

INFORMATION TO USERS

This dissertation was produced from a microfilm copy of the original document. While the most advanced technological means to photograph and reproduce this document have been used, the quality is heavily dependent upon the quality of the original submitted.

The following explanation of techniques is provided to help you understand markings or patterns which may appear on this reproduction.

1. The sign or "target" for pages apparently lacking from the document photographed is "Missing Page(s)". If it was possible to obtain the missing page(s) or section, they are spliced into the film along with adjacent pages. This may have necessitated cutting thru an image and duplicating adjacent pages to insure you complete continuity.
2. When an image on the film is obliterated with a large round black mark, it is an indication that the photographer suspected that the copy may have moved during exposure and thus cause a blurred image. You will find a good image of the page in the adjacent frame.
3. When a map, drawing or chart, etc., was part of the material being photographed the photographer followed a definite method in "sectioning" the material. It is customary to begin photoing at the upper left hand corner of a large sheet and to continue photoing from left to right in equal sections with a small overlap. If necessary, sectioning is continued again — beginning below the first row and continuing on until complete.
4. The majority of users indicate that the textual content is of greatest value, however, a somewhat higher quality reproduction could be made from "photographs" if essential to the understanding of the dissertation. Silver prints of "photographs" may be ordered at additional charge by writing the Order Department, giving the catalog number, title, author and specific pages you wish reproduced.

University Microfilms

300 North Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

A Xerox Education Company

73-2839

HARITON, Evonne Barbara, 1929-
WOMEN'S FANTASIES DURING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE
WITH THEIR HUSBANDS: A NORMATIVE STUDY WITH
TESTS OF PERSONALITY AND THEORETICAL MODELS.

The City University of New York, Ph.D., 1972
Psychology, general

University Microfilms, A XEROX Company, Ann Arbor, Michigan

© 1972

EVONNE BARBARA HARITON

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

WOMEN'S FANTASIES DURING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE
WITH THEIR HUSBANDS: A NORMATIVE STUDY
WITH TESTS OF PERSONALITY AND
THEORETICAL MODELS

by

E. BARBARA HARITON

A dissertation submitted to the Graduate
Faculty in Psychology in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of Doctor
of Philosophy, The City University of
New York.

1972

This manuscript has been read and accepted for the Graduate Faculty in Psychology in satisfaction of the dissertation requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

August 18, 1972
date

Jerome L. Singer
Chairman of Examining Committee

August 28, 1972
date

Florence L. Denmark
Executive Officer

Jerome L. Singer

Samuel Messick

Arnold Bernstein

Supervisory Committee

The City University of New York

PLEASE NOTE:

Some pages may have
indistinct print.

Filmed as received.

University Microfilms, A Xerox Education Company

Abstract

WOMEN'S FANTASIES DURING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE
WITH THEIR HUSBANDS: A NORMATIVE STUDY
WITH TESTS OF PERSONALITY AND
THEORETICAL MODELS

by

E. Barbara Hariton

Adviser: Professor Jerome L. Singer

Daydreaming has been traditionally explained by psychoanalysts to be a defensive device employed to reduce the pressure of a drive that was blocked from complete release by conflict. Freud claimed that happy people never had fantasies. Influenced by this theory, many clinicians have related their patients' coital fantasies to a denial of sexuality linked to a neurotic maladjustment. Other psychotherapists have accepted coital fantasy as an adaptive aid to marital adjustment. No normative studies have been available to confirm or challenge either of these proposals.

The objectives of this study were: (1) to ascertain the normative distribution and content of women's coital fantasies, (2) to test the validity of the drive reduction and adaptive hypotheses concerning the purpose of coital fantasy, and (3) to propose and test an alternative theory that coital fantasy is part of a personality constellation associated with daydreaming and creativity.

An original questionnaire was answered anonymously, by 141 suburban housewives. It consisted of items and scales measuring levels of: general daydreaming, coital fantasy and other types of ideation during sexual intercourse. Questions about sexual adjustment, attitude toward coital fantasy, intelligence, neurosis and general background were also included. The Personality Research Form was used to relate the findings to personality traits. A subsample of 56 subjects who volunteered, received personal interviews which delved further into fantasy content, background and adjustment.

According to the statistical analysis, 65 per cent of the subjects had moderate to high levels of coital fantasy and at least 37 per cent had these daydreams almost every time they had intercourse. The two most popular coital fantasy themes were found to be: (1) the daydream of being with an "imaginary lover" who had a recognizable

identity like that of a movie star, and (2) the fantasy of being over-powered or forced to surrender by an unidentifiable, dominating, male presence. A factor analysis suggested that some women might have a high incidence of one of these two themes to the exclusion of the other. In women who had a good deal of fantasy focused only on the daydream of "an imaginary lover," this fantasy was likely to express marital dissatisfaction, whereas when it occurred in conjunction with other fantasies, it was not correlated with conjugal problems. The "force" fantasy theme, on the other hand, was especially erotic and was associated with marital contentment and the attainment of more intense orgasm.

Most women found their coital fantasies arousing and enjoyable. They were not drive reducing. Sometimes they served adaptive purposes such as helping to overcome anger or boredom, but more often, they occurred naturally as part of the sex act. High levels of coital fantasies with a variety of common themes, were found to be associated with specific personality configurations and not with marital adjustment, personal or sexual problems. These latter dimensions were expressed by realistic thoughts occurring during sexual intercourse which were discovered to be unrelated to the fantasy dimension. The average woman in this study had a moderate level of several erotic fantasies. Women who had no coital fantasies at all appeared to be

a bland, passive and conventionally feminine group who were naive about sex.

A factor analysis substantiated the hypothesis that coital fantasy would be found in women who were usually high daydreamers with personality characteristics that resembled those of creative individuals.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to express my appreciation to my committee chairman, Dr. Jerome Singer, for his guidance throughout the conduct of this dissertation. His ideas on the nature of fantasy were the source of inspiration for this research. Likewise, I am grateful to the other two members of my committee: Dr. Samuel Messick, for his invaluable help with the statistical analysis and Dr. Arnold Bernstein, for his clinical commentaries.

I would also like to acknowledge Dr. John Antrobus, who gave encouragement and suggestions throughout the preparation of the pilot study. Dr. Bernard Gorman was always available when called upon for technical suggestions. My two friends and fellow students, Mrs. Phyllis Grodsky and Mrs. Rose Oliver, were constantly providing insight and moral support across a cup of coffee or a telephone wire. When I first began my graduate studies at Queens College, my guidance counselor and teacher, Dr. Emma Spaney, provided the encouragement that made it possible for me to undertake my PhD.

Many other persons, too numerous to list, graciously contributed their aid. I feel especially obliged to the many members of the computer

facility at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York who assisted in the technical analysis. I often think warmly of members of the faculty and staff of the Psychology Program at the Graduate Center who lent their assistance along the way. My gratitude is extended to the women who participated, without remuneration, as subjects in this study and to those who assisted me in recruiting them.

Finally, for their infinite patience, help and encouragement, I would like to thank the members of my family. My husband, Mr. Martin Hariton, and my three children; Lorraine, Linda and David, helped to score protocols and check data sheets throughout many long nights at home. They seldom complained when household routines were interrupted and were always supportive and desirous of my success.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	iv
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	viii
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
 Chapter	
I. INTRODUCTION	1
General Statement of the Problem.	1
Objectives of this Study	3
The Psychoanalytic Concept of Genital Primacy Related to Coital Fantasy.	3
A Report on Coital Fantasy Based on "Clinical Experience".	5
Masochism in Women's Coital Fantasy and the Nature of Feminine Psychology	7
Coital Fantasy as a Healthy Adjustment Mechanism	13
Positive Approaches to Coital Fantasy	15
Normative Studies of Daydreaming using Questionnaire and Interview Methods	17
Three Models of the Function of Coital Fantasy in Women.	20
Summary of Hypotheses	26
The Pilot Study	27
II. METHOD	29
Description of Sample	29
Sampling Procedure	31
Procedure	33

Chapter	Page
Daydreaming Inventory for Married Women . .	34
The Personality Research Form	39
The Semi-Structured Interview.	42
 III. RESULTS	 44
Normative Aspects of Coital Fantasy--	
Hypothesis One	44
Statistical Procedures	50
Three Dimensions of Coital Ideation.	55
Implications for the Drive Reduction Model	
of Coital Fantasy--Hypothesis Two	60
Implications for the Adaptive Model of	
Coital Fantasy--Hypothesis Three	70
Implications for the Personality-Cognitive	
Model of Coital Fantasy--Hypothesis Four . .	73
Factor III--Submissive Fantasy	75
Summary of Results Pertaining to the	
Hypotheses	77
The Influence of Response Style on the Results	
Obtained from the Daydreaming Inventory for	
Married Women	78
Some Data on the Nature of the Sample	81
 IV. INTERVIEW DATA	 85
Aims of the Interviews	85
Description of Subjects	86
A Selected Sample of Interviews	88
Women High on Factor I--Erotic Fantasy . . .	91
Women Low on Factor I--Erotic Fantasy . . .	98
Women High on Factor II--Negative Sexuality .	101
Women Low on Factor II--Negative Sexuality .	103
Women High on Factor III--Submissive	
Fantasy	105
Women Low on Factor III--Submissive	
Fantasy	108
Women Who Scored at the Mean on All	
Three Factors	112
A Summary of the Interviews.	115
Attainment of Interview Aims	117
Qualitative Findings	118

