

Sociological Aspects of Homosexuality

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THREE TYPES OF HOMOSEXUALS

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LONGMANS

7 NO GROUP (NON-HOMOSEXUALS/OTHERS)

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE GROUP

After all the men in the HO group had been interviewed, an agency was employed to find 50 non-homosexuals of the same age and level of education. In fact it was necessary to approach 140 men in order to obtain 51 interviews. One of the men turned out to be a self-confessed homosexual and so was excluded from this group. As will be noted later in this chapter, others in this group had homosexual experience, but in no case was it extensive and, unlike the HO men, none of these men regarded themselves as homosexual in any degree.

The many difficulties encountered during the formation of this group are examined in detail in Section B of the Appendix. But it would be a mistake to make too much of these difficulties. This NO group is not intended to be a representative sample of the non-homosexual population; nor, for that matter, is the HO group necessarily typical of the homosexual population. The NO group is merely an assemblage of non-homosexuals who match the HO group for age and education. In Section B of the Appendix the two tables comparing age and education show that the match is almost exact. A third table which compares the area of residence in the NO group with the HO group shows that the distribution is similar in each group although the two groups were not matched for this factor.

This similarity does not extend to the place where they were born, as shown in Tables 7.1 and 7.2. Most of the NO men who live in London were also born there, but only a minority of the HO men who now live in London were born there. The tendency to migrate towards London from other parts of Great Britain is reflected in Table 7.1, but Table 7.2 makes it clear that this tendency is much stronger among homosexuals than among others ($p = .001$).

Despite matching for education the NO group did not do so well in the verbal reasoning test. Eight NO men were in the lowest three grades compared with three HO men; 13 NO men were in the top three grades compared with 27 HO men. These differences are statistically significant at the $p = .02$ level. (On the other hand Mendelsohn and Ross (1959) found that the academic performance of male undergraduate homosexuals was very similar to that of their non-homosexual peers.)

Table 7.1 *Residence compared with place of birth in the NO group*

Residence	Place of birth				TOTAL
	London	City, etc.	Small town	Rural	
London	28	6	7	5	46
City, etc.	2	1	—	—	3
Small town	1	—	—	—	1
Village, rural	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	31	7	7	5	50

Table 7.2 *Residence compared with place of birth in the HO group*

Residence	Place of birth				TOTAL
	London	City, etc.	Small town	Rural	
London	12	10	12	5	39
City, etc.	—	2	4	—	6
Small town	—	1	—	2	3
Village, rural	1	—	—	1	2
TOTAL	13	13	16	8	50

There were four Jewish men in the NO group and none in the HO group. Otherwise there was little difference in the religious denominations of the two groups, as shown in Table 7.3. Seven NO men and nine HO men went to church every week or more often, whereas 31 NO men and 32 HO men never attended a church service.

Table 7.3 *Religious denomination of the NO and HO groups*

Religion	NO	HO
C. of E.	20	19
R.C.	3	3
Non-Con.	3	1
Jewish	4	0
None	20	27

The appearance of the man was rated by the interviewer on two scales. As this is essentially a subjective judgement, only the two extremes of either scale are considered. Then it is found that 21 NO

men and 19 HO men were rated robust, whereas nine NO and 12 HO men were rated delicate. On the other scale 29 men in each group were rated masculine, while four NO men and five HO men were placed at the feminine end of this scale. So it is clear that there is no real difference in the outward appearance of the men in these two groups.

To summarize, the NO group was formed so that it would match the HO group for age and education. It has been found that there are similarities between the two groups as regards area of residence, religious denomination, church attendance and physical appearance, but not in verbal reasoning or place of birth. There are, of course, other dissimilarities between the two groups and these will be examined in the following sections of this chapter. But the similarities shared by these two groups suggest that the differences between homosexuals and others may not be immediately apparent. Furthermore the differences between the two groups become more interesting and meaningful when there are so many basic similarities.

B. HOME BACKGROUND

Although the NO man was more likely to be the only child in the family, the HO man was more likely to be the youngest son or the only son. But these differences, shown in Table 7.4, are not statistically significant.

Table 7.4 *The birth order of the men in the NO and HO groups*

Birth order	NO	HO
Only child	14	10
Only son and youngest child	2	8
Only son, not youngest child	9	7
Youngest child, not only son	9	12
Other positions in family	16	13

In the NO group 11 men were brought up in broken homes compared with 13 HO men. In five NO cases and three HO cases the mother had died or left the home before the boy had reached the age of twelve. Six NO men and 10 HO men were reared in homes where there was no father or father-substitute. In other cases the father obviously played only a minor role in the life of the child, although technically living at the family home.

