and deceitful attributes could point to psychopathy. However, three criticisms of such a conclusion must be made. Firstly, the Lie Scale of their MMPI responses seemed far too low for a diagnosis of psychopathy to be confidently predicted. Furthermore, taking all three personality tests into account, signs of schizophrenia seemed to have showed up far clearer than did psychopathic features. Thirdly, because their transvestic behaviour is anti-social in itself, one cannot be too certain as to how much the psychopathic features found in their MMPI profiles are a function of their anti-social behaviour patterns, and how much indicates a genuine psychopathic personality disorder.

When looking at the personality profiles of the

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homosexuals, little evidence of grossly pathological indications can be deduced. The Rorschach protocols of the homosexual sample showed a fair degree of inner resources, a high level of ego functioning, a good tie with external reality and a high degree of emotional integration. No grossly pathological indications can be deduced from their MMPI profiles. Although there was some degree of elevation of their Ma and D scales, these were not marked enough to be of much significance. Their CPI profiles indicated general interpersonal and intrapersonal adequacy and a fair level of achievement potential and intellectual efficiency. In sum then, the homosexuals' performances on all the personality tests suggests no real signs of severe psychopathology as compared with the performances of the transvestites on the various personality tests.

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IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The present study offers wide-ranging implications for future research. The signs of a schizophrenic process evident within the transvestite sample is of particular importance for future research. A future study making use of a large sample of subjects and being more nomothetic in orientation should be undertaken in order to verify the results found in the present study. Should such a research project yield similar findings to the present study, not only would this have far-reaching implications for our understanding of transvestism, but it would also serve to highlight the importance of using the small sample, structural approach. Mention should be made of the fact that the latter theoretical approach has shown itself to be of importance in substantiating, to a certain extent anyway, the findings of another study. Reference here is made to Manosevitz's study (Manosevitz, 1970) in which he found that the D, Mf, Pt and Sc scales differentiated homosexual from heterosexual subjects. Although the MMPI profiles of

the .....

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APPENDIX I

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EVANS QUESTIONNAIRE (EVANS, 1969)
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Please read each of the questions below carefully. In the spaces provided, put a cross (X) next to the choice that best expresses your childhood memories. Take as much time as you like, so that when you answer you give as accurate information as you can about your childhood days.

1 As a child were you

frail? _____

clumsy? _____

athletic _____

co-ordinated _____

2. Were you scared of physical injury as a child?

seldom _____

sometimes _____

often _____

always _____

3. Did you avoid physical fights during your childhood?

always _____

often _____

sometimes _____

never _____

4. Did you play with girls before adolescence?

never _____

sometimes _____

often _____

always _____

5. Do you consider yourself to have been a "lone wolf" in your childhood?

never _____

sometimes _____

often _____

always _____

6. Did you play competitive games with your friends during your childhood?

never _____

sometimes _____

often _____

very often _____

7. Did you play Rugby/ Soccer/Cricket when you were a child?

never _____

sometimes _____

often _____

very often _____

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(2)

8. How much time did your father and mother spend together?

great deal _____
considerable_____
little _____
very little _____

9. How many interests did your parents share?

great many _____
several _____
few _____
none _____

10. Did your mother insist on being the centre of your life?

never _____
seldom _____
often _____
always _____

11. Was your mother ever "seductive" towards you as a child?

highly _____
moderately _____
slightly _____
no _____

12. Did your mother discourage you from having masculine attitudes and activities?

often _____
sometimes _____
seldom _____
never _____

13. Did your mother ever encourage you for having feminine attitudes and activities?

never _____
seldom _____
sometimes _____
often _____

14. Would you have considered your mother as being puritanical?

strongly _____
moderately _____
mildly _____
no _____

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(3)