Chapter	Page
V. DISCUSSION	122
Profiles of Fictitious Women Typifying the Factors	122
Fantasy and Creativity	128
Coital Fantasy and the Traditional Feminine Sex Role	130
Aggression and Dominance in Sexuality as it Relates to Masochistic Fantasy	131
The Formation of Masochistic Fantasy	136
The Interpersonal Factor in Marital Sexuality and Fantasy	142
A Note on the Content of Coital Fantasies	143
Suggestions for Further Research	145
Summary and Conclusions	148
REFERENCES	152
APPENDIX A. Daydreaming Inventory for Married Women	160
APPENDIX B. Matrix of Significant Correlations Among the 94 Variables: Reduced Copy of the Computer Print-out	171
APPENDIX C. Standardized Scores on the Three Factors for Individual Subjects (N=141).	183

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1.	Demographic Characteristics of Sample: Percentage of Total Subjects in each Division	30
2.	Distribution of Sample Population into Five Groups According to Total Score on the Erotic Fantasy Scale	46
3.	Frequency of Occurrence of Each of the Fifteen Fantasies Described in the Erotic Fantasy Scale	48
4.	A List of the 94 Variables used in the Factor Analysis with a Description of Their Test Source	51
5.	Matrix of Factor Loadings for the Eighteen Variables Measuring Coital Ideation	53
6.	Descriptions of Items from the Erotic Fantasy Scale Loading on Factor I--Erotic Fantasy	56
7.	Description of Coital Thought Scales from Part 2 of the Daydreaming Inventory and Items from the Erotic Fantasy Scale Loading on Factor II-- Negative Sexuality	58
8.	Description of Items from the Erotic Fantasy Scale Loading on Factor III--Submissive Fantasy	59

Table	Page
9. Estimated Loadings on Factor I--Erotic Fantasy: Items and Scales from the Daydreaming Inventory and the <u>Personality Research Form</u> and their Relationship to Hypotheses . . .	62
10. Estimated Loadings on Factor II--Negative Sexuality: Items and Scales from the Daydreaming Inventory and the <u>Personality Research Form</u> and their Relationship to Hypotheses	66
11. Estimated Loadings on Factor III--Submissive Fantasy: Items and Scales from the Daydreaming Inventory and the <u>Personality Research Form</u> and their Relationship to Hypotheses	71
12. Number of Variables Related to Hypotheses and Models of Coital Fantasy which Loaded on each of the Three Factors	78
13. Score Differences on The <u>Personality Research Form</u> : Sample Group Compared to Normative Group	83
14. Per cent of Subjects with Extreme Factor Scores who Volunteered for Personal Interviews	86
15. Factor Scores of Interviewed Subjects	89
16. Standard Distribution of Factor Scores Among Subjects	90
17. Mean Scores on the <u>Imaginal Processes Inventory</u> Obtained by Interviewed Women who were Only Children Compared with Rest of Sample	121

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

General Statement of the Problem

The object of this study was to investigate the functional role of daydreaming within personality structure. Are private fantasy experiences indications of distress, deprivation and conflict or reflections of adaptive mechanisms which function to adjust the individual to the environment? Perhaps, they may be understood to be indications of a personality trait or cognitive style which will distinguish normal individuals from each other?

Psychoanalytic theory generally represents fantasy as an expression of unsatisfied drives and conflicts. This view has influenced diagnosis, treatment and measurement of progress in psychotherapy. Since so much theory has focused around the drive reduction approach to daydreams (Feshbach, 1955; Singer, 1966) it must be considered in any study of the function of daydreaming.

The adaptive function of daydreams has been championed by recent psychoanalysts stressing ego psychology (Hartman, 1958).

They suggest that fantasy may be a normal mechanism of adjustment. However, it is still considered to be a regressive and compensatory device.

Finally, Singer (1966), on the basis of questionnaire studies, found that fantasy appears in normal populations and can be related to other measures of individual differences in personality and social background. It may represent a habitual mode of behavior found in some people.

The present study will address itself to investigating the function of fantasy during sexual intercourse and relating it to the above theories of general fantasy. It will also undertake some normative measures of coital fantasy. Although many clinical commentaries have been offered to explain the meaning of coital fantasy, there has been little systematic objective research with a large sample of normal women.

Clinicians tend to assume that a patient's coital fantasies are an expression of her maladjustment since they often appear bizarre to the therapist who has no basis for a normative comparison. Although coital fantasies in different women show many similarities, they have been related to symptoms idiosyncratic to a particular patient, overlooking relationships to the feminine sex role. Many male clinicians dealing with women cannot draw upon their own gender role experience and are influenced by the negative approach to female

sexuality advanced by Freud. It is eminently necessary to measure typically feminine experience by sampling large numbers of normal women even though what is revealed may run contrary to what idealized thinking suggests it should be.

Objectives of this Study

1. To ascertain the normative distribution and content of women's coital fantasies.
2. To test the validity of the drive reduction and adaptive hypotheses concerning the purpose of coital fantasy.
3. To propose and test an alternative theory that coital fantasy is part of a personality constellation associated with daydreaming and creativity.

The Psychoanalytic Concept of Genital Primacy Related to Coital Fantasy

In a recent article, Ross (1970) explained that the concept of genital primacy--as first outlined by Freud (1905) and later elaborated by Abraham (1921, 1924)--has remained an unchallenged bastion of classical psychoanalytic theory. It states that the ultimate achievement of maturity; therefore emotional health; is an unambivalent, tender relationship between the sexes, marked by the experience of mutual orgasm. It followed that all persons unable to

obtain orgasm were likely to be neurotic, or that a person diagnosed as a neurotic might be expected to be deficient in "orgasmic potency." Because analysts often observed that orgasm was reported by obviously emotionally sick people, they stretched the concept to exclude: orgasm with improper fantasies, during clitoral stimulation, abnormal love play, etc. They were thus able to establish that neurotic patients were unable to achieve orgasm. There were no normative studies available to disprove this thesis.

Ross explained, that although he accepted this view as axiomatic when he first became an analyst, clinical experience taught him that it was fallacious. He had studied neurotic and psychotic patients who were able to achieve powerful orgasms and contrasted them with apparently mature persons whose sex lives were poor indeed. These observations finally led him to reject the concept of genital primacy.

Helene Deutsch also observed that orgasms occurred more often in anxious women than in persons apparently well adjusted. She was led to claim that the "vast majority" of normal women do not have vaginal orgasms. They experience feelings of relaxed pleasure during sex (Deutsch, 1960).

The most radical statement on the implications of the theory of genital primacy for fantasy may have come from Reich (1942).

Not without his usual polemics, he expressed the negative approach to coital fantasy commonly upheld in the psychoanalytic literature,

Women with a masochistic character never have sexual intercourse without the fantasy of being seduced or raped. The man is to force them-against their own will-to the very thing they anxiously long for. They cannot do it themselves because they feel it is prohibited or charged with intense guilt feelings . . . Since the fear of orgasmic excitation is part of every neurosis, masochistic fantasies and attitudes are to be found in every case of neurosis [pp. 225-226].

Conclusions of this kind are usually based upon "clinical experience" which may mean as little as the observation of one patient's associations, by one analyst.

A Report on Coital Fantasy Based
on "Clinical Experience"

Hollender (1963), drawing upon "clinical experience" with neurotic female patients, analyzed the meaning of coital fantasy in women. He explained that the fantasizer was like an actress who removed herself from reality to indulge in make-believe. She converted the two person encounter into a singular one and was, in a sense, masturbating. According to Hollender, guilt about coital fantasy resembled masturbatory guilt. Because of this similarity, he concluded that masturbation and coital fantasy were related acts of withdrawal from the object, motivated by fear of the penis, and often indicative of homosexuality.

On the basis of "clinical experience" with what appears to have been a handful of patients (a number was not given), Hollender

concluded that any woman with coital fantasy was likely to be latently homosexual--even if the fantasy content was heterosexual--and suffering from neurotic guilt based on an infantile sexual conflict. Little attention was paid to the sexual partner, who might have been contributing to sexual adjustment.

Clinical commentaries like this seldom assimilate current sex research like that of Masters & Johnson (1970), who stressed the importance of the inter-personal adjustment when dealing with sexual problems, or Kinsey et al (1953), who found that masturbation was a positive indicator that a woman would achieve orgasm during intercourse.

Hollender (1970) followed up his study of coital fantasy in neurotic women with a report of interviews with eight normal women. Six of the eight reported coital fantasy. Two described modified rape fantasies with feelings of being overpowered. One woman imagined that she was with a man from her childhood dreams. This caused Hollender to modify his former position that all coital fantasy indicated the presence of neurosis.

He proposed that fantasy was probably a common practice, having different meaning for each woman: some might use their daydreams to allay guilt, others to convert the sex act into a scene consonant with primitive childhood wishes, another group might seek to speed their tempo to accomodate their husbands. However,

he still maintained that coital fantasy indicated the presence of a problem. Hollender now considered the adaptive advantages of coital fantasy, but did not entertain the possibility that fantasy might represent a positive or even a superior approach to sexual activity, and a normal mode of dealing with ongoing experience.

Masochism in Women's Coital Fantasy and the Nature of Feminine Psychology

When women report fantasy during sexual intercourse, the themes are usually similar, portraying a so-called "masochistic" attitude. The woman enjoys being overpowered or forced; she envisions herself as a prostitute; she is a servant or performer who entertains the male.

Deutsch (1944) concluded that masochism and narcissism were inherent in the feminine psyche. A woman chooses to surrender her ego to the male and identifies with him. Since depression might follow this state of resignation, a narcissistic defense is employed. The male feeds the woman's narcissism by desiring her fiercely. Deutsch made reference to Freud, who said that a woman does not love, but lets herself be loved. She wishes to be fought over and conquered and is joyously excited by the thought of her defeat. Masochistic fantasies were an expression of innate female characteristics, according to Deutsch.