He was only in the background. I think he was the sort of man who was awkward with children. (HO 43)

There was no relationship between us. Father didn't bother with home or children. (HO 26)

My father was fifty-eight and my mother was nineteen when I was born. He was away from home much of the time. He had to spend part of his time with his real wife. (HO 12)

When they were asked who they thought was the more dominant partner of their parents' marriage, 22 NO men and 15 HO men thought the father was the more dominant. On the other hand 33 HO men said their mother was the more dominant compared with only 19 NO men ($p = .05$). (Nine NO men and two HO men were undecided.)

Using the same process of elimination as in Section D of Chapter 2, it is found that 28 per cent of the HO group appear to have enjoyed a happy and secure home life as a child compared with 36 per cent in the NO group, not a difference that is statistically significant.

Tables 7.5 and 7.6 show that the difference between the two groups is very small. It should be noticed that even in the NO group, the most favoured of all the groups, nearly two-thirds reported some disturbance in the home. This should serve as a warning to other investigators; when one looks for unsettled home backgrounds, one

Table 7.5 *The number of men with undisturbed home backgrounds in the HO group*

Total number in HO group	50
Number from disrupted homes	$\frac{13}{37}$
Of these 37, the marital relationships of parents were poor in 11 cases	$\frac{11}{26}$
Of these 26, the mother was reported to be possessive in 8 cases	$\frac{8}{18}$
Of these 18, the relations with the father were bad in 3 cases	$\frac{3}{15}$
Of these 15, the man's childhood was described as unhappy in 1 case	$\frac{1}{14}$
HO men from undisturbed backgrounds	14

Table 7.6 *The number of men with undisturbed home backgrounds in the NO group*

Total number in NO group	50
Number from disrupted homes	$\frac{11}{39}$
Of these 39, the marital relationships of parents were poor in 7 cases	$\frac{7}{32}$
Of these 32, the mother was reported to be possessive in 9 cases	$\frac{9}{23}$
Of these 23, the relations with the father were bad in 3 cases	$\frac{3}{20}$
Of these 20, the man's childhood was described as unhappy in 2 cases	$\frac{2}{18}$
NO men from undisturbed backgrounds	

can often find them. The only important difference between these two groups is the part the father has to play in the home as shown in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7 *The role of the father in NO and HO group backgrounds*

Relations with father	NO	HO
No man in the home	6	10
Poor relations with father	7	18
Satisfactory relations with father	37	22

A reasonable conclusion to this section is that any of us must consider ourselves lucky if our childhood background is completely undisturbed. This means that to point to a disruption in the early home life as the cause of a homosexual disposition may not be sufficient. But these results do suggest that a particular form of disruption is more common in the homosexual group. This seems to be a combination of the dominant possessive mother, what Bieber (1962) calls the 'close binding intimate mother', and the inadequate, detached or absent father.

C. CONDITIONS AT THE TIME OF THE INTERVIEW

Only five NO men and one HO man were still living with their parents. Up to the age of seventeen rather more HO men had left the family home, but between seventeen and thirty more NO men were leaving home as they got married. It was more difficult for the HO men to find a suitable excuse if they wanted to leave their parents. Often the most convenient way of leaving the home was to get another job away from the home town; this may be one of the reasons why homosexuals tend to migrate towards urban centres.

One HO man and 34 NO men were living with their wives at the time of the interview. Three more HO men and two NO men had been married but were now divorced or separated.

All the NO and HO men were employed at the time of the interview; 10 NO men and 22 HO men said they were doing the kind of job they really wanted to do. So twice as many HO men were completely happy in their work, although 15 NO men said that they actively disliked their work compared with eight discontented HO men ($p < .005$).

Tables 3.3 and 3.4 in Section E of Chapter 3 show that the NO men usually had good relations with their employers and with their fellow workers. The number of men who reported satisfactory work relationships was not as high as in the HO group, but higher than in any of the other four groups.

There were twice as many manual workers in the NO group (22 manual workers) as in the HO group (9) ($p < .005$). This is not reflected in the figures for unskilled workers for there are about the same number of these in each group (9 NO as against 11 HO). The reason for the difference is the number of HO men in managerial and supervisory positions; in fact 36 HO men were managers or supervisors compared with 25 NO men. On the other hand there were 16 skilled or semi-skilled manual workers in the NO group compared with only three in the HO group. It follows from this that there were more HO men with high salaries, more NO men in the middle income groups, and about the same number with low incomes in each group. Two NO men were making over £2,000 a year compared with 10 HO men ($p = .02$), but 24 NO men were making over £1,000 a year compared with 20 HO men.

