

Tests administered to 185 heterosexual, bisexual, and homosexual undergraduates yielded strong support for the hypothesis that sexual orientation relates primarily to erotic fantasy orientation. The results support a two-dimensional model of sexual orientation in which homosexuality and heterosexuality are treated as separate, independent factors. See also his: "A Theory of Erotic Orientation Development," *Psychological Review*, 88 (1981), 340-53.

F. FUNCTIONING AND ADJUSTMENT

In its various forms, the disease model of homosexuality suggests that homosexuals function less well in society than heterosexuals. Inasmuch as for many decades most data gathered about homosexuals came from clinical patients and prisoners, this assumption seemed to have been confirmed. Following Evelyn Hooker's pioneering investigations in the 1950s with unbiased samples, the notion that homosexuals were, by virtue of their orientation alone, less well equipped to cope with society than heterosexuals has been overturned. More work is now needed on how gay men and lesbians adjust, despite the social disapproval that they still face.

3473. ARON, HENRY. "The Homosexual," *Journal of Human Relations*, 17 (1969), 58-70.

Holds that homosexuality is "not a problem, not a danger, not an illness, not immaturity." The so-called "gay world" is in almost all measures indistinguishable from the "non-gay world."

3474. CARLSON, HELENA M., and LESLIE A. BAXTER. "Androgyny, Depression, and Self-Esteem in Irish Homosexual and Heterosexual Males and Females," *Sex Roles*, 10 (1984), 457-67.

While Irish homosexuals were classified as androgynous more frequently than heterosexuals, they did not differ from heterosexuals in self-esteem or depression scores.

3475. CATTELL, RAYMOND B., and JOHN H. MORONY. "The Use of the 16 PF in Distinguishing Homosexuals, Normals and General Criminals," *Journal of Consulting Psychology*, 26 (1962), 531-40.

In an application of the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire, it was found that the profile of homosexuals--all of them imprisoned felons--was similar to the profile of neurotics.

3476. CLARK, THOMAS R. "Homosexuality and Psychopathology in Nonpatient Males," *American Journal of Psychoanalysis*, 35 (1975), 163-68.

In a comparison of seven groups based on the Kinsey scale, no significant differences were found in terms of self-criticism, defensiveness, self-concept, general emotional maladjustment, neurosis personality-character disorder, and overall personality integration. Homosexuality is not a criterion predictor of psychopathology.

3477. EVANS, RAY B. "Adjective Check List Scores of Homosexual Men," **Journal of Personality Assessment**, 35 (1971), 344-49.

Analysis of the scores suggests that the homosexuals had more problems in self-acceptance and in relating to others, but that only a small minority differed from the heterosexuals sufficiently to be considered neurotic.

3478. FREEDMAN, MARK. **Homosexuality and Psychological Function**. Belmont, CA: Brooks/Cole, 1971. 124 pp.

Stresses positive aspects, based in large measure on studies done with women for his Ph.D. degree at Case Western University (1967). In comparisons between homosexual and heterosexual women he found significant differences between the two groups in three areas: the lesbians had more independence and inner direction, had greater acceptance of aggression, and found greater satisfaction in work than the control group. See also his: "Homosexuals May Be Healthier Than Straights," **Psychology Today** (March 1975), 28-32.

3479. GREENBERG, JERROLD. "A Study of Self-Esteem and Alienation of Male Homosexuals," **Journal of Psychology**, 83 (1973), 137-43.

The study indicated that homosexuals had greater alienation than heterosexual men but similar self-esteem levels.

3480. HAMMERSMITH, SUE K., and MARTIN S. WEINBERG. "Homosexual Identity: Commitment, Adjustment, and Significant Others," **Sociometry**, 36 (1973), 56-79. Data from 2497 male homosexuals in the U.S., the Netherlands, and Denmark indicate that commitment to a homosexual identity is positively correlated with (a) psychological adjustment, and (b) support of significant others.

3481. HART, MAUREEN, et al. "Psychological Adjustment of Nonpatient Homosexuals: Critical Review of the Research Literature," **Journal of Clinical Psychiatry**, 39 (1978), 604-08.

Concludes that findings to date have not demonstrated that homosexuals are any less psychologically adjusted than heterosexuals.

3482. HOFFMAN, MARTIN. "Homosexual," **Psychology Today**, 3:2 (July 1969), 43-45, 70.

While male homosexuals are not necessarily ill, societal hostility tends to engender disorders related to reaction formation, incorporative wishes toward the male, and the

shallowness of the relationship.