15. In her relationship to your father as well as other men, how would you say your mother acted?

frigid _____
cold _____
warm _____

16. Did your mother support you against your father?

often _____
sometimes _____
seldom _____
never _____

17. How often would you say your mother preferred you to your father?

always _____
often _____
seldom _____
never _____

18. Did your mother interfere with your heterosexual activities?

often _____
sometimes _____
seldom _____
never _____

19. Did your mother confide in you explicitly?

never _____
seldom _____
sometimes _____
often _____

20. Were you your father's favourite?

Yes _____
No _____
Other _____

21. Did you feel yourself accepted by your father?

strongly _____
moderately _____
mildly _____
No. _____

22. How much time did you spend with your father?

great deal _____
considerable _____
little _____
very little _____

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(4)

23. Did your father encourage masculine activities/attitudes?

often _____
sometimes _____
seldom _____
never _____

24. Were you ever aware of hating your father as a child?

never _____
seldom _____
sometimes _____
often _____

25. Were you ever afraid that your father may physically harm you?

sometimes _____
often _____
seldom _____
never _____

26. Did you accept your father?

strongly _____
moderately _____
mildly _____
No. _____

27. Did you respect your father?

strongly _____
moderately _____
mildly _____
No _____

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APPENDIX II

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HETEROSEXUAL BEHAVIOUR ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE I (BENTLER, 1968).

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APPENDIX IV

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(1) THE I-E SCALE (ROTTER, 1966)

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(1)

This is a questionnaire to find out the way in which certain important events in our society affect different people. Each item consists of a pair of alternatives lettered a or b. Please select the one statement of each pair (and only one) which you more strongly believe to be the case as far as you're concerned, and indicate your choice by putting a cross (X) in the spaces provided next to the two alternatives. Be sure to select the one you actually believe to be more true, rather than the one you think you should choose or the one you would like to be true. This is a measure of personal belief: obviously there are no right or wrong answers.

In some instances you may discover that you believe both statements or neither one. In such cases be sure to select the one you more strongly believe to be the case as far as you're concerned. Also try to respond to each item independently when making your choice; do not be influenced by your previous choices.

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1.a. Children get into trouble because their parents punish them too much. _____

b. The trouble with most children is that their parents are too easy with them. _____

2.a. Many of the unhappy things in people's lives are partly due to bad luck. _____

b. People's misfortunes result from the mistakes they make. _____

3.a. One of the major reasons why we have wars is because people don't take enough interest in politics. _____

b. There will always be wars, no matter how hard people try to prevent them. _____

4.a. In the long run people get the respect they deserve in this world. _____

b. Unfortunately, an individual's worth often passes unrecognized no matter how hard he tries. _____

5.a. The idea that teachers are unfair to students is nonsense. _____

b. Most students don't realise the extent to which their grades are influenced by accidental happenings. _____

6.a. Without the right breaks one cannot be an effective leader. _____

b. Capable people who fail to become leaders have not taken advantage of their opportunities. _____

7.a. No matter how hard you try some people just don't like you. _____

b. People who can't get others to like them don't understand how to get along with others. _____

8.a. Heredity plays the major role in determining one's personality. _____

b. It is one's experiences in life which determine what they're like. _____

9.a. I have often found that what is going to happen will happen. _____

b. Trusting to fate has never turned out as well for me as making a decision to take a definite course of action. _____

10.a. In the case of the well prepared student there is rarely if ever such a thing as an unfair test. _____

b. Many times exam questions tend to be so unrelated to course work that studying is really useless. _____

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11.a. Becoming a success is a matter of hard work, luck has little or nothing to do with it. _____

b. Getting a good job depends mainly on being in the right place at the right time. _____

12.a. The average citizen can have an influence in government decisions. _____

b. This world is run by the few people in power, and there is not much the little guy can do about it. _____

13.a. When I make plans, I am almost certain that I can make them work. _____

b. It is not always wise to plan too far ahead because many things turn out to be a matter of good or bad fortune anyhow. _____

14.a. There are certain people who are just no good. _____

b. There is some good in everybody. _____

15.a. In my case getting what I want has little or nothing to do with luck. _____

b. Many times we might just as well decide what to do by flipping a coin. _____

16.a. Who gets to be the boss often depends on who was lucky enough to be in the right place first. _____

b. Getting people to do the right thing depends upon ability, luck has little or nothing to do with it. _____