Deutsch observed that the need for fantasy is greater in woman than in man. Sublimated eroticism was to be found in happily married women in dreams of a grand passion. Sometimes fantasy was more fulfilling than reality. Deutsch described some common adolescent fantasies [pp. 222, 255, 257]:

1. A burglar breaks in through the window and rapes the dreamer.
2. Being overpowered and then loved and desired.
3. A woman ties the girl up and prepares her for the male by inflicting ecstatic pain such as burning her genitals.
4. Being a whore.
5. Being sold into slavery or prostitution.
6. Being rescued by brutal possession.

Sado-masochistic fantasy, according to Deutsch, does not substitute for normal pleasure in intercourse. It expresses a willingness to take a lower dominance position in the sexual act, which is a truly feminine need. Popular reference is often made to the "Sunday Happiness" fantasy. This is the title one of Deutsch's patients gave to her fantasies of romance with other men which she indulged in when her duties permitted time for daydreams.

Deutsch concluded that sexual desire in man is, "an imperious physiological urge that is accompanied by psychic elements; in woman, we have a psychologic process supported by biological factors [p. 85]."

Horney (1967) also reported instances of rape fantasies in women. She claimed that they were expressions of awareness of the vulnerability of the vagina. Horney observed that these fantasies were present very early in the female child, and claimed that their existence served as a refutation of Freud's theory that the vagina remains undiscovered until puberty. Masochistic fantasies evoked vaginal sensations rather than clitoral. Horney felt that all marriages were destined to be partially unsatisfying due to irreconcilable ambivalent demands made upon the partner. Women wish a man to be tender while simultaneously wishing to be raped.

Reik (1957) also observed that women are more prone to fantasy than men. Women will imagine that they are with a different partner more often than men. If a woman is dissatisfied with her partner's technique she will substitute a more satisfying image of foreplay. "In some of these fantasies it is a 'man without a face' who appears in place of the actual love partner, in others it is a ghost lover endowed with certain qualities missed by the woman in reality [p. 376]." He explained that women have more difficulty finding a suitable sex partner and therefore have recourse to fantasize more. They also conceal their fantasies more than men. Reik implied that these daydreams were normal if not indulged in to excess.

Reik (1960) further observed that neurotic masochistic fantasy in women involved rejection while in males it involved abuse. It is important to note, therefore, that the typical feminine fantasy of being desired fiercely to the point of rape is probably not an expression of neurotic masochism in woman. It results in joy, not pain. He described a true masochistic fantasy in which his patient imagined that she was forced to parade nude before a Shah of Persia who merely glanced at her while playing chess, rejecting her with his indifference [p. 87].

The assumption that masochism is indicative of an innate female disposition is open to question. It may be that social learning is responsible for the concept which women hold about their sexuality. Proponents of the feminist movement protest that there is an insidious assumption of woman's subordinate nature which permeates every aspect of social thought. Much of this can be traced to psychoanalytic thinking championed by Freud, Abraham and Deutsch. As products of the Victorian era, psychoanalysts may have distorted their concepts of female sexuality to fit the popular attitudes of their day. All the evidence is not in, however, and research with primates and in the realm of human endocrinology will be considered later when the meaning of fantasy is discussed.

The only systematic study of coital fantasy available was undertaken by Maslow (1942). He used a semi-psychiatric interview to interrogate college women about their sexual fantasies. Fantasy content was then related to scores on a test for dominance-self esteem. He proposed that in the behaviorally normal, masochistic fantasies may express a dominant-subordinate impulse rather than a love, sex, or reproductive impulse. He observed that in many animal species, the partner of inferior physical or confidence status is subjected to the receptive position, regardless of sex. An inferior male will be seen to assume the typically female sexual position to placate a dominant male. Generalizing to humans, it was suggested that a woman high in dominance would feel too strong to assume the traditional submissive feminine position in our culture. She would, therefore, use fantasy to endow the male with the necessary power status over her.

Maslow (1942) stated:

. . . the high dominance woman unconsciously wishes to be raped; the middle dominance woman to be seduced. As for the low dominance woman, it is difficult to know what she wishes. Perhaps it may be fair to say that any commerce with sex will be for the purpose of reproduction or to satisfy her husband . . . [pp. 283-284].

Maslow hoped that equality between the sexes, in which the male role was not equated with aggression and the female role with obeisance, would lead to an ideal state. However, in a recent letter

(1970) to the experimenter, he affirmed that in their deepest fantasies, women show a need to be desired, dominated or frightened.

DeMartino (1969), a former student of Maslow, followed up Maslow's theory of dominance and sexual behavior when interviewing a large sample of female nudists. Forty-four per cent of his 102 subjects reported coital fantasy. Thoughts of another man was the foremost theme, followed by: group orgy, homosexuality, being subjugated, watching animals or other people mating, remembering a previous sexual experience, pretending to be the heroine of a book, etc. He observed that whereas sexual expression is primarily a physical act for males, it is an affectional experience for women. Females place a greater emphasis on atmosphere and state of dress. High dominance women like to wear naughty clothes, do strip teases for their mates and exchange dirty language. All this is taboo among low dominance women.

Maslow's (1940) use of the term "dominance" was ambiguous. He determined it by administering a test for "Dominance-Feeling (Self-esteem) in College Women." Dominance feeling was exemplified by self-assurance, feelings of capacity, unconventionality, independence, masculinity (in women); as opposed to shy, conservative, inhibited attitudes. What he was measuring does not appear to be dominance--which is traditionally defined as social power--but

openness to experience and other personality traits often found in creative persons. The implications of Maslow's observation of masochistic fantasy in women with creative characteristics will be of significance later when the relationship between fantasy and creativity is discussed.

Coital Fantasy as a Healthy Adjustment Mechanism

In a recent debate, Shainess and Greenwald (1971) considered the problem, "Are fantasies during sexual relations a sign of difficulty?" Shainess agreed that they were and Greenwald defended their adaptive purpose.

Greenwald claimed that the Bible and other great literature were filled with sexual fantasy. He considered coital fantasy to be common, creative and helpful in enriching a relationship. Greenwald described a fantasy one of his patients entertained while having relations with her husband:

The woman imagined herself a princess brought into this magnificent hall for initiation into the rites of love. The initiation takes place by having men in a variety of elegant costumes play with her and get her excited, until finally culmination is reached when these men start to have intercourse with her [p. 39] .

Shainess doubted that this woman was having orgasm. She argued that coital fantasies were not sexual but a tortuous effort to satisfy other needs through sex. She explained that the average housewife

she treated did not have sexual fantasies. These non-fantasizers filled their minds with other things during intercourse like what to cook for dinner or getting the children to school. Curiously, Shainess did not consider these distractions tortuous efforts to escape from sex. Greenwald countered that psychotherapists have a keen intuitive insight into pathology but they need as much ability to see strengths and health-giving useful functions in patients. The woman whose fantasy he had described was a very creative person, a writer of some distinction.

Both Greenwald and Shainess concurred that rape fantasies indicated a woman's desire to absolve herself of responsibility for the sexual act. No set of systematic observations were offered as a basis for the opinions presented, the background for the entire debate again was "clinical experience."

A positive attitude toward coital fantasy was presented by P.R. Sullivan (1969). He championed the adaptive nature of coital fantasy by extolling its qualities as an aphrodisiac and its ability to generate interest toward an active sexual life. He recognized the probability that married sex can become routine and reflect inevitable household problems which can be bypassed through fantasy. Sullivan observed that physicians tend to misjudge sexual fantasies because the content is unfamiliar. Some diagnoses reflect lack of knowledge on the part of the clinician rather than pathology in the patient.

Actually, pathology was more evident in the attitude some patients took toward the fantasies than in the content itself.

Sullivan explained that the patient--unaware of the normality of her fantasies--might worry that she was deprived. This would lead to feelings of anxiety and guilt. Only when a fantasy is excessive, when it outbalances other aspects of life, serves as a substitute for reality or heightens tension which leads to inappropriate behavior, should it be considered abnormal.

Positive Approaches to Coital Fantasy

Kronhausen & Kronhausen (1969) presented the opinion that the patient with the blandest sex fantasies is frequently more likely to commit an antisocial sex act than the one with hair-raising fantasies. In their view, people differ in their ability to fantasize and the more intelligent individual has a richer fantasy life. For the normally controlled individual, sexual fantasy did not become hallucinatory, but remained an initiating experience toward normal sexual behavior. They found that common sexual ideation had easily recognizable themes. They also found women more inhibited than men in discussing their fantasies.

Kinsey et al (1953) finding less fantasy in females than males, suggested that women are less prone to psychological stimulation than men. As a result they are more distractible from sex and will

assume baseline levels of arousal if physical stimulation is discontinued. These findings are contrary to those of Reik, Deutsch and DeMartino who found women more influenced by psychological factors than men. It may be that women were unwilling to discuss socially disapproved masochistic fantasy during interviews. Kinsey et al, focused their questions on the arousal effects of visual and pornographic materials. They may not have introduced questions that would have elicited a feminine response.

Benedek (1968) commented that many women utilize an "effective fantasy" to lead them to orgasm. This is usually a typical daydream derived from pre-genital ideation which changes slightly but not radically with age. The themes are invariably "masochistic" and are so common as to warrant consideration in the light of feminine physiology. Benedek proposed that because the woman must depend upon or experiences an "expectant" position in relation to stimulation from the male, she is more prone to fantasy. She advised that women do not try to eradicate these vestiges of early masturbatory activity as frigidity might result.

Ellis (1960) claimed that creative imagery is at the very core of a good sex life. Many marriages are saved by the fact that the partners can fantasize. He sometimes has to teach a couple to daydream during coitus to overcome marital difficulties. Patients also

have to be taught to overcome the guilt that often accompanies acceptance of these fantasies.

