
Differences were found on 11 activities: drawing, hiding, bicycling, baseball, basketball, football, parties, hopscotch, kickball, marbles, and talking. Homosexuals also named more girl playmates than did the comparison group. See also his: "Childhood Play Activities of Male and Female Homosexuals and Heterosexuals," Archives of Sexual Behavior, 11 (1982), 451-78.

From interviews with 686 homosexual men concludes that gay men who become effeminate tend to come from blue-collar backgrounds. See also his: Gay Children Grown Up (New York: Praeger, 1982; 269 pp.).

Of 16 subjects who had exhibited feminine behavior as young boys, there appeared to be two peaks for the age of onset of symptoms: before age 6 and after age 10.

Since the age of six transsexuals reported preferring female activities and desiring to be female significantly more than did homosexuals.

Contends that the psychological profession should promote greater social tolerance for individuals with deviant sex roles and individual tolerance in children for androgyny in their own sex role.

Knowledge of subject's effeminacy rating is of little predictive value in determining his sexual orientation.

Once an evaluation has revealed that femininity is in-
tense, treatment should quickly begin and should, when possible, include both mother and father.

Videotapes of 19 subjects in encounter groups showed large variations in expressivity of effeminacy.

From studies in the U.S., Guatemala, Brazil, and the Philippines, concludes that (1) early cross-gender behavior is an intrinsic characteristic of male homosexuals, wherever they may be found, and (2) familial factors frequently regarded as conducive to homosexuality are probably not causative but rather are culturally variable reactions to emerging homosexuality. See also: Whitam and Robin M. Mathy, Male Homosexuality in Four Societies (New York: Praeger, 1986; 240 pp.).

Reports a ten-year follow-up of 16 boys with early effeminate behavior, of whom 12 developed some form of deviant behavior (homosexuality in 10, transvestism in 1, transsexualism in 1). The original article is: "Effeminate Behavior Present in Boys from Early Childhood," Pediatrics, 69 (1966), 1089-1107.

D. FAMILY BACKGROUNDS

Once persuaded to reject traditional constitutitional and genetic theories of the etiology of homosexuality, the popular mind focuses on the family as the incubator of homosexual identity. Hence the self-lacerating complaint of parents: "What did we do wrong?" More specifically, some American psychoanalysts tend to attribute male homosexuality to the "close-binding mother" (see XVII.C). Apart from proving or disproving particular theories, there is a need to study in a descriptive and unbiased way the family backgrounds of gay men and lesbians (in this regard, see the testimonies of parents of gays, XVIII.F).

In keeping with his earlier position, the psychoanalyst
argues that homosexuality is pathological, being the outcome of adverse experiences with both parents. See Bieber et al., *Homosexuality: A Psychoanalytic Study* (New York: Basic, 1962; 358 pp.); and John R. Snortum et al., "Family Dynamics and Homosexuality," *Psychological Reports*, 24 (1969), 763-70.

3448. BENE, EVA. "On the Genesis of Male Homosexuality: An Attempt at Clarifying the Role of Parents," *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 111 (1965), 803-13. From administering a questionnaire to 85 male homosexuals and 84 married men concludes that, compared to heterosexual men, homosexual men more often have poor relationships with their fathers, whom they tend to consider ineffectual and unsuitable as role models.

3449. BLOCH, DOROTHY. "The Threat of Infanticide and Homosexual Identity," *Psychoanalytic Review*, 62 (1975-76), 579-99. Based on four patients, contends that a defense against the fear of infanticide leads, inter alia, to the acted-out fantasy of a sexual reversal.

3450. BUHRICH, NEIL, and NATHANIEL MCCONAGHY. "Parental Relationships during Childhood in Homosexuality, Transvestism and Transsexualism," *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 12 (1978), 103-08. While all three groups reported that, during childhood, their fathers lacked interest in them or were absent from home, there was little evidence to support the view that homosexual, transvestite, or transsexual subjects had pathological relationships with their mothers.


3452. FREUND, KURT, and RAY BLANCHARD. "Is the Distant Relationship of Fathers and Homosexual Sons Related to the Sons' Erotic Preference for Male Partners, or to the Sons' Atypical Gender Identity, or Both?" *JH*, 9 (1983), 7-25. From three studies, the authors conclude that the relationship is chiefly in terms of atypical childhood gender identity.

3454. IBRAHIM, AZMY. "The Home Situation and the Homosexual," *Journal of Sex Research*, 12 (1976), 263-82. From interviews with 31 subjects, contends that a positive relationship exists between the incidence of homosexuality and the unhappy childhood of the homosexual.

3455. LANG, THEO. "Studies on the Genetic Determination of Homosexuality," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 92 (1940), 55-64. Based on police records in Munich and Hamburg, Germany, finds that the families of male homosexuals have a higher proportion of male to female siblings than would be expected. See also: K. Jensch, "Zur Genealogie der Homosexualität," *Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankeiten*, 112 (1941), 527-40, 679-96; and William H. James, "Sex Ratios of Half-Sibs of Male Homosexuals," *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 118 (1971), 93-94.

3456. LONEY, JAN. "Family Dynamics in Homosexual Women," *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 2 (1973), 343-50. With eleven healthy lesbian subjects, finds that overall scores on the Family Adjustment Test confirm the prediction that lesbians would show more evidence of adverse factors in their upbringing than controls.


3459. PERKINS, MURIEL W. "On Birth Order among Lesbians," *Psychological Reports*, 43 (1978), 814. From a study of 212 lesbians, it was concluded that there is no significant relationship between being an only child and the etiology of lesbianism.

brothers of homosexual men were reported to be homosexual.


It was found that as outpatient family size increased, so did the percentage of homosexuals. The percentage of outpatient homosexuals who had a younger sister or who were later-borns in all-male sibling groups was higher than for contrasting sibling combinations.


In a comparison of 26 lesbians with a group of 26 heterosexual women, no significant family background variable or parental sex-role adherence variable was found that correlated with sexual orientation.


Finds that neither birth order nor family size represent distinct or meaningful contrasts between male or female homosexuals or heterosexuals.


Finds that the fathers of homosexuals and transsexuals were more hostile and less dominant than fathers of controls.


In a study of 601 British male homosexuals, seen clinically, it was found that they were generally born later in sibship and their mothers were older. See also: E. H. Hare and P. A. Moran, "Parental Age and Birth Order

In two studies lesbians were more distant from both parents, while male homosexuals reported more close-binding, intimate mothers and hostile, detached fathers than the heterosexual controls.

E. FANTASIES

Fantasies, sometimes dismissively termed "daydreaming," have only recently engaged the interest of psychologists, though they have long been of central interest to psychoanalysis. The "sexual revolution" of the 1960s has also generated a good deal of interest in erotic fantasies, and the relation between such imagings and the enacted scripts of sexual encounter.

Personal accounts with the author's pop psychological commentary. See "Straight Men, Gay Fantasies" (pp. 345-60), "Bisexuals" (pp. 361-82), "Homosexuals" (pp. 383-404), and "Transvestites" (pp. 405-22).

This first popular volume contains some lesbian material.

In 47 gay men, fantasies occurring around age twelve preceded interpersonal sexual experience by an average of four years. They functioned as a source of self-knowledge about subjects' affectional preference and influenced early homosexual experiences.

Although such fantasies are deemed worthy of investigation, they need not be construed as an embodiment of the subject's real life problems.