3483. HOOKER, EVELYN. "The Adjustment of the Male Overt Homosexual," **Journal of Projective Techniques**, 21 (1957), 18-31.

Reports on a pioneering study with nonclinical homosexuals, concluding that homosexuality is not a single clinical entity; that it is a deviation in sexual pattern which is still within the normal range psychologically; and that there is no necessary relation between sexual orientation and other aspects of a person's intrapsychic or interpersonal functioning.

3484. LIDDICOAT, RENEE. "A Study of Non-Institutionalized Homosexuals," **Journal of the National Institute of Personnel Research**, 8 (1961), 217-49.

In a study of 100 male and female homosexuals in South Africa, no evidence of psychopathology was discovered.

3485. MYRICK, FRED. "Attitudinal Differences between Heterosexually and Homosexually Oriented Males and between Covert and Overt Male Homosexuals," **Journal of Abnormal Psychology**, 83 (1974), 81-86.

From questionnaires completed by patrons of bars in Texas, the author claims to be able to discriminate between heterosexuals and homosexuals.

3486. NURIUS, PAULA S. "Mental Health Implications of Sexual Orientation," **Journal of Sex Research**, 19 (1983), 119-36.

Using four measures of clinical psychopathology (depression, self-esteem, marital discord, sexual discord), found significant mean differences among sexual orientation groups, but the prediction of clinical psychopathology based on these differences proved to be limited.

3487. OBERSTONE, ANDREA K., and HARRIET SUKONECK. "Psychological Adjustment and Life Style of Single Lesbians and Single Heterosexual Women," **Psychology of Women Quarterly**, 1 (1976), 172-88.

Differences between lesbians and heterosexual women were found only on items directly related to sexual orientation.

3488. OHLSON, E. LAMONTE. "A Preliminary Investigation into the Self-Disclosing Ability of Male Homosexuals," **Psychology**, 11 (1974), 21-25.

In this study of undergraduates, negative findings were not confirmed, suggesting that homosexuality should be viewed as a nonpsychopathological phenomenon.

3489. ROSS, MICHAEL W. "The Relationship of Perceived Societal Hostility, Conformity, and Psychological Adjustment in Homosexual Males," **JH**, 4 (1978), 157-68.

Interpretation of a three-group sample indicated that

putative societal reaction was a critical variable producing conformity and psychological maladjustment in homosexual males.

3490. SAGHIR, MARCEL, et al. "Homosexuality: III. Psychiatric Disorders and Disability in the Male Homosexual," **American Journal of Psychiatry**, 126 (1970), 1079-86.

In a group of 35 unmarried men little difference was demonstrated in the prevalence of psychopathology.

3491. SCHMITT, J. PATRICK, and LAWRENCE A. KURDEK. "Correlates of Social Anxiety in College Students and Homosexuals," **Journal of Personality Assessment**, 48 (1984), 403-09.

Correlational patterns were remarkably similar in both samples, homosexual and general, and sensitization emerged as the best single predictor in both samples.

3492. SIEGELMAN, MARVIN. "Adjustment of Homosexual and Heterosexual Women," **British Journal of Psychiatry**, 120 (1972), 477-81.

In a battery of tests, homosexual women were found to be as well adjusted as the heterosexuals. See also his: "Adjustment of Male Homosexuals and Heterosexuals," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 1 (1972), 9-25; "Adjustment of Homosexual and Heterosexual Women: A Cross-National Replication," *ibid.*, 8 (1979), 121-25; and "Psychological Adjustment of Homosexual and Heterosexual Men," *ibid.*, 7 (1978), 1-11.

3493. SKRAPEC, CANDICE, and K. R. MACKENZIE. "Psychological Self-Perception in Male Transsexuals, Homosexuals, and Heterosexuals," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 10 (1981), 357-70.

Of the three groups, transsexuals reflected lowest self-esteem. Homosexuals reported the highest self-esteem and saw themselves the most similar to males and the most dissimilar to females.

3494. STOKES, KIRK, et al. "Sexual Orientation and Sex Role Conformity," **Archives of Sexual Behavior**, 12 (1983), 427-33.

Administering the Bem Sex-Role Inventory to 186 subjects showed no significant support for prevailing stereotypes of effeminate male homosexuals and butch lesbians.

3495. THOMPSON, NORMAN L. "Personal Adjustment of Male and Female Homosexual and Heterosexuals," **Journal of Abnormal Psychology**, 78 (1971), 237-40.