Chartham (1972) related the story of a couple who were very much in love, but the husband, was unable to overcome his sexual dissatisfaction with his wife's small breasts. The couple talked the problem over and the wife, who was psychologically minded, suggested that a pinup of a large breasted woman be posted above their bed. This resulted in effecting sexual satisfaction for both partners. Chartham used this story to illustrate his contention that coital fantasy was ubiquitous and a manifestation of normal human behavior. He observed that fantasy usually leads to heightened sexual pleasure for both partners and that there was no evidence to indicate that it functioned to undermine the interpersonal relationship.

Normative Studies of Daydreaming using Questionnaire and Interview Methods

Very little research on normative aspects of daydreaming behavior was available for study until Singer and his associates undertook to develop a methodology for measuring fantasy and a theory to explain its function. Singer has dealt with fantasy as it functions in information processing (1970), its relation to aggression (1971), its place in psychotherapeutic technique (1971, a) and many other aspects reviewed in Singer (1966). He has concluded that fantasy can serve

an adaptive purpose and is a cognitive skill related to creativity and self control.

A questionnaire method for investigating normative aspects of daydreaming has been developed (Singer & McCraven, 1961, 1962; Singer & Antrobus, 1963, 1970). An instrument called The Imaginal Processes Inventory has been used to explore the frequency and content of daydreams in various populations differing in age, cultural background, personality, family history, etc. Extensive research has culminated in the gathering of a body of characteristics which correlate with daydreaming and which lend credence to a theory of the adaptive, personality linked, normal function of daydreaming. Most relevant to the present research have been the studies dealing with the relationship between daydreaming and creativity, anxiety and emotional stability, and patterns of thought.

Singer & Schonbar (1961) and Singer & McCraven (1961) observed that adults and children higher on daydreaming were rated most original by judges appraising their written and dictated stories. Schaefer & Anastasi (1968) commented that children with creative literary talent usually had a rich fantasy life. Singer (1968) reported on the inter-relationship between the human movement response on the Rorschach Ink Blot Test, creativity and high daydream frequency. These findings have led to the expectation that coital fantasy would

also be associated with creativity and with a general tendency to daydream.

Moderately high levels of anxiety have been observed in creative persons (MacKinnon, 1967; Dellas & Gaier, 1970; Rank, 1932). This has been related to the need for openness to experience required for the development of creative thought. The creative person has been described as experiencing more anxiety but being equipped with the ego strength to tolerate this anxiety. She is capable of regression, which can be used in the service of the ego (Kris, 1934). It is this ego control that distinguishes the creative from the neurotic or psychotic. Repression normally employed by other individuals to eliminate anxiety would exclude the self-awareness and sensitivity to the environment necessary to nurture creative endeavor.

Singer & Schonbar (1961) and Singer & Rowe (1962) found that anxiety correlated moderately high with daydreaming. However, measures of conscious anxiety, according to Cattell (1957), are merely signs that an individual does not bury awareness of fears. An absence of observable anxiety does not insure that an individual does not have problems; it may mean that he represses them. Streissguth, Wagner & Wechsler (1969) found, that in a group of hospitalized persons, daydreaming was associated with anxiety and emotional disturbances whereas absence of daydreaming was associated with psychosomatic disorder. Rowe (1963), in observing

normal persons under stress, found that high daydreamers manifested less autonomic arousal (heart rate, GSR) than low daydreamers. High daydreamers recall more night dreams and show less of a tendency to lie and repress (Singer & Schonbar, 1961). On the basis of these studies it was expected that women high on sexual fantasy would manifest higher levels of anxiety than a group of non-fantasizers. This would follow from the known inter-relationship between creativity, fantasy and anxiety.

In a recent study, Singer & Antrobus (1970) administered the Imaginal Processes Inventory along with several other well known measures of personality and temperament to a group of college students. A factor analysis grouped certain classes of daydreams with the other measures of personality to form several daydream scales associated with specific dimensions of cognition and affect. Some of these scales were included in the present study and will be discussed further in the methods section.

Three Models of the Function of Coital Fantasy in Women

1) The drive reduction model. --Freud proposed that all motivation was derived from the drives which were biologically induced states of tension. Two major drives were postulated: the sexual and the aggressive. In most cases, these appeared fused. All motivation had as its aim drive reduction and a return to homeostasis. The

achievement of this aim would be experienced as pleasure (Brenner, 1957).

Singer (1966) has reviewed the drive reduction theory of daydreams. In psychoanalytic theory, the transition from id or drive-dominated primary process thinking to ego initiated, secondary process ideation, arises in the hallucination of images by the infant. A hungry infant would hallucinate the image of mother and bottle which, in primary process, was equivalent to attaining real gratification. The image had a temporarily satisfying effect and the drive was delayed or partially replaced.

This was a substitute activity, however, and Freud considered compromises with direct drive satisfaction to be contributory to neurosis. Therefore, in the early psychoanalytic position, daydreams and imaginings were the result of suppressed desires. Freud (1908) said, ". . . happy people never make phantasies, only unsatisfied ones [p. 37]." He described the creative writer as an individual who used his talents to ventilate unsatisfied wishes. Through the poet's writings--which were nothing but his own daydreams presented in a disguised form--that would please others--the author and the audience could both share partial gratification of their mutually suppressed desires. References to the role of neurosis in creativity often appeared in the psychoanalytic literature (Bergler, 1947). Anna Freud (1937) popularized the view that daydreams were defensive devices for denying reality. This position

was reflected on psychological tests, such as the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, which contains a daydream item keyed to be scored for neurosis (Welsh, 1956).

A drive reduction model of coital fantasy would predict that fantasy during sexual activity would replace, reduce or interfere with direct drive satisfaction. Orgasm, the ultimate achievement of genital primacy, should be less likely to take place.

2) The adaptive model. --With the advent of ego psychology, the positive adaptive significance of fantasy has become salient in psychoanalytic writing. Hartman (1958) recognized that healthy persons were never completely free of the denial and replacement of some reality by fantasy. Fantasy can be used to temporarily turn away from reality in order to gain psychic insight and mastery which will be employed in facing reality. This process has been termed, "regression in the service of the ego" (Kris, 1934). Hartman contended that avoidance of the environment in which difficulties are encountered to search for better possibilities for action, is an effective, adaptive, process.

Since sexuality in marriage must endure through years of realistic reversals of which illness, financial stress, child-raising problems, boredom and aging are only a few examples, coital fantasy might help to overcome the frustration that beds down with a couple.

The adaptive model of coital fantasy suggests that daydreams will be employed to bypass discord which interferes with marital adjustment. These daydreams would still be considered a form of substitute behavior but they would not be drive reducing nor a denial of reality. They would be a temporary regression, used in a healthy adaptive way, to deal with reality when direct object relations were not conducive to complete sexual satisfaction.

The above two models of coital fantasy are based on Freud's view that daydreams are a compensatory form of behavior. Although ego psychologists have suggested that fantasy has an autonomous source of energy (Hartman, 1958), this theory has appeared only as a supplement to the basic psychoanalytic approach. A more positive analysis of daydreaming would seem necessary if its function in normal behavior were to be understood. Even Freud (1908), said of his own theory of fantasy:

Do not be alarmed at the complexity of this formula; I myself expect that in reality it will prove itself to be too schematic, but that possibly it may contain a first means of approach to the true state of affairs [p. 41].

3) The personality-cognitive model. --Klinger (1971) has reviewed the major motivational approaches to play and fantasy. He classified these into two categories: (1) extrinsic and (2) intrinsic approaches. Classical deficiency-drive and homeostatic models such

as those of Freud and Hull, and proactive models such as the drive for curiosity (Berlyne, 1950) or competence (White, 1959), are classified as extrinsic. Extrinsic models would describe fantasy as serving the purpose of motives outside of the perpetuation of its own existence. These purposes would also instigate other behavior. Intrinsic motivation is exemplified by autotelic theories as proposed by Piaget (1945) and Nissen (1954) which argue that capacity is its own motive. The exercise of the ability to fantasize would be an end in itself according to autotelic theory.

Although the autotelic model of fantasy motivation will not be specifically tested in this study, it is suggested that this theory is the most promising one presently available for understanding normal daydreaming behavior. It is likely that persons differing in their innate perceptual, motor, cognitive and affective capacities undergo interactive experiences with the environment which lead them to develop characteristic modes of functioning. As suggested by Schneirla & Rosenblatt (1961), a step by step, close interaction between capacity and opportunity, results in the behavior generally typical for a species and in the more specific and differential behavior of any one member. It is proposed that the ability to fantasize is a manifestation of the exercise of a human capacity which varies among individuals and depends upon both endowment and experience for its development.

The personality-cognitive model of coital fantasy is an individual differences model. It suggests that erotic fantasy will be associated with other personality characteristics which distinguish individuals from each other. Although erotic fantasy will be found to some extent in the majority of women, levels will be higher in women who manifest particular sets of other personality traits. It contends that some persons daydream more than others-- or at least are more aware of such inner activity--and that this style of dealing with experience will be manifested in their sexual behavior as well.

Freud (1908) recognized the connection between daydreaming and creativity. Recent studies have emphasized the salience of personality characteristics in the identification of creativity (Dellas & Gaier, 1969; MacKinmon, 1970). The creative person is a non-conformist who is open to experience and has characteristics usually found in the opposite sex. A higher-than-average level of anxiety is also found in creative persons. According to the personality-cognitive model, women high in coital fantasy would be expected to score high on general daydreaming and to manifest personality characteristics usually associated with creativity.

Summary of Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1. --Coital fantasy incorporating common themes, such as: masochism, being with an imaginary partner, etc.; will be evident in a large proportion of normal women.

Hypothesis 2. --The drive reduction theory of daydreaming suggests that women who have coital fantasies will be less likely to experience orgasm: they will be more passive and detached during sexual activity because their daydreams deny reality or reduce arousal. They should be more neurotic than a group of non-fantasizers and less happy about sex because, as Freud (1908) said, ". . . happy people never make phantasies" It is anticipated that this model will not be supported and that factor scores will reveal that fantasy is correlated with sexual pleasure rather than passivity and negativity.

