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APPENDIX "B"

A Summary of the Salient Points in the  
Report on Special Project by Dr. F.R. WAKE

1. While no accurate statistics are available on the number of overt (practising) and potential male and female homosexuals in any population, there can be no question that the numbers are sufficiently large to be of concern to anyone interested in the problem of suitability.

2. Homosexuals are as varied in personality as heterosexuals. The only common characteristic in homosexual personalities probably is a preference for a sexual partner of the same biological sex.

3. No single method, nor battery of tests, yet has been demonstrated to detect a high percentage of overt and potential homosexuals. Nevertheless, research has developed promising methods which await validation by further research. The following are some of the methods used in detecting homosexuality:

A. The Psychiatric Interview

B. The Medical Examination

C. Tests of Change in Emotional State

(1) The Polygraph

(11) The Plethysmograph

(111) The Palmar Sweat Test

D. The Projective Tests

E. Word Association Tests

F. Pupillary Response

G. Span of Attention Test

H. Masculinity-Femininity Tests

Combinations of the above could prove more valuable than a single test or individual tests given consecutively.

4. Where detection of the homosexual is the problem at hand, it is necessary to begin with the decision as to what extent concealment of personal behaviour and attitudes are to be considered inviolate.

In conclusion Dr. WAKE stated that more research is needed and recommends that a part-time senior social scientist head the research, aided by a clinical psychologist at the M.A. level who would be employed part-time. This research to be supervised by a board composed of a senior Personnel Officer, a psychiatrist and a member of the R.C.M.P.

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6. He also recommends that an experiment be undertaken by using the Hess-Polt pupillary test with suitable visual stimuli and a modified version of the McCleary Palmar Sweat test on fifteen normal males and females respectively and fifteen homosexual males and females respectively. As the experiment progresses, additional normal and homosexual subjects in unspecified numbers would be required. All subjects to be supplied by the R.C.M.P. Their responses to the various physiological measures will thus be recorded photographically and electronically. Then using these patterns as criteria, the research team will attempt to distinguish homosexuals presented by the R.C.M.P., when nothing of the subject is known to them. Those methods proving successful will be retained for continuing research. The two staff members would apply themselves to research until a measure of some efficiency had been designed. This accomplished, processing of new applicants could then commence. Dr. Wake estimates that in the early stages, total outlay for a year would be between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

7. Dr. Wake also suggested that a close personal contact be undertaken with the small community of sex researchers in the U.S.A. He recommends that this liaison be undertaken by a member of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

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