17.a. As far as world affairs are concerned, most of us are the victims of forces we can neither understand, nor control. _____

b. By taking an active part in political and social affairs the people can control world events. _____

18.a. Most people don't realize the extent to which their lives are controlled by accidental happenings. _____

b. There really is no such thing as "luck". _____

19.a. One should always be willing to admit mistakes. _____

b. It is usually best to cover up one's mistakes. _____

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(4)

20.a. It is hard to know whether or not a person really likes you. _____

b. How many friends you have depends upon how nice a person you are. _____

21.a. In the long run the bad things that happen to us are balanced by the good ones. _____

b. Most misfortunes are the result of lack of ability, ignorance, laziness, or all three. _____

22.a. With enough effort we can wipe out political corruption. _____

b. It is difficult for people to have much control over the things politicians do in office. _____

23.a. Sometimes I can't understand how teachers arrive at the grades they give. _____

b. There is a direct connection between how hard I study and the grades I get. _____

24.a. A good leader expects people to decide for themselves what they should do.

b. A good leader makes to clear to everybody what their jobs are. _____

25.a. Many times I feel that I have little influence over the things that happen to me. _____

b. It is impossible for me to believe that chance or luck plays an important role in my life. _____

26.a. People are lonely because they don't try to be friendly. _____

b. There's not much use in trying too hard to please people, if they like you, they like you. _____

27.a. There is too much emphasis on athletics in high school. _____

b. Team sports are an excellent way to build character. _____

28.a. What happens to me is my own doing. _____

b. Sometimes I feel that I don't have enough control over the direction my life is taking. _____

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(5)

29.a. Most of the time I can't understand why politicans behave the way they do. ____

b. In the long run the people are responsible for bad government on a national as well as on a local level. ____

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(2) NETTLER'S ALIENATION SCALE

(NETTLER, 1957)

University of Cape Town

Read each of the following questions carefully, and indicate your choice by putting a cross (X) next to the choice that best expresses your opinion.

There are no right or wrong answers, so answer according to your own opinion.

1. Do you vote in national elections? (or would you if of voting age?)

ALways _____
Seldom _____
Often _____
Never _____

2. Do you enjoy listening to the radio?

Strongly _____
Moderately _____
Slightly _____
No _____

3. Do you read weekly magazines? (Eg.Scope,Personality)

Always _____
Often _____
Seldom _____
Never _____

4. Were you interested in the recent national elections?

Strongly _____
Slightly _____
Moderately _____
No _____

5. Do you think children are generally a nuisance to their parents?

Never _____
Often _____
Always _____
Seldom _____

6. Are you interested in having children? (or would you be at the right age?)

Slightly _____
Strongly _____
Moderately _____
No _____

7. Do you like to participate in church activities?

Strongly _____
Moderately _____
Slightly _____
No _____

8. Do national spectator sports (eg. rugby, cricket, soccer etc) interest you?

No _____
Slightly _____
Moderately _____
Strongly _____

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9. Do you think most married people lead trapped (frustrated) lives?

Never _____
Always _____
Seldom _____
Often _____

10. Do you think you could just as easily live in another society - past or present?

Definitely _____
Slight possibility _____
Ma e _____
Never _____

1. Most politicians are more interested in the public's welfare than they are in themselves!
Do you

Strongly disagree? _____
Disagree? _____
Agree? _____
Strongly agree? _____

2. Religion is mostly myth, with very little of it being truth.
Do you

Strongly agree? _____
Agree? _____
Strongly disagree? _____
Disagree? _____

3. "Life as most men live it is meaningless"
Do you

Strongly agree? _____
Agree? _____
Disagree? _____
Strongly disagree? _____

4. If one had one's life all over again, a single life would be preferred more than a married life.
Do you

Strongly agree? _____
Agree? _____
Strongly disagree? _____
Disagree? _____

5. Human life is caused by God, and not by chance and evolution.
Do you

Agree? _____
Strongly agree? _____
Disagree _____
Strongly disagree? _____

6. Most people live very unhappy lives.
Do you

Strongly disagree? _____
Disagree? _____
Agree? _____
Strongly agree? _____

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APPENDIX V

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HETEROGENEITY FOR THE TWO GROUPS ON

BENTLER'S SEX QUESTIONNAIRE.