Hypothesis 3. --According to the adaptive model of coital fantasy, women use daydreams as a healthy but compensatory device employed adjustively. Items designed to measure specifically adaptive uses of coital fantasy were included in the questionnaire. They are expected to correlate with coital fantasy, thus lending support to this hypothesis.

Hypothesis 4. --It is suggested that the personality-cognitive model will supply the best explanation for coital fantasy. Fantasy during sexual intercourse will be experienced as pleasurable for its own sake: it will be found to be intrinsic to a particular personality style.

Women high in coital fantasy will display an active, positive, open,

attitude toward sex, that is part of a constellation of personality characteristics linked to creativity and the general tendency to fantasize. Items designed to measure these dimensions have been included in the questionnaire as well as in a separate personality inventory which will be used to identify the related personality traits.

The Pilot Study

The present study was preceded by a pilot study which was designed to investigate the hypotheses that sexual fantasy would be experienced as arousing and satisfying by normal women and would not be associated with neurosis and marital dissatisfaction.

A sample of 53 married, female residents of Nassau County, New York, was used. The mean age of the subjects was 36 years.

Subjects responded to a questionnaire with items presented in the format of a Likert scale. Sixty items describing thoughts during sexual intercourse were presented and the women answered in terms of how frequently these thoughts were experienced. The women also responded to questions measuring age, education, other aspects of background, sexual satisfaction, relationship with spouse, and personal adjustment. A general fantasy scale and a neurotic fantasy scale taken from the Imaginal Processes Inventory (Singer & Antrobus, 1963) was included to make comparisons with general day-dreaming tendencies and possibilities of emotional disturbance.

Correlations between all the variables were computed and the major findings of the study were:

1. At least 62 per cent of the women tested were having erotic fantasies during sexual intercourse.
2. The most popular themes were: (a) The fantasy of being overpowered or forced; (b) The fantasy of being with another man.
3. General daydreaming was highly related to erotic fantasy.
4. Neurotic daydreams were correlated with distracting or angry thoughts during sex but not with common erotic fantasies.
5. Erotic fantasy was not correlated with marital adjustment except for the popular fantasy of being with another man (even an imaginary one) which was related to marital dissatisfaction.
6. Some erotic fantasies were correlated with the achievement of orgasm during intromission.
7. Women with erotic fantasies overwhelmingly concurred that their fantasies enhanced sexual desire and pleasure. They also indicated a playful, exploratory approach to sex.

The results of the pilot study supported the validity of both the hypotheses and the method employed. Therefore, the present study was a refinement and condensation of the above procedures using a larger population and more sophisticated statistical analyses. The only major change was in the addition of a standardized personality inventory.

CHAPTER II

METHOD

Description of Sample

The subjects were 141 married female residents of Long Island, New York. Age, religion, education and duration of marriage are described in Table 1. Most of the subjects were members of a community recreational program provided by the town park of a representative Nassau County community. Others were drawn from the PTA or religious and charity groups active in the area. The remaining participants were friends of these subjects residing in other parts of suburban New York City.

The community is made up almost entirely of private residences ranging in value from \$25,000 to over \$100,000. Therefore, participants were upper middle class homeowners. Almost all of them were mothers.

A 1964 statistic by the Nassau Council of Churches reporting a 1960 census, stated that religious affiliations for the area were 60 per cent Roman Catholic, 35 per cent Protestant, 3 per cent Jewish and 2 per cent other with 10 per cent unaccounted for. There has been a

TABLE 1

Demographic Characteristics of Sample: Percentage
of Total Subjects in each Division

Age				
Under 25 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-54 yrs.	Over 55 yrs.
3.5	48.2	34.0	12.8	1.4
Highest school degree earned				
Elementary	High School	College	Masters	Additional
0.0	43.2	41.1	9.2	6.4
Religion				
	Catholic	Jewish	Other	
	19.9	75.9	4.2	
Degree of religious devotion				
Very Devout	Religious	Middling	Unconcerned	Opposed
1.4	13.5	63.1	17.7	4.3
Time married to present spouse				
4 yrs. or less	5-9 yrs.	10-19 yrs.	20-29 yrs.	More
8.5	22.0	45.4	22.7	1.4

large increase in Jewish residents in the last twelve years. However, it is still difficult to explain the high incidence of Jewish women participating in this study.

A careful effort was made to approach groups unbiased for religious affiliation. Towards the end of the study, churches were approached with the express intention of balancing the sample. Nevertheless, 76 per cent of the subjects were Jewish.

Kinsey et al (1953) commented that religious affiliation was not particularly significant in determining sexual behavior. Degree of devoutness was more important and was related to onset of sexual activity and orgasm. More devout women were slower to get started sexually. These women catch up however, and by age 35, most differences have been reconciled.

On the basis of these findings, it was anticipated that religious distribution would not significantly bias the results of the present study. Devoutness (See Table 1) was found to be fairly evenly distributed in this sample with a slight bias toward less religious interest. As a further check, both religion and devoutness were included in the study as variables.

Sampling Procedure

Kinsey et al (1953) observed that probability sampling is impossible when doing sex research. Persons selected refuse to cooperate. They substituted a method of group sampling which has been utilized

in the present study. A lecture is given to a selected group of possible subjects, such as a church or charity organization, and an effort is made to enlist participation of the entire group. Social pressure usually serves to induce reluctant members, especially when a leader or a majority of members are enlisted. Volunteers obtained this way are not as biased as a group obtained through advertising. Kinsey et al claim to have elicited 50-90 per cent cooperation from the groups they approached.

A similar method was used in the present study. The experimenter visited all the classes of an extensive cultural and recreational program given at the town park. The research was explained and subjects signed up for alternative appointments. Some coercion was used to "sell" the project by explaining that many persons were participating and results would probably be published. It was explained that the test would be interesting and that subjects would learn more about themselves while making a contribution to science. They were told that participants would remain completely anonymous unless volunteering for an interview. In that case, only the experimenter would know their identity for the brief time of the interview itself: identifying evidence would then be immediately destroyed. Board meetings of the PTA, charity groups and church affiliated women's clubs were also approached in the same manner.

Women who were signed up for appointments actually took the test at the park, church or experimenter's home, in groups ranging from six to 40 women. Subjects were called before the sitting to remind them to come. Those unable to attend were pushed to make later appointments. Testing was conducted over a period of three months. Between 30 and 60 per cent of the members of groups approached participated in the program.

Women were encouraged to volunteer for interviews. They were told that at the interview, results of the personality inventory would be reported to them. They were also warned that further questions about sexual fantasy, marital adjustment and background would be asked. They signed up for an interview by filling in their name and address on the test answer sheet which otherwise was to be left blank. All women volunteering for an interview and reasonably willing to cooperate in arranging an appointment were seen. Of the 141 women participating, 56 were interviewed.

Procedure

Subjects were asked to respond to the Daydreaming Inventory for Married Women and the Personality Research Form. Sittings averaged about 90 minutes. Subjects were seen in groups and individual test papers were unidentifiable, except if the subject was volunteering for an interview.

Daydreaming Inventory for Married Women

The Daydreaming Inventory for Married Women (Daydreaming Inventory) is an original questionnaire designed for use in the present research. It consists of seven parts describing both general and coital fantasy, items on attitudes toward coital fantasy, some background questions and an introductory statement. A copy of the Daydreaming Inventory appears in Appendix A. The seven parts are described below and the rationale for their design is given.

Part 1

Part 1 consists of 45 items taken from five scales of the revised edition of the Imaginal Processes Inventory (Singer & Antrobus, 1970). The Imaginal Processes Inventory is a normative measure of general daydreaming activity. These scales were included to enable comparisons between frequency of erotic fantasy and other forms of daydreaming. These comparisons could be used to verify the prediction that erotic fantasy would be present in women whose personalities were prone toward fantasy experience in general.

Scales A and B describe daydreams which are indicators of negatively toned emotions or a poor sense of well being. Scales C and D measure opposite daydreaming tendencies: positive aspects of inner experience. Scale E deals with attitudes toward daydreaming. The five scales as labeled by Singer & Antrobus are entitled:

- A. Fear of Failure in Daydream Content
- B. Guilt in Daydreams
- C. Positive Reactions in Daydreams
- D. Future-oriented Daydreams
- E. Acceptance of Daydreaming

Negative, positive and acceptance dimensions of daydreaming were selected: (1) to ascertain whether erotic fantasy would be associated with a high incidence of negative or neurotic general fantasy as predicted by the drive reduction model of fantasy, (2) to ascertain whether erotic fantasy would be associated with a high incidence of enjoyment and acceptance of daydreaming as would be predicted by the personality-cognitive model of fantasy.

Part 2

Since erotic fantasy is only one type of thought that might occur during sexual relations, it was considered necessary to measure other dimensions of coital ideation as well. This would enable comparisons to be made in order to ensure that any correlations obtained between coital fantasy and personality were discrete to coital fantasy alone and were not equally related to other classes of thought occurring during sexual relations.

Antrobus (1968) classified fantasy according to its relationship with the stimulus situation. He defined fantasy as Stimulus Independent

Thought, or thought not directly related to an ongoing percept or event. This could be contrasted to non-fantasy ideation that would be termed, Stimulus Dependent Thought. This latter term implies a directedness to the present reality situation. Following Antrobus' model, coital ideation was divided into four classes of thought, for the purposes of this study: (1) Stimulus Dependent Thought-Positive, (2) Stimulus Dependent Thought-Negative, (3) Stimulus Independent Thought-Distracting and (4) Stimulus Independent Thought-Erotic. These four categories will be here-from referred to as: (1) Positive Thoughts, (2) Negative Thoughts, (3) Distracting Thoughts and (4) Erotic Fantasy.