Although it was unusual for a man to have a lower socio-economic rating than his father, Table 7.8 shows that this was more likely to happen in the NO group than in the HO group.

Table 7.8 *Movement up and down the social scale in the NO and HO groups*

Movement on social scale	NO	HO
Up	21	24
Down	12	7
Level	16	19
NK	1	—

D. EARLY EXPERIENCES

Eight NO men received some kind of sex instruction at home and 10 at school; three of these received sex education both at home and at school, so this leaves 35 NO men who received no sex education at all and this compares with 34 HO men. The number of men who have had sex education has been small in all six groups. However, there is very little difference between those who have received sex education and those who have not.

In the NO group 27 men said that there was some kind of homosexual activity at the schools they attended. This compares with 35 in the HO group. This is not a big difference even for two groups matched for age and education, but it suggests the possibility that homosexuals are more likely to come from schools where homosexual activities have occurred; a more likely explanation, however, is that homosexuals were more aware of sexual behaviour during their school days. Furthermore some homosexuals feel that it is in their interests to stress the universality of homosexual activities among boys.

Nevertheless 22 NO men admitted youthful homosexual activities. Five started before the age of thirteen, 15 between thirteen and sixteen, and two had their first homosexual experience over sixteen but under twenty-one. This makes it clear that homosexual activities between boys are not rare even in a group especially selected because they are not homosexual. Many more HO men had youthful homosexual experiences but even in that group there are 11 men who had no homosexual experiences before the age of seventeen. Homosexual behaviour when young is neither a sign that a boy will grow up to be a homosexual, nor is the absence of such behaviour a guarantee that a boy will make a successful heterosexual adjustment.

The early histories of this group show that 22 men had at least one homosexual experience before the age of twenty-one. Five of these men had later homosexual experiences as adults, but in only one

case was this more than an isolated incident. The remaining 17 men grew out of their early homosexual experiments without the benefit of psychiatric or other treatment. Indeed this can really be said of all 22 men, for none of them can be classified as homosexual in the accepted sense of the word. This means that care should be taken not to exaggerate the importance of sexual adventures between boys. It is unfortunately true that sometimes a boy is given the impression that he is doomed to become a homosexual after he has been caught indulging in an act of sexual curiosity which is fairly common among boys.

E. HETEROSEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

There are seven men in the NO group who have never had sexual intercourse and another man who has had only one heterosexual experience. Nor can it be assumed that the other 42 NO men have all made a satisfactory sexual adjustment. A description of the sexual difficulties of this group is not really part of the research as the NO group is intended to be a control group. However, it is relevant to list some of these difficulties in order to emphasize that the homosexual is not the only one who has sexual problems.

Altogether 20 NO men had sexual relations with prostitutes at some period of their lives. In five cases the first heterosexual experience was with a prostitute. Another 11 NO men had their first experience with girls who are described as pick-ups because they met for the first time on the day they had sexual intercourse together. In fact only six of the 36 men who had been married had their first sexual experience with their wives after they were married, and another six first experienced sexual intercourse with their fiancées before marriage. So 24 of the married men had pre-marital relations with someone other than the girl they eventually married. Excluding the two who are now separated from their wives, 11 of the 34 married men admitted extra-marital relations. This level of infidelity (33%) is almost as high as the infidelity found among homosexual pairs who have stayed together for five years or more (42%).

Six of the 14 unmarried NO men said that they did not intend to get married. Two of the married men who live with their wives had not had sexual intercourse in the last year; two more are separated from their wives and two of the men have had a homosexual experience, albeit a fleeting one, after they were married. Three other NO men admitted an interest in sadistic practices or related perversions. Six men had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the month before the interview, and 15 had more than one partner

within the last year. Three men had been infected by venereal disease at some period in their lives. When the NO men were asked for the age of their youngest partner after they had reached adulthood, five men admitted sexual intercourse with girls under seventeen years old.

So even in this group in which criminals, psychiatric patients and self-confessed homosexuals have been excluded, it is clear that many of these men have not made a satisfactory heterosexual adjustment. Some of them have serious sexual difficulties, others have taken part in activities which go beyond those permitted by the Christian ethic.

Each man was asked at what age a person first became sexually attractive. More NO men found girls of under sixteen to be sexually attractive than HO men found boys under sixteen to be sexually attractive. The NO men usually thought that girls were most attractive before they were twenty-one, whereas HO men thought that the most attractive age for their partners was between twenty-one and thirty.

