

Archives of Sexual Behavior, 1 (1971), 167-73; and "Childhood Cross-Gender Behavior and Subsequent Sexual Preference," **American Journal of Psychiatry**, 136 (1979), 106-08.

3438. GRELLERT, EDWARD A. "Childhood Play Behavior of Homosexual and Heterosexual Men," **Psychological Reports**, 51 (1982), 607-10.

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.

3439. HARRY, JOSEPH. "Defeminization and Social Class," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 14 (1985), 1-11.

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.).

3440. LEBOVITZ, PHIL S. "Feminine Behavior in Boys: Aspects of Its Outcome," **American Journal of Psychiatry**, 128 (1972), 1283-89.

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.

3441. LUTZ, DAVID J., et al. "Feminine Gender Identity and Psychological Adjustment of Male Transsexuals and Male Homosexuals," **Journal of Sex Research**, 20 (1984), 350-62.

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

3442. REKERS, GEORGE A., et al. "Sex-Role Stereotypy and Professional Intervention for Childhood Gender Disturbance," **Professional Psychology**, 9 (1978), 127-36.

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.

3443. SCHATZBERG, ALAN F., et al. "Effeminacy: I. A Quantitative Rating Scale," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 4 (1975), 31-41.

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

3444. STOLLER, ROBERT C. "Boyhood Gender Aberrations: Treatment Issues," **Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association**, 26 (1978), 541-58.

Once an evaluation has revealed that femininity is in-

tense, treatment should quickly begin and should, when possible, include both mother and father.

3445. WESTFALL, MICHAEL P. "Effeminacy: II. Variation with Social Context," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 4 (1975), 43-51.

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

3446. WHITAM, FREDERICK L., and MICHAEL ZENT. "A Cross-Cultural Assessment of Early Cross-Gender Behavior and Familial Factors in Male Homosexuality," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 13 (1984), 427-39.

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.).

3447. ZUGER, BERNARD. "Effeminate Behavior Present in Boys from Childhood: Ten Additional Years of Follow-up," **Comprehensive Psychiatry**, 19 (1978), 363-69.

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 constitutional 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).

3447. BIEBER, IRVING. "A Discussion of 'Homosexuality: The Ethical Challenge,'" **Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology**, 44 (1976), 163-66.

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.

3451. DEVINE, JACK L. "A Systemic Inspection of Affective Preference Orientation and the Family of Origin," **Journal of Social Work and Human Sexuality**, 2:2-3 (1983-84), 9-17.

Presents a five-stage developmental model reflecting systematic changes undergone by a family in which a child has a same-gender affectional preference.

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.

3453. GUNDLACH, RALPH H. "Sibship Size, Sibsex, and Homosexuality among Females," **Transnational Mental Health Research Newsletter**, 19 (1977), 1, 3-7.

Concludes that birth order and family atmosphere together influence lesbianism.

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 Homosexualitat," **Archiv für Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten**, 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.
3457. MANOSEVITZ, MARTIN. "Early Sexual Behavior in Adult Homosexual and Heterosexual Males," **Journal of Abnormal Psychology**, 3 [76:1] (1970), 396-402.
Comparison of 28 homosexual with 22 heterosexual men indicates that the developmental sequence of sexual activity for homosexuals and heterosexuals follows orderly, though different progressions. The prehomosexual child seems to become sexually active earlier than the preheterosexual. See also his: "The Development of Male Homosexuality," **Journal of Sex Research**, 8 (1972), 31-40.
3458. MILLER, JUDITH A., et al. "Comparison of Family Relationships: Homosexual versus Heterosexual Women," **Psychological Reports**, 46 (1980), 1127-32.
Statistically significant differences indicate that lesbians experienced less positive nuclear family relationships.
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.
3460. PILLARD, RICHARD C., et al. "A Family Study of Sexual Orientation," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 11 (1982), 511-20.
Fifty homosexual subjects reported a significant excess of homosexual brothers and more distant male relatives, but not of lesbian sisters or female relatives. About 25% of

brothers of homosexual men were reported to be homosexual.

3461. SCHUBERT, HERMAN J., et al. "Sibship Size, Sibsex, Sibgap, and Homosexuality among Male Outpatients," **Transnational Mental Health Research Newsletter**, 18:4 (1976), 1, 3-8.

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.

3462. SHAVELSON, EILEEN, et al. "Lesbian Women's Perceptions of Their Parent-Child Relationships," **JH**, 5 (1980), 205-15.

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.

3463. SIEGELMAN, MARVIN. "Birth Order and Family Size of Homosexual Men and Women," **Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology**, 41 (1973), 164.

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

3464. SIEGELMAN, MARVIN. "Parental Background of Male Homosexuals and Heterosexuals," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 3 (1974), 3-18.

In a study involving 307 male homosexuals and 138 heterosexuals, results question the assumption that negative parental behavior, esp. of mothers, plays a critical role in differentiating the backgrounds of homosexuals and heterosexuals. See also his: "Parental Background of Homosexual and Heterosexual Women," **British Journal of Psychiatry**, 124 (1974), 14-21; "Parental Backgrounds of Homosexual and Heterosexual Women: A Cross-National Replication," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 10 (1981), 371-78; and "Parental Backgrounds of Homosexual Men: A Cross-National Replication," *ibid.*, pp. 505-513.

3465. ŠIPOVÁ, IVA, and ANTONIN BRŽEK. "Parental and Interpersonal Relationships of Transsexual and Masculine and Feminine Homosexual Men," **JH**, 9 (1983), 75-85.

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

3466. SLATER, ELIOT. "Birth Order and Maternal Age of Homosexuals," **Lancet**, 1 (1962), 69-71.

In a study of 401 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 Homosexual Parents: A Replication of Slater's Study," **British Journal of Psychiatry**, 134 (1979), 178-82.

3467. THOMPSON, NORMAN L., et al. "Parent-Child Relationships and Sexual Identity in Male and Female Homosexuals and Heterosexuals," **Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology**, 41 (1973), 120-27.

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.

3468. FRIDAY, NANCY. **Men in Love: Men's Sexual Fantasies: The Triumph of Love over Rage**. New York: Delacorte, 1980. 527 pp.

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).

3469. FRIDAY, NANCY. **My Secret Garden: Women's Sexual Fantasies**. New York: Trident, 1973. 361 pp.

This first popular volume contains some lesbian material.

3470. LEHNE, GREGORY K. "Gay Male Fantasies and Realities," **Journal of Social Issues**, 34 (1978), 28-37.

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.

3471. SCHIMEL, JOHN L. "Homosexual Fantasies in Heterosexual Males," **Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality**, 6 (1972), 138-51.

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

3472. STORMS, MICHAEL D. "Theories of Sexual Orientation," **Journal of Personality and Social Psychology**, 38 (1980), 783-92.