Four scales were designed to measure these dimensions and were included in the pilot study. The results of the pilot study were analyzed to determine whether the four divisions of coital ideation actually formed discrete and internally consistent scales. Biserial correlations were computed between all items and their total scale scores (Thorndike, 1949). Erotic Fantasy and Distracting Thoughts formed two separate scales. Positive Thoughts and Negative Thoughts appeared to form a third bi-polar scale. They were, however, treated as two separate scales in order to expedite analyses.

Part 2 is comprised of the scales measuring positive, negative and distracting thoughts whereas Erotic Fantasy is presented separately in Part 3. There are altogether eighteen items in Part 2:

six items for each of the three scales. Positive Thoughts are covered by items describing pleasurable attitudes towards the husband and the sex act, eg. Item 3: "Thoughts of love for my husband enter my mind." Negative Thoughts consist of statements reflecting an interpersonal disturbance or a negative attitude toward sex, eg. Item 8: "Thoughts of anger or annoyance enter my mind." Distracting Thoughts describe ideation that is stimulus independent and would serve to take the subject's mind away from sex, eg. Item 10: "I recall events from during the day."

Part 3

Fifteen Erotic Fantasy items comprise Part 3. These thoughts are stimulus independent but of sexual content; they take the subject away from the ongoing sex act but they do not take her mind away from sex. They are thoroughly sexual in nature. Ideas for these fantasy descriptions were gathered during interviews with women and were found in the psychological and English literature (Hollender, 1970; Deutsch, 1944; Horney, 1967; DeMartino, 1969; Wallace, 1969). A total of forty two fantasy items were examined in the pilot study. The fourteen most popularly subscribed to by the subjects in the preliminary study were chosen to be used in the present study. A fifteenth item, of clinical interest, was also included. Since the purpose of this study was to take a normative measure, the less common fantasy themes were omitted.

In the data analysis, each fantasy item was treated as a separate variable and the total fantasy score was also obtained and treated as a variable.

Parts 4 and 5

These sections consist of: (1) original statements about the use and purpose of erotic fantasy, (2) items measuring attitudes toward sex and (3) six embedded items from a short form of the Maudsley Neuroticism Scale (Eysenck, 1958). The latter was used to measure anxiety: it was included to provide additional means of appraising the relationship between anxiety and coital fantasy as predicted by the drive reducing model and the personality-cognitive model.

Part 6

Part 6 consists of eight multiple choice items dealing mostly with subjects' backgrounds.

Part 7

Part 7 is an intelligence scale of the analogies type taken from the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (Cattell & Eber, 1962). This brief (13 item) scale was included as a control measure to rule out gross differences in intelligence among subjects. Reliability of the scale is .63, according to the manual.

The Personality Research Form

The Personality Research Form (PRF), Form AA (Jackson, 1967) was selected for this experiment because a personality measure was required to test hypotheses relating erotic fantasy to the creative personality.

The PRF is a currently developed measure providing a complete profile of traits and incorporating in its design most of the procedures considered psychometrically sound according to current research. Items for the PRF were constructed on the basis of a structural model requiring careful theoretical definition, concern for sampling the universe of content (Loevinger, 1957), high internal consistency of scales and both convergent and discriminant validity (Campbell & Fiske, 1959). The test was designed to suppress acquiescent response styles (Messick & Jackson, 1961) by employing equal numbers of true and false keyed items. Social desirability was controlled for by maintaining internal consistency within each scale and low correlations with a social desirability scale used in the item analysis. In addition, a separate social desirability measure was included in the inventory itself.

Reliability estimates, (1) Homogeneity (item correlation with its own total scale score) were above .92 for Form AA, (2) stability of test scores over time ranged from .70 for Sentience to .90 for Harmavoidance (Bentler, 1964).

A validity study (Jackson & Guthrie, 1967) comparing PRF scores with traits based on observations by peers, showed a median correlation of .52. This is well above significance at the .01 level. Comparisons of convergent validity with the California Personality Inventory and the Strong Vocational Interest Blank are provided in the manual. These comparisons are very useful for augmenting the meaning of titles given to the personality scales.

The 20 personality scales which comprise the AA form were adapted from Henry A. Murray's theory of personality needs. All the scales were designed to be bi-polar. The manual however, gives only unipolar meanings for the traits. This makes opposite pole interpretations somewhat ambiguous. The 20 personality traits are listed with defining adjectives:

1. Abasement--humble, self critical, yielding, apologizing.
2. Achievement--striving, aspiring, productive, competitive.
3. Affiliation--amicable, cooperative, sociable, gregarious.
4. Aggression--argumentative, retaliative, easily angered.
5. Autonomy--independent, rebellious, non-conformist.
6. Change--changeable, flexible, innovative, flighty, capricious.
7. Cognitive structure--exacting, rigorous, structured.
8. Defendence--wary, touchy, self protective, justifying.
9. Dominance--controlling, forceful, authoritative, persuasive.
10. Endurance--persevering, determined, tireless, persistent.

11. Exhibition--conspicuous, expressive, showy, unusual.
12. Harmavoidance--seeks safety, fearful, cautious.
13. Impulsivity--uninhibited, spontaneous, impetuous, mercurial.
14. Nurturance--sympathetic, benevolent, comforting, caring.
15. Order--disciplined, neat, consistent, planful, deliberate.
16. Play--fun-loving, carefree, joking, prankish.
17. Sentience--aesthetic, enjoys physical sensations, responsive.
18. Social recognition--approval seeking, proper, courteous.
19. Succorance--dependent, helpless, confiding, entreating.
20. Understanding--curious, analytical, rational, exploring.

Two additional test taking scales were provided: (1) an Infrequency scale to control for random responding and (2) a Social Desirability measure. The authors explain that items have been pre-screened to eliminate effects of social desirability and that the Social Desirability scale provides an added personality dimension indicating unusually high self regard, conventionality and conscious or unconscious distortion.

Although the PRF was originally standardized on a population of college women, it was expected that re-use with adults would be meaningful, especially since subjects for this study were to be compared to each other and not to an external norm.

The Semi-Structured Interview

All subjects volunteering for an interview and willing to make arrangements for an appointment, were seen by the experimenter. Interviews lasted from one to two hours, and usually took place at the home of the experimenter. Subjects were told the results of their personality scores on the PRF in terms of the norms in the manual. This presented an opportunity for the experimenter to appraise the subject, spot check the validity of personality scores and develop rapport. The remainder of the time was spent answering questions which the experimenter discussed in a relaxed, non-pushy manner with the subject. Subjects were very cooperative in answering questions. Items on the outline used in the semi-structured interview were not always discussed in order and in rare instances, some items were omitted from discussion. The outline for the interview is presented below:

1. Reactions to the PRF.
2. Reactions to the Daydreaming Inventory.
3. Relationship with husband.
4. Sexual adjustment.
5. Number and ages of children, maternal attitude.
6. Review of Part 3--Erotic Fantasy: discussion of fantasies, descriptions of subject's fantasies.
7. Daytime Fantasy.

8. Family background.
9. Attitude toward femininity.
10. Psychotherapy history: was subject ever emotionally disturbed enough to wish for therapy?
11. Occupation, interests, creative aspects of personality.
12. Reactions of experimenter to subject: general appearance and emotional adjustment (this item naturally, was not discussed with the subject, but was recorded on the interview sheet).

CHAPTER III

RESULTS

This chapter will begin by presenting normative information on the frequency and content of coital fantasy in the sample population. It will continue with an examination of the multivariate statistical procedures; the results of the factor analysis will be discussed and related to the hypotheses. Analyses of the possible influence of response sets in determining test results will be considered next. Finally, data dealing with subject bias will be reviewed.

Normative Aspects of Coital Fantasy--Hypothesis One

It was hypothesized that erotic fantasy would be commonly found in this average population of women. Results indicated that 65 per cent of the sample had erotic fantasies at least some of the time during sexual intercourse with their husbands and at least 37 per cent had fantasies very often during sexual relations. On the basis of these findings, Hypothesis One was well substantiated.

These results were obtained by analyzing subjects' scores on Variable 16, the total score for Erotic Fantasy. It may be recalled

that the Erotic Fantasy scale consisted of 15 items which were answered according to a Likert format from 1-5. Frequency with which the fantasy was experienced was described by: a minimum response of one, which indicated that the subject never had the fantasy during sexual intercourse with her husband; and a maximum response of five, which indicated that she had the fantasy almost every time (there were three intermediate response levels). A total score of 15 was obtained by women who never had any of the fantasies described; the highest score reached by a subject in this study was 58.

The mean total score for Erotic Fantasy among the 141 subjects was 25.6 which was 10.6 points above the lowest possible score. This indicated a considerable amount of erotic fantasy. Since a mean score is difficult to interpret if there are extremities in the distribution, an appraisal of distribution was made. Subjects were divided into five groups on the basis of their total score for Erotic Fantasy: (1) null fantasizers, (2) low fantasizers, (3) moderate fantasizers, (4) high fantasizers, and (5) super fantasizers. The number of women falling into each group is presented in Table 2. The range of scores defining each category is also provided in the table.

On the basis of the interviews, it was determined that a total score over 20 for Erotic Fantasy, was indicative of at least a moderate amount of coital fantasy. There were 49 women who

TABLE 2
 Distribution of Sample Population into Five Groups
 According to Total Score on the
 Erotic Fantasy Scale

	Null Erotic Fantasy	Low Erotic Fantasy	Moderate Erotic Fantasy	High Erotic Fantasy	Super Erotic Fantasy
	Score = 15	Score = 16-20	Score = 21-26	Score = 27-42	Score = 43-58
Number of subjects	10	39	39	43	10
Percentage of population (N=141)	7	28	28	30	7

scored below this total: they comprised the two lowest groups, null and low fantasizers. The rest of the sample, 65 per cent of the women, indicated moderate to high levels of fantasy. This finding was higher than the 44 per cent found by DeMartino (1969) and very close to the 62 per cent found in the pilot study. It can be seen from Table 2 that 37 per cent of the women obtained scores in the last two categories, indicating high levels of fantasy. The fact that many subjects were having erotic fantasies very often was further determined by reading Table 16 (p. 90). It can be observed that 39 per cent of the subjects

scored beyond ± 1 standard deviation on Factor III, indicating extreme fantasy scores.