Table 7.9 compares the heterosexual frequencies of the NO group with the homosexual frequencies of the HO group. The percentages alongside the frequencies per month are calculated after the 11 NO men and the 10 HO men with no sexual experience in the previous month are excluded. It is sometimes suggested that the homosexual has a fuller sex life than the heterosexual. This Table shows that this is not the case in the four comparable groups in this research.

Table 7.9 *A comparison of sexual frequencies in the NO and HO groups, and in the NP and HP groups*

Frequency per month	NO		HO		NP		HP	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-1	7	18	12	30	16	42	22	55
2-7	15	38	17	42	13	34	12	30
8+	17	44	11	28	9	24	6	15
TOTAL	39	100	40	100	38	100	40	100
No sex	11	—	10	—	12	—	10	—

The middle range of frequencies (2-7) is similar in the NO and HO groups, but more homosexuals are in the low frequency (0-1) category, and more non-homosexuals are in the high frequency (8+) category. The same tendency, although less pronounced is to be found in a comparison of the non-homosexual patients with the

homosexual patients, but as noted in Chapter 5, the NP and HP groups have lower overall frequencies.

It is not true, as some people have suggested, that homosexuals have uncontrollable sexual appetites; nor is there a correlation between homosexuality and sexual over-indulgence.

F. ATTITUDE TO HOMOSEXUALITY

None of the men in this group can be described as homosexual, but 22 of them had sexual experiences with other boys and five have had homosexual experiences with adults when they were adult. In four of the five cases, it was an isolated experience, but if by some unlucky chance this act had come to the notice of the police these men would have been arrested, tried and probably branded as homosexuals whether they were found guilty or not.

I knew this chap was a bit of a homo, but I agreed to stay the night. At first I didn't think he was going to bother, but when he started off, I let him go on. I don't know why. It happened again about a year later with another chap. I can't really explain it. (NO 1)

It was just youthful silliness. A way of relieving myself. I'm not proud of it. It was rather nasty, really, but one shouldn't make too much of it. (NO 46)

When the NO men were asked if they had ever received a sexual approach from another man, three recalled several instances, and 11 more reported isolated instances. The other 36 said they had never suspected another man of making a sexual approach to them.

When I realized what this man was hinting at, I simply froze. I wasn't interested, but I didn't want to be rude. (NO 48)

After a bit he came right out with it and asked me to come back to his room. I said, 'No thank you', and changed the subject. I just talked about something else. (NO 27)

On the whole they don't bother you once they know you are not interested. But as one said to me - it was sort of by way of an apology after he'd hinted at it to me - if you don't try your luck, you may be missing something good. (NO 50)

Only once has a chap tried anything. It was a Military Government Official when I was in the army in Palestine. We got talking and he asked if I'd like to come back to his place for a meal. I'd only got five shillings in my pocket, so I went with him. After the meal, he put his hand on my knee and said, 'Do you ever do anything naughty?' I thought, this is where I go, and I was out of that place before you could say Jack Robinson. I told a couple of pals about him and they waited around for him and beat him up. They reckoned he wouldn't split. I don't think they were

against queers so much as they just wanted to beat up someone and here was a good chance without him being able to do much about it. (NO 3)
If one approached me, I would adopt my usual practice of being firm with the natives. I wouldn't be affronted or upset. (NO 12)

There are still a number of men who say they will resort to physical violence if they are approached by a homosexual. It is difficult to be sure they will, in reality, act in this way. For many it is a stereotype response – the expected reply to that sort of question. Not all the men who give this reply would really want to start a fight, but it is possible that some of them may find hitting out at the homosexual is the easiest way of dealing with a situation that arouses feelings of embarrassment, guilt or even sexual desire. Of course there are others who find the whole subject so unpleasant that some kind of violent reaction is hard to resist.

I'd give him a punch between the eyes and then run like hell. (NO 40)

I've no time for them. I'd lash out if one came up to me. (NO 29)

It sickens me. It's nauseating. Something should be done about it. What, I don't know. (NO 20)

I think it is an unnatural situation, and as such I disapprove of it. Perhaps it is a mental illness, but I still think it is a very bad thing. Mind you, it is homosexuality I disapprove of. Not the homosexual. Perhaps he can't help what he does. (NO 2)

There are others who hold less strong views, and yet are ill at ease with a man they know to be homosexual.

