

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.

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.