Homosexuals did not differ in important ways from heterosexuals in defensiveness, personal adjustment, or self-confidence as measured by the Adjective Check List; or in self-evaluation as measured by semantic differential. Compared with heterosexuals, male homosexuals were less defensive and less self-confident, while lesbians were

more self-confident.

3496. TOWNES, BRENDA D., et al. "Differences in Psychological Sex, Adjustment, and Familial Influences among Homosexual and Nonhomosexual Populations," *JH*, 1 (1976), 261-72.

Findings from a battery of tests suggest that variations in sexual lifestyle can be understood as manifestations of different combinations of the components of psychological sex and that a nurturant father is important in the development of a heterosexual lifestyle.

3497. WILLMOTT, MARTIN, and HARRY BRIERLEY. "Cognitive Characteristics and Homosexuality," *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 13 (1984), 311-19.

A battery of tests administered in England to 20 homosexual men, 20 heterosexual men, and 20 women revealed few differences among the groups. In the male groups, however, verbal ability appeared to be strongly characteristic of a homosexual identity.

3498. WILSON, M. LEE. "Neuroticism and Extraversion of Female Homosexuals," *Psychological Reports*, 51 (1982), 559-62.

In the Eysenck Personality Inventory, heterosexuals scored higher on the neuroticism scale than did homosexuals.

3499. WILSON, MARILYN M., and ROGER L. GREENE. "Personality Characteristics of Female Homosexuals," *Psychological Reports*, 28 (1971), 407-12.

In a battery of tests, there was only a slight personality pattern difference between the lesbians and neither group showed a pathological personality pattern.

3500. ZUCKERMAN, MARVIN, and PATRICIA L. MYERS. "Sensation Seeking in Homosexual and Heterosexual Males," *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 12 (1983), 347-56.

Concludes that male homosexuals, as a general group, do not differ from heterosexuals on the sensation-seeking trait, though the trait might be related to variety of homosexual behavior and partners, just as it is to variety of heterosexual experience.

G. GROUP DYNAMICS

The emphasis on collective activity that developed in 1960s social change movements, as well as in social work, has prompted study of the social psychological-dynamics of such groups. The vogue of "consciousness raising" seems to have begun with leftist-feminist groups, and then spread to gay and lesbian ones.

3501. BAKER, ANDREA J. "The Problem of Authority in Radical Movement Groups: A Case Study of Lesbian-Feminist Organization," **Journal of Applied Behavior Science**, 18 (1982), 323-41.
A case study of four stages of organization in a lesbian-feminist community shows how adherence to principles of radical feminism hindered the maintenance of a bureaucratic structure.
3502. CHESEBRO, JAMES W., et al. "Consciousness-Raising among Gay Males," in: Chesebro (ed.), **Gayspeak**. New York: Pilgrim Press, 1981, pp. 211-23.
Study of small-group practice common in the early 1970s, based on the expectation that face-to-face interaction will serve to reshape personality, honing its "revolutionary" edge.
3503. FEIN, SARA B., and ELANE M. NUEHRING. "Perspectives on the Gender-Integrated Gay Community: Its Formal Structure and Social Function," **Homosexual Counseling Journal**, 2 (1975), 150-63.
Utilizing quasi-participant observation and interviewing, studied a community of about 30 homosexuals who were present for almost all social functions and a peripheral membership of about 100.
3504. FITZGERALD, THOMAS K. "Suicide Prevention and Gay Self-Help Groups in Sweden and Finland," **Crisis: International Journal of Suicide Studies**, 2 (1981), 58-68.
Study of crisis handling in Scandinavia as compared to the United States.
3505. MASTERSON, JILL. "Lesbian Consciousness-Raising Discussion Groups," **Journal for Specialists in Group Work**, 8 (1983), 24-30.
Results of three discussion groups in which 28 lesbian participants were led by a facilitator in a structured, topic-oriented format. Concludes that the structured format helped to lower the high anxiety level sometimes engendered by group therapy.
3506. MORSON, TOM, and ROBERT MCINNESS. "Sexual Identity Issues in Group Work: Gender, Social Sex Role, and Sexual Orientation Conditions," **Social Work with Groups**, 6 (1983), 67-77.
Asserting that polarized thinking about gender, social sex roles, and sexual orientation has resulted in sexual identity confusion, presents group interventions for work with this confusions.
3507. STERN, RICHARD. "A Peer Self-Help Group of Homosexuals on the North Side of Chicago," **Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice**, 12 (1975), 418-24.
The success of the Loyola Gay Students group is attributed