I don't know what to think about them, really. Between ourselves I suppose they are quite harmless. I know two or three. I can't say I ever feel completely at ease with them. (NO 42)

We did meet two fellows who were attached to our Church. They used to visit us because we all enjoyed listening to records. Yet somehow we could never quite click with them. I said to my wife one day, 'I can never quite understand Jim and Colin', and she said she thought they must be homosexuals. They came round a week or so later and we started talking about spiritual things. I brought up the subject of homosexuality and they admitted that they were. They said they hadn't practised for some time. It didn't spoil the friendship, but – well, it never was a close friendship. (NO 33)

At first I was rather disgusted by them, but as you get to know them – and they are good at their jobs, so many of them – in time one comes to accept them. (NO 6)

Three men in this group said they know many people who are homosexual and 11 more said they know at least one man who is

homosexual. Only one of the 14 men who know homosexuals wished to retain the law making homosexual acts in private illegal. Most of those who have met homosexuals are inclined to be tolerant.

Yes, there is one chap at work who is ginger.¹ He's quite a decent sort. He lent me half a crown once when I was a bit skint. Of course some of the lads pull his leg a bit, but he's all right really. (NO 4)

Let's see. There's one at work who acts like a queer, and when they kid him, he don't deny it. He's all right, anyway. Then there's Henry. He's well mannered, clean, nice to talk to. He never causes no trouble. No, I've nothing against them. (NO 47)

I met quite a lot in the Merchant Navy. Most of them are very likeable people. I'd say that many of them are much better than a lot of the hard swearing louts one finds in the M.N. More honest, too. (NO 50)

A lot of them are good chaps. They're not weaklings, some of them, I can tell you. I can think of one chap, he was a real fighter. But he was a queer, all right. He was faithful to just the one boy friend, too. He once said to me, 'I rather fancy you, but I've given up chasing others now that Jack and I are mates'. (NO 1)

Ten men in this group were opposed to any relaxation in the law as regards homosexuality, and five more did not express an opinion about this. But 35 NO men felt that homosexual acts between consenting adults in private should not be a criminal offence. Nine of the 35 held no opinion about the age of consent, but 15 thought it should be twenty-one and 11 felt it should be eighteen. These figures are similar to those found in the NP group. Of the 100 non-homosexuals who were interviewed, 67 felt the law should be reformed, 20 were against any relaxation, and 13 did not have any opinion on this subject.

I wouldn't lock them up. What good does that do? It's a defect, you see. The best thing is to tell them: 'We'll leave you alone providing you behave yourself, keep out of public sight, and don't go making a nuisance of yourself.' (NO 4)

We should have moved out of the times of Oscar Wilde by now. Mind you, I don't think homosexuals should have special rights. But if they keep it hidden, one has no cause to object, especially as I'm told that in some cases it's not curable. (NO 25)

I can't see anything against it if they do it in private. We've all got kinks of some sort. Live and let live, I say. (NO 10)

In Paris the English are all suspected of being homosexual. I suppose many of them are. They come to Paris because of this stupid English law. (NO 37)

1. Ginger is rhyming slang. Ginger beer - queer - homosexual.

They're built that way. It's no good telling them to stop. I mean, if someone told me to stop going for women, well, I couldn't, could I? (NO 26)

I think they are badly treated. They are fairly harmless, you know. I don't see why they should be kicked around. And as for using policemen as bait, I think that's quite immoral. (NO 35)

Only two men in this group felt that the law as regards homosexuality was not strict enough.

Personally I'm all in favour of corporal punishment for those sort of people. (NO 17)

It should be forbidden. I'm sure it could be stamped out if public opinion really wanted to get rid of it. Every standard you can name is falling. . . . When we had an Empire, it was known the world over that an Englishman's word was his bond. Now London is full of Jews and homos. I'm not antisemitic, but I'd clamp down on any Jew who tried to swindle anybody, and they all do it, those in business anyway. (NO 11)

Such strong authoritarian views were found occasionally in the men who opposed a change in this law although it was not often expressed as specifically as in the two cases just quoted.