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HETEROGENEITY OF THE TWO GROUPS FOR BENTLER'S SEX QUESTIONNAIRE

Question Number	Transvestites			Homosexuals		
	Ht	H't	Ht/H'tD	Ht	H't	Ht/H'tD
1.	0.4	0.4	1	0.4	0.4	1
2.	0.4	"	1	0.4	"	1
3.	0.4	"	1	0.4	"	1
4.	0.4	"	1	0.2	"	.5
5.	0.4	"	1	0.4	"	1
6.	0.2	"	0.5	0	"	0
7.	0.4	"	1	0.2	"	.5
8.	0.2	"	0.5	0	"	0
9.	0	"	0	.2	"	.5
10.	0.2	"	0.5	0	"	0
11.	0.4	"	1.0	.2	"	.5
12.	0.2	"	0.5	0	"	0
13.	0	"	0	0	"	0
14.	0.2	"	0.5	0	"	0
15.	0	"	0	0	"	0
16.	0.2	"	0.5	0	"	0
17.	0.2	"	0.5	0	"	0
18.	0	"	0	0	"	0
19.	0.2	"	0.5	0	"	0
20.	0	"	0	0	"	0
21.	0	"	0	0	"	0

Mean $\bar{X}_1$ = .520 Mean $\bar{X}_2$ = .290

S.D. σ_1 = .400 S.D. σ_2 = .410

HO : $mx_1 = mx_2$

Ha : $mx_1 \neq mx_2$

t statistic = 1.840 Null hypothesis holds at 5% level of significance.

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APPENDIX VI

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INDIVIDUAL TRANSVESTITE AND HOMOSEXUAL RORSCHACH RESPONSES

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INDIVIDUAL RORSCHACH RESPONSES

(A) TRANSVESTITE SAMPLE

Sonja

Card I			
Looks like a butterfly	W	Fc	A
Card II			
(a) VV A bone with blood	W	FC symbol	At
(b) The blood is running	DW	Fm	At
(c) The middle white is where the marrow is.	S	F	At
Card III			
(a) The thigh of a person	D	F	At
(b) Looks like blood (red portion)	D	C symbol	At
(c) VV Spider	D	F	A
Card IV			
(a) VV Butterfly	W	F	A
(b) Moth	W	Fc	A
Card V			
(a) Butterfly (flying)	W	FM	A
(b) Bat (flying)	W	FM	A
Card VI			
(a) Looks like an ink mark running through fat mark and spreading	S	mF	Obj.
Card VII			
Looks like the shell of a sea crab	W	F	Ad.
Card VIII			
(a) Abstract art	W	CF	At
(b) Someone tried to use abstract art to copy the sunrise	DW	C/F	N(At)
Card IX			
(a) This is abstract, tried to mix the colours to see what they get	W	C	Art
(b) A volcano, the red on top makes it seem a volcano.	DW	CF	N
Card X			
(a) Spiders	D	FC	A
(b) Red ones look like worms	DS	FM	A
(c) Two green ones look like worms.	S	F	A
(d) Crabs (scorpion)	D	FC	A