An analysis was made of the occurrence of each of the fifteen fantasy descriptions which made up the items on the Erotic Fantasy scale. Three scores were obtained: (1) Incidence, a tabulation of the percentage of women scoring two or more on the item, (2) Recurrence, a tabulation of the percentage of women scoring four or five on the item, and (3) Rank by Mean, a presentation of fantasy items in order of the mean score for the 141 women on each item. In summary, the Incidence score refers to daydreams that might range in frequency from occasionally to very often during coitus whereas the Recurrence score lists only those daydreams that were reported to be present almost every time that the women had intercourse. The Rank by Mean could be interpreted as combining the first two scores (Table 3). The first fantasy described in Table 3, "Thoughts of an imaginary lover . . ." can be used as an example. This fantasy occurred to 56 per cent of the sample at least some of the time during intercourse, however, 17 per cent of the women experienced it almost every time that they had sexual relations with their husbands. The Rank by Mean shows that this was the most popular fantasy according to test response, followed by the fantasy of "force," Variable 1. These fantasies were also the two found to be most common in the pilot study.

TABLE 3

Frequency of Occurrence of Each of the Fifteen Fantasies
Described in the Erotic Fantasy Scale

Variable	Item	Incidence	Recurrence	Rank by Mean
7	Thoughts of an imaginary romantic lover enter my mind.	56.0	17.0	1
13	I re-live a previous sexual experience.	52.5	9.2	5
3	I enjoy pretending that I am doing something wicked or forbidden.	49.6	11.3	3
1	I imagine that I am being overpowered or forced to surrender.	48.9	14.2	2
4	I am in a different place like a car, motel, beach, woods, etc.	46.8	14.2	4
11	I imagine myself delighting many men.	43.2	12.1	6
9	I pretend that I struggle and resist before being aroused to surrender.	39.7	8.5	9
15	I imagine that I am observing myself or others having sex.	38.3	10.6	7
5	I pretend that I am another irresistably sexy female.	37.6	12.8	8
2	I daydream that I am being made love to by more than one man at a time.	35.5	10.6	10

TABLE 3--Continued

Variable	Item	Incidence	Recurrence	Rank by Mean
6	My thoughts center about feelings of weakness or helplessness.	33.3	7.1	11
12	I see myself as a striptease dancer, harem girl, or other performer.	28.4	4.3	12
8	I pretend that I am a whore or a prostitute.	24.9	6.4	13
10	I imagine that I am forced to expose my body to a seducer.	19.1	2.1	14
14	My fantasies center around urination or defecation.	2.1	0.0	15

Note.--Incidence = Percentage of subjects scoring 2 or more on the item.

Recurrence = Percentage of subjects scoring 4 or 5 on the item.

It would appear that these two themes, also commonly mentioned in the clinical literature, are very popular foci of coital ideation. Rather than being manifestations of problems found in a few neurotic women, they emerged as phenomena typical of a majority of normal women. As such, they should be considered in a general analysis of feminine psychology. It is unreasonable to hold to theories that link these fantasies only to neurosis.

Statistical Procedures

A total of 94 variables were used in the statistical analyses. They appear in Table 4, in the order that was used for the computer (this was done to facilitate interpretation of the computer print-out reproduced in Appendix B). An explanation of the part of the test from which the variables were derived is also given.

A matrix of correlations between the 94 variables was obtained. A factor analysis of the 18 variables representing the four classes of coital ideation was performed. The variables were: 1-15 (the entire Erotic Fantasy scale), 17 (total score for Positive Thoughts), 18 (total score for Negative Thoughts), and 19 (total score for Distracting Thoughts). The total score for Erotic Fantasy, Variable 16, was omitted in order to avoid producing factors based on experimental dependence. Both a Verimax and Promax rotation were performed and the latter, oblique rotation was selected because it was most useful in explaining the meanings of the three factors obtained. Correlations of the three Promax factors were: (1) Factor I with Factor II, $-.11$; (2) Factor I with Factor III, $-.13$; (3) Factor II with Factor III, $.08$. These were not highly correlated and as would be expected, factors derived by the Promax rotation were similar to those derived by a Verimax rotation.

The system used for data analysis was P Stat., Version 52.5 (Buhler, 1971). For the factor analysis, communalities were

TABLE 4

A List of the 94 Variables used in the Factor Analysis
with a Description of Their Test Source

Variable	Test Source
1-15	All erotic fantasy items, Part 3, Daydreaming Inventory
16	Total Score for Erotic Fantasy, Part 3, Daydreaming Inventory
17	Total Score for Positive Thoughts during coitus, Part 2, Daydreaming Inventory
18	Total Score for Negative Thoughts during coitus, Part 2, Daydreaming Inventory
19	Total Score for Distracting Thoughts during coitus, Part 2, Daydreaming Inventory
20	Total Score for <u>Maudsley-Neuroticism Scale</u> , Part 5, Daydreaming Inventory
21	Total Score for Fear of Failure in Daydream Content, Part 1, Daydreaming Inventory
22	Total Score for Guilt Daydreams, Part 1, Daydreaming Inventory
23	Total Score for Positive Reactions in Daydreams, Part 1, Daydreaming Inventory
24	Total Score for Acceptance of Daydreaming, Part 1, Daydreaming Inventory
25	Total Score for Future-oriented Daydreams, Part 1, Daydreaming Inventory

TABLE 4--Continued

Variable	Test Source
26	Total Score for Intelligence, Part 7, Daydreaming Inventory
27-46	All items in Part 4, Daydreaming Inventory
47-54	All items in Part 6, Daydreaming Inventory
55-73	All items in Part 5, Daydreaming Inventory, minus 6 embedded items from the <u>Maudsley-Neuroticism Scale</u>
74-94	20 Personality Scales (<u>Personality Research Form</u>)

estimated by first placing unities in the diagonal. Five iterations were done to assure stability of diagonal re-estimation. The first three factors obtained had latent roots of: (1) 4.34, (2) 1.47, (3) .92. After this there was a considerable drop. This suggested that the last factor could be considered meaningful. Kaiser (1958) suggested that all factors with latent roots over unity would be worthy of examination. Inspection of the loadings indicated that a reasonable explanation could be made if three factors were considered (Table 5).

Loadings on the three factors for all remaining 76 variables were determined by an extension analysis (Dwyer, 1937). This was done because the sample of subjects was not considered large enough to support a factor analysis using all 94 variables. By using this

TABLE 5
Matrix of Factor Loadings for the Eighteen Variables
Measuring Coital Ideation

Variable	Factor I	Factor II	Factor III	h^2
1	59		42	52
2	62			38
3	59			35
4	69			48
5	54			29
6	48	22	42	46
7	50	21	-32	40
8	65			42
9	55		52	57
10	53		28	36
11	63			40
12	51			26
13	17		-26	10
14	19			04
15	44			19
16		-64		41
17		81		66
18		49	-21	28
Sum of Squared Ldgs.	4.25	1.40	.92	
Percent of Variance accounted for by each factor (Vi)	24	8	5	
	Sum (V) = 37%			

Note. --Decimals omitted.

technique, the original 18 variable factor structure was not destroyed. Least squares estimates of factor loadings for the 76 remaining variables, on these already determined statistically secure factors, were then obtained.

Some of the estimated factor loadings were rather low (.16). In order to verify their significance, a comparison statistic was employed. A marker variable--indicated in the correlation matrix to be highly correlated with variables loading on the factor--was selected to represent each factor. For Factor I; Variable 16, total score for Erotic Fantasy, was used. For Factor II; Variable 18, total score for Negative Thoughts, was used. It was impossible to find a single marker variable to represent Factor III. Correlations of variables which loaded on the estimated factors, with--the marker variable--were examined to see if they appeared among the correlations in the matrix of significant correlations ($R=.16, p < .05$; $R=.21, p < .01$ [Baggeley, 1964]). Most of the variables which loaded on the estimated factors were among the significant correlations. A few items--with estimated factor loadings below .18--sometimes fell just short of significance, while others--with the same loadings--did attain significance. Because the marker variables selected could not be perfect representatives of the factors, this technique was inferior to the extension analysis and was used only to verify the significance of the estimated factors. The matrix of significant correlations appears in Appendix B.

Factor scores for the 141 subjects with a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of one were computed (Appendix C). The formula used (when S , was the Standardized Score Matrix and F , the Factor Coefficient Matrix) was $S \cdot F (F \text{ transpose } F)^{-1}$. The distribution of subjects on the factors were summarized in Table 16 (p. 90).

Three Dimensions of Coital Ideation

Three factors emerged from among the 18 variables measuring coital ideation. The most powerful of these was Factor I, which accounted for 24 per cent of the variance. This factor was entitled, Erotic Fantasy, because every one of the fifteen items in the Erotic Fantasy scale showed loadings on it. This indicated that all fifteen erotic fantasy items were associated with each other. Table 6 presents descriptions of the fifteen items and their loadings on Factor I. It can be observed that most of these loadings were very high.