It has also been suggested that men who oppose a change in the law as recommended in the Wolfenden Report sometimes have unconscious homosexual desires. If these desires are unconscious and will remain so, this is not really a very rewarding line of discussion. However, for what it is worth, it can be noted that three (30%) of the 10 NO men who opposed a change in the law were brought up in circumstances where there was no woman in the home. Only three other men, making six (12%) in the whole group, were brought up in these circumstances. The absent father was a more common phenomenon in the homosexual groups. Furthermore only five of the ten men were married and living with their wives. Two were divorced and three were single. The single men were aged twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-six, and none of them had heterosexual experience. Only four other men in this group had no heterosexual experience. But it would be a mistake to make too much of this. None of the ten men had homosexual experience as an adult and only three had schoolboy sexual experiences. Although it may be true that unconscious homosexual desires may, in some cases, be behind a frenzied opposition to a change of the law, this is not a very useful notion. Unconscious desires and fears may indeed be the basis of many of our attitudes and opinions, and one would expect this to apply to people who oppose a change in the laws on homosexuality, but there are also conscious reasons for wishing to retain this law.

I don't feel the laws should be changed. It is already sufficiently rife. It ought to be discouraged as much as possible. (NO 14)

I realize they are sick people, but they repulse me. I think it is better to keep it illegal, but they should be put under constant medical supervision. As long as they can influence people, they shouldn't be allowed out. (NO 41)

I wouldn't make it legal. I feel sorry for them, but I don't think it should be legal. (NO 6)

It is a growing problem and it must be kept in check. (NO 17)

But only one-fifth (20%) of the group felt this way. Another 10 per cent were not interested in the problem. The remainder were divided between those (52%) who felt some repulsion at the thought of homosexual activities but did not think legal sanctions were appropriate, and those (18%) who felt strongly that the existing law was an unnecessary intrusion into the private lives of individuals.

G. THE NO GROUP COMPARED WITH THE HO GROUP

This chapter ends with a list of the main quantitative differences between the NO group and the HO group. Where the difference is statistically significant, the value for p is given in brackets. Where there is an observable trend but the difference is not statistically significant, the letters 'NSS' are written in brackets. A note is made of a few items where there is no significant difference despite expectations to the contrary.

The mother is more likely to be the dominant parent in the HO group, not in the NO group ($p = \cdot 05$).

HO men are more likely to have poor relations with their fathers ($p = \cdot 005$).

There is no difference between the two groups as regards relations with the mother, except that HO men are more likely to describe their mothers as 'possessive' or 'over-protective' ($p = \cdot 01$).

There is no significant difference in the birth order of the men in these two groups.

The number of men who were brought up in disrupted homes is not significantly different.

The fathers of the NO and HO men did not have significantly different occupations except for a slight tendency for the fathers of NO men to be manual workers (NSS).

More HO men were in non-manual jobs, and more NO men were manual workers ($p = \cdot 005$).

More NO men were classified as skilled or semi-skilled workers ($p = \cdot 005$).

More HO men were in supervisory positions ($p = \cdot 02$).

More HO men had incomes of £2,000 a year and more ($p = \cdot 02$).

HO men were more often content with their work situation ($p = \cdot 005$).

Both HO and NO men usually had good relations with their employers, and both groups had good relations with their fellow workers.

More HO men were in the top three categories of the Verbal Reasoning Test and more NO men were in the lowest three categories of this test ($p = \cdot 02$).

There is no significant difference between the two groups, either on the Robust/Delicate Scale, or on the Masculine/Feminine Scale.

More of the NO men who now live in London were also born in London ($p = \cdot 001$).

More NO men were either married or expected to marry soon ($p = \cdot 001$).

HO men were less likely to have a girl friend before the age of twenty-one ($p = \cdot 005$).

More NO men had heterosexual relations before the age of twenty-one ($p = \cdot 001$).

More NO men have had sexual intercourse in the last year ($p = \cdot 001$).

More HO men have had homosexual experience ($p = \cdot 001$).

Homosexual activities at their schools were more often reported by HO men (NSS).

NO men were more often attracted to girls under twenty-one; HO men were more often attracted to men between twenty-one and thirty (NSS).

The age of the youngest partner was more likely to be someone under twenty-one in the NO group than it was in the HO group ($p = \cdot 02$).

There are more promiscuous men in the HO group ($p = \cdot 05$). Comparing only the promiscuous men in each group, the HO men have more partners per month ($p = \cdot 005$).

HO men are more likely to have a sexual partner on one occasion only ($p = \cdot 005$).

There is no significant difference between the two groups as regards infection by venereal disease.

NO men are more likely to have had relations with female prostitutes than HO men with male prostitutes ($p = \cdot 05$).

The heterosexual frequencies of the NO group are higher than the homosexual frequencies of the HO group ($p = \cdot 005$). Homosexuals may be more promiscuous, but they are not as sexually active as most married men. As Gibbens and Silberman (1960) have written: 'The promiscuous work very hard for rather infrequent returns.'