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Tracey

Card I			
A bat (feelers, tail)	W	Fc	A
Card II			
Two Geisha girls chatting over a tree.	W	M	H
Card III			
(a) Two pygmies	D	F	H
(b) Two baboons hung up - just come from hunt	D	FM	A
(c) Shaped like an African mask	D	F	Obj.
Card IV			
A chicken got wet, hung to dry itself	W	FM	A
Card V			
More like a bat than Card I, a plain black bat, one-eyed leader of the bats.	W	FC'	A
Card VI			
(a) Totem pole	D	FK	Obj.
(b) Bearskin stretched over bottom	W	Fc	Obj.
(c) I like the top. It is carved because from loved ancestor. Pole in honour of leader.	DW	m	Obj.
Card VII			
(a) Siamese twins - two little girls	D	Fc	H
(b) Red in face	dd	FC'	H
Card VIII			
(a) Cameleon	D	F	A
(b) Leaf in pond - reflected	D	CF	P
(c) It (cameleon) changes colour as it touches leaf.	DW	FM	A
Card IX			
(a) Man naked - head, shoulder, waist, bottom	D	F	H
(b) Naked man, very stoned, likes music, not hearing music but seeing it in colour	D	C symbol	Abst.
(c) Travelling up his spine, really getting him, closest he could come to giving birth, music tearing at his flesh.	DW	m	Abst.
Card X			
(a) Boy with blanket having a nightmare	D	F	H
(b) Attacked by little meanie-like sea creatures	DW	FM	A

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(c)

(c) They have got blanket to their head, hands over mouth, so they cannot scream, shrewd eyes, carrying guns.	DW	M	H
(d) The blanket protects.	D	F	Obj.

Eli

Card I

(a) Two dogs with wings on their side	D→W	Fc	A
(b) Two humans pulling something in the middle.	D	M	H

Card II

(a) Volcano	S	Fm	Nat
(b) Doors, entrance of a palace	d	Fc	Obj.
(c) Monkey or lion's face	de	Fc	H
(d) Camel's face	de	Fc	A
(e) Butterfly	D	FC	A
(f) Crocodile's face	d	Fc	A

Card III

(a) A butterfly	D	FC	A
(b) Two people cooking on a fire	DW	M	H
(c) Horse running, someone attacking him.	D	FM	A
(d) Two trees with river	DW	Fc	N
(e) Someone pointing to someone else	d	M	H

Card IV

(a) Two shoes	D	F	A
(b) Seal	d	Fc	Obj.
(c) Woman's arm pointing with gloves	d	F	H
(d) VV Statue standing	d	m	Obj.
(e) Dog with his mouth open	d	FM	Ad.
(f) Lion skin just killed	d	Fc	A
(g) Devil (with two horns)	D	Fc	H
(h) Animals face - a fox	d	F	Ad.

Card V

(a) An animal flying in the air - a bird	W	FM	A
(b) Dog's leg and tail	d	F	Ad
(c) VV An animal running, left leg in the air.	W	FM	A
(d) VV Two ducks	d	F	A
(e) Top of camel	d	F	A
(f) Rabbit	d	F	A

Card VI

(a) VV Two birds in a nest with eggs	d	F	A
(b) Cross with a funny face	di	Fc	At.

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(c) ....

(c) Way of swallowing food - inside	di	cF	At.
(d) A person waiting to go to the toilet	d	Fc	H
(e) Woman's vagina	d	Fc	At
(f) Man's penis	d	Fc	At
Card VII			
(a) VV Woman doing a dance	D	M	H
(b) Two indians looking at each other	D	M	H
(c) A French poodle wanting to give his leg to you	D	FM	A
(d) VV An animal's face - a dog	D	Fc	A
Card VIII			
(a) Animals	D	F	A
(b) Butterfly	D	F/C	A
Card IX			
(a) VV Rhino with its horn	de	cF	A
(b) VV Cold meat at butcher	D	C/F	Food
(c) High heeled shoe with pants on leg	d	C/F	Obj.
(d) Crocodile face	D	C/F	Ad.
(e) Tree, branches, sand plants	D	C/F	N
Card X			
(a) Horse running	d	FM	A
(b) Two animals facing each other	D	FM	A
(c) Crayfish	D	F	A
(d) VV Fox face	dd	F	A
(e) Someone standing and singing	D	M	H
(f) Two men with hands, swaying	DW	M	H

Pat

Card I			
Looks like a spider	DW	FM	A
Card II			
(a) Rabbits (ears, tails, legs, nose)	D	F	A
(b) Butterfly (feelers, wings, body)	D	FC	A
Card III			
(a) Two people	D	F	H
(b) Butterfly	D	FC	A
Card IV			
(a) A thorn bush and two leaves	DW	Fc	Pl
Card V			
A bat, wings outstretched, flying	W	FM	A

Card .....