Factor II accounted for 8 per cent of the variance. Only two erotic fantasies had loadings on this factor. These same fantasies also appeared on Factor I, and they loaded higher on Factor I than on Factor II. Factor II, however, showed very high loadings for the three other scales measuring coital ideation and these did not appear on Factor I. They were: (1) Positive Thoughts, Variable 17; (2) Negative Thoughts, Variable 18; and (3) Distracting Thoughts, Variable 19. The highest loading (.81) was for Negative Thoughts

TABLE 6

Descriptions of Items from the Erotic Fantasy Scale

Loading on Factor I--Erotic Fantasy

Variable	Description	Loading
4	I am in a different place like a car, motel, beach, woods, etc.	69
8	I pretend that I am a whore or a prostitute.	65
11	I imagine myself delighting many men.	63
2	I daydream that I am being made love to by more than one man at a time.	62
1	I imagine that I am being overpowered or forced to surrender.	59
3	I enjoy pretending that I am doing something wicked or forbidden.	59
9	I pretend that I struggle and resist before being aroused to surrender.	55
5	I pretend that I am another irresistably sexy female.	54
10	I imagine that I am forced to expose my body to a seducer.	53
12	I see myself as a strip-tease dancer, harem girl, or other performer.	51
7	Thoughts of an imaginary romantic lover enter my mind.	50
6	My thoughts center about feelings of weakness or helplessness.	48

TABLE 6--Continued

Variable	Description	Loading
15	I imagine that I am observing myself or others having sex.	44
14	My fantasies center about urination or defecation.	19
13	I re-live a previous sexual experience.	17

Note.--Decimals omitted.

of a stimulus dependent or non-fantasy nature, therefore, this factor was entitled, Negative Sexuality (Table 7).

As suggested by the pilot study, Positive Thoughts and Negative Thoughts assumed a bi-polar relationship: Positive Thoughts loaded $-.64$ on Factor II while Negative Thoughts loaded $.81$. Since only two Erotic Fantasy items appeared associated with this factor (and their loadings were low in comparison to their loadings on Factor I) an important conclusion could be drawn: stimulus dependent thoughts (whether positive or negative) are not related to erotic fantasy. Distracting thoughts are also not related to coital fantasy. Factor II was a measure of realistic thoughts about sex and interpersonal adjustment with the husband; erotic fantasy could appear in a woman regardless of her status along this dimension. This finding lends credence to the

TABLE 7
 Description of Coital Thought Scales from Part 2 of the
 Daydreaming Inventory and Items from the Erotic
 Fantasy Scale Loading on Factor II--
 Negative Sexuality

Variable	Description	Loading
18	Total score for Negative Thoughts	81
17	Total score for Positive Thoughts	-64
19	Total score for Distracting Thoughts	49
6	My thoughts center about feelings of weakness or helplessness.	22
7	Thoughts of an imaginary romantic lover enter my mind.	21

Note. --Decimals omitted.

Personality-Cognitive model of erotic fantasy which states that erotic fantasy will appear as part of a woman's cognitive style and will not be a defensive or adaptive measure enlisted to deal with the stimulus situation. The fact that all the Erotic Fantasy items were correlated further indicates that the tendency to have erotic fantasies is a unified mode of thinking.

Factor III (Table 8) which accounted for 5 per cent of the variance, was very interesting because it functioned to subdivide the fantasy dimension found in Factor I. It showed that there was a dichotomy between the two most popular fantasy themes. Fantasies that focus on force, weakness and surrender, polarize against thoughts of another man. Factor III was entitled Submissive Fantasy because of the submissive element in the fantasies which had the highest loadings on this dimension.

TABLE 8

Description of Items from the Erotic Fantasy Scale

Loading on Factor III--Submissive Fantasy

Variable	Description	Loading
9	I pretend that I struggle and resist before being aroused to surrender.	52
1	I imagine that I am being overpowered or forced to surrender.	42
6	My thoughts center about feelings of weakness or helplessness.	42
7	Thoughts of an imaginary romantic lover enter my mind.	-32
10	I imagine that I am being forced to expose my body to a seducer.	28
13	I re-live a previous sexual experience.	-26

Note.--Decimals omitted.

Although an examination of Factor III alone could only suggest the meaning of this dichotomy, an analysis of the extended factors and later, of the interviews, clarified this issue. "Force" fantasies were associated with marital contentment and erotic arousal which led to orgasm whereas fantasies in which other men appeared, were associated with a desire to be with another man. In the "force" fantasies the male figure was an unidentifiable presence while in the "other man" fantasy he took on a form like that of a movie star or previous boyfriend.

Implications for the Drive Reduction Model
of Coital Fantasy--Hypothesis Two

The Drive Reduction Model of daydreaming predicted that fantasy during coitus would replace, reduce or interfere with sexual satisfaction: accordingly, orgasm would be less likely to take place. Women with coital fantasy could be expected to be more passive and detached during sexual relations with their husbands because their daydreams would be used to deny reality. They would be less happy about sex because, as Freud (1908) said, ". . . happy people never make phantasies. . . ."

Do women with erotic fantasies actually experience a decrease in sexual desire? An entire section of the Daydreaming Inventory, Part 4, was devoted to questions about the uses and effects of fantasies during sexual intercourse with the husband. In order to

facilitate the interpretation of these and other items, the items were given a description relating them to the hypotheses. There were seven ratings in all: (1) Personality-Cognitive, (2) Adaptive, (3) Drive Reducing, (4) Positive, (5) Negative, (6) Active, and (7) Passive. The first three descriptions, bearing the names of the three models of coital fantasy, appear on the extended factor tables to denote that a particular item was used to verify that model. The remaining four describe attitudes towards sex which were also considered to be related to the models. For example, in the first paragraph of this section, it was explained that a passive attitude toward sex would be associated with the Drive Reduction Model. It was also explained previously that according to the Personality-Cognitive Model, women who had a high frequency of erotic fantasy would also have an active and positive attitude toward sex.

If the Drive Reduction Model provides the best rationale for high levels of coital fantasy then there should be many more items verifying this hypothesis which load on Factor I--Erotic Fantasy than items verifying the other two hypotheses. A perusal of Table 9 indicates that this is not the case. Only one item of a drive reducing nature is associated with erotic fantasy and only one other denotes a negative attitude toward sex. By comparison: seven items substantiate the Personality-Cognitive Model along with four items indicating an active attitude toward sex. Several variables like

TABLE 9

Estimated Loadings on Factor I--Erotic Fantasy: Items
and Scales from the Daydreaming Inventory and the
Personality Research Form and their
Relationship to Hypotheses

Variable	Description	Loading	Relationship to Hypotheses
16	Total Scale Score for Erotic Fantasy	100	
31	I automatically fantasize during sex	63	Personality-Cognitive
29	Fantasy is part of my regular sex routine like kissing and petting.	59	Personality-Cognitive
34	I enjoy fantasy for its own sake.	52	Personality-Cognitive
41	I have some favorite fantasies that arouse me during intercourse.	51	Personality-Cognitive
28	I fantasize to put myself in the mood for sex when I am not ready.	49	Adaptive
43	My fantasies are a substitute for having an affair with another man.	47	Adaptive
42	The themes of my fantasies reflect movies, books, etc.	44	Personality-Cognitive
39	Fantasy is part of the pleasure I get from having sex with my husband.	41	Personality-Cognitive

TABLE 9--Continued

Variable	Description	Loading	Relationship to Hypotheses
23	Positive Reactions in Daydreams (Scale from <u>Imaginal Processes Inventory</u>)	40	
67	I participate in oral (mouth)-genital sex.	35	Active
46	My fantasies resemble masturbation fantasies I have had.	34	Active
25	Future-oriented Daydreams (Scale from <u>Imaginal Processes Inventory</u>)	31	
22	Guilt Daydreams (Scale from <u>Imaginal Processes Inventory</u>)	31	
30	My fantasies during sex make me feel detached from my husband.	31	Negative
35	I fantasize to overcome temporary feelings of boredom or anger towards my husband that might interfere with sexual pleasure.	30	Adaptive
21	Fear of Failure in Daydream Content (Scale from <u>Imaginal Processes Inventory</u>)	30	
45	I think that I have fantasies because I am tired of my husband.	26	Adaptive
20	<u>Maudsley-Neuroticism Scale</u>	26	
40	My fantasies during intercourse resemble my childhood or adolescent sex fantasies.	25	Personality-Cognitive

TABLE 9--Continued

Variable	Description	Loading	Relationship to Hypotheses
77	Aggression	24	
81	Defendence	24	
52	Pre-marital sex experience with more than one man.	23	Active
55	A woman does not need sex to enjoy a happy marriage.	-23	Active
87	Nurturance	-22	
84	Exhibition	22	
76	Affiliation	-21	
36	I feel guilty about my fantasies.	20	
32	My fantasies replace all other forms of sex.	19	Drive Reducing
86	Impulsivity	19	
78	Autonomy	18	
82	Dominance	16	

Note.--Decimals omitted.

31 (loading .63), 29 (loading .59) and 34 (loading .52) indicated that coital fantasy was arousing and pleasurable.

Although drive reduction was not associated with Factor I--Erotic Fantasy, it was highly related to Factor II--Negative Sexuality. Two

fantasy items, Variables 6 and 7, loaded on Factor II--Negative Sexuality, with respective loadings of .22 and .21. These two fantasy items also loaded on Factor I--Erotic Fantasy, with higher loadings of .48 and .50. Thus, the same two fantasy descriptions were associated with drive reduction in some women and with erotic arousal in others. It would appear that drive reduction cannot be explained simply by considering the fantasy content itself. Women high on Factor II--Negative Sexuality, reported during the interviews that they did not experience "thoughts of another man" or "feelings of weakness and helplessness" as fantasies. They were realistic thoughts which reflected sexual maladjustment with their husbands. On the other hand, women obtaining extreme scores on Factors I and III did find these thoughts of an erotic-fantasy nature. Thought content was interpreted according to the motivations of the individual. Although this may seem to be an obvious statement, it is an important finding because there has been a tendency among research psychologists to interpret the meaning of fantasies on the basis of face validity alone without reference to the inclinations