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Card VI			
(a) Suez Canal, river with land and boats	D→W	m	Obj.
(b) Looking from above looks like a plane	DW	FK	Nat.
Card VII			
Funny faces, two on each side	D	Fc	H
Card VIII			
Two animal things walking	D	FM	A
Card IX			
REJECTED			
Card X			
This reminds me of the sea (plants, fishes, crabs, etc. in the water)	DW	CF	N,A

Chie

Card I			
(a) Spine - bottom part spine	di	F	At
(b) VV Moth with head	W	Fc	A
Card II			
A hole	S	kF	Obj.
Card III			
Two women with penises fighting over something	W	M	H
Card IV			
A head of a monster (tail, nose, eyes, legs stretched out, bone from the head to toe)	DW	Fc	A
Card V			
Flying bat	W	FM	A
Card VI			
(a) Male sexual organs	di	F	At
(b) Rest of organs	D	Fc	At
Card VII			
REJECTED			
Card VIII			
Two cameleons trying to get onto a strange crab	D	FM	A
Card IX			
Two pregnant women or fat people	D	F/C	H

Card .....

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(f) Two men facing one another balancing some object at the tip of their nose.	D	M	H
Card IV			
(a) Skin of an animal	W	Fc	A obj.
(b) Rock formation in the Cango Caves	W	cF	N
(c) A flower	DW	cF	Pl
Card V			
(a) A butterfly	W	FM	A
(b) Two brown oak leaves, slightly overlapping in the middle	W	FC'	N
Card VI			
(a) Looking down on a tiger or on an unusual cat or something	DW	Fc	A
(b) Column of smoke	W	mF	N
Card VII			
(a) A woman looking at her own reflection in the mirror	DW	M	H
(b) Burnt hole in the centre of the paper	de	Fm	Obj.
(c) Two women with Afro hair styles doing a dance	W	M	H
(d) White is bottom part of an urn, lamp	DS	KF	Obj.
Card VIII			
(a) Sweetpeas	W	F/C	Pl
(b) Two cameleon climbing onto something	D	FM	A
(c) A cat leaping onto something	D	FM	A
(d) A reflection in water with the cat/cameleon reflection	DW	F → C	A
Card IX			
(a) Two seahorses	D	F	A
(b) Two gorillas (head only)	D	F ↔ C	Ad
(c) Sunset on water	W	C	N
Card X			
(a) Birds and flowers	D	FC	A
(b) Caterpillars	D	FC	A
(c) The general impression of spring	W	Csym	Abs
(d) Also looks like a woman wearing a bikini	D	M	H

David

Card I

Bat or butterfly	W	F	A

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Card II			
VV A woman's dress with a zip at the bottom with a hole at the belly button	D	FK	Obj.
Card III			
(a) It looks like hips	D	F	Hd
(b) This could be the womb of a woman	D	F	Hd
(c) VV Looks like someone standing with his arm up, his back facing this side	W+	M	H
Card IV			
(a) Looks like the skin of an animal which has been skinned and dried	W	Fc	A obj.
(b) VV could also be a candle that has been burned down with all the wax	Dd	Fc	Obj.
Card V			
(a) Top part looks like when the bean has started to germinate	DW	F	Pl
(b) Also has a skin, something which has been skinned.	W	Fc	A obj.
Card VI			
A volcano in action	D	mF	N
Card VII			
(a) Bottom part is the bottom of a zip	d	F	N
(b) Bottom part of a butterfly	D	KF	A
(c) The front claws of a crab	D	F	A
Card VIII			
An animal climbing on rocks with water below and a reflection	D→W	FM	A
Card IX			
Sunset over the river (lake, sea, clouds)	W	CF	N
Card X			
(a) Blue patch is furry, weedy	D	Fc	N
(b) The top grey is an emblem in which there are two creatures with feelers against a pillar or a pole	D	F	Obj.

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APPENDIX VII

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MMPI AND CPI RAW SCORES, MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR THE TWO GROUPS

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MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY - RAW SCORES, MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS

	Transvestites								Homosexuals						
Scale	Sonja	Tracey	Eli	Pat	Chie	Christine	$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Phillip	Lewis	Charles	Gary	David	$\bar{X}$	S.D.
L	7	3	7	5	3	4	4.8	1.8	2	4	5	4	6	4.2	1.5
F	18	3	25	9	17	9	13.5	7.7	8	7	8	7	1	6.2	2.9
K	13	12	12	10	4	6	9.5	3.3	6	7	5	10	11	7.8	2.8
Hs	19	7	18	14	10	12	13.3	4.6	9	8	13	14	9	10.2	2.7
D	24	14	25	20	23	27	22.2	4.6	14	26	21	22	21	20.8	4.3
Hy	21	14	26	16	16	24	19.5	4.9	13	20	20	24	20	19.4	4.0
Pd	32	25	31	27	20	21	26	4.8	24	25	22	18	14	20.6	4.6
Mf	38	33	38	33	38	43	37.2	3.8	35	40	40	33	32	35.8	3.8
Pa	14	8	12	11	12	14	11.8	2.2	10	12	9	7	2	8	3.4
Pt	31	23	32	25	32	33	29.3	4.2	23	25	31	22	19	24	3.7
Sc	50	30	54	29	38	35	39.3	10.4	28	28	25	20	13	22.8	6.4
Ma	27	31	21	17	28	15	23.2	6.4	32	20	25	15	17	21.8	6.8
Si	30	16	37	24	25	48	30	11.2	30	34	35	22	24	29.0	5.8

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CALIFORNIA PERSONALITY INVENTORY - RAW SCORES, MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS

Scale	Sonja	Transvestites					$\bar{X}$	S.D.	Homosexuals					$\bar{X}$	S.D.
		Tracey	Eli	Pat	Chie	Christine			Phillip	Lewis	Charles	David	Gary		
Do	29	25	20	19	18	16	21	4.9	29	23	36	27	26	28.2	4.9
Cs	12	15	18	11	12	10	13	3	13	24	23	19	15	18.8	4.8
Sy	18	27	20	23	24	17	21	3.9	21	22	30	30	19	24.4	5.2
Sp	20	44	29	30	38	26	31	8.6	37	35	36	36	30	34.8	2.9
Sa	18	27	15	19	20	13	18.7	4.8	23	19	24	21	20	21.4	2
Wb	19	26	18	28	20	24	22.5	4.1	26	36	40	38	28	33.6	6.2
Re	19	15	23	20	11	28	19.3	6	19	25	37	30	16	25.4	8.4
Soc	29	25	27	26	23	37	27.8	4.9	23	31	38	35	37	32.8	6.2
Sc	22	12	19	25	11	33	20.3	8	11	27	34	38	26	27.2	10.3
To	12	7	12	7	6	18	10.3	4.6	11	24	30	22	16	20.6	7.3
Gi	17	7	17	15	8	18	13.7	4.9	10	14	20	25	15	16.8	5.8
Cm	21	19	11	26	20	15	18.7	5.1	24	23	25	25	25	24.4	.9
Ac	22	18	22	18	12	28	20	5.4	19	20	29	27	20	23	4.6
Ai	10	13	13	7	10	16	11.5	3.1	9	25	23	17	13	17.4	6.7
Ie	29	32	25	23	29	31	28.2	3.5	23	43	45	38	31	36	9.1
Py	8	4	7	7	5	11	7	2.4	6	17	14	10	9	11.2	4.3
Fx	2	9	12	2	4	9	6.3	4.2	2	18	7	1	2	6	7.1
Fe	30	21	19	26	21	32	24.8	5.3	24	21	23	24	23	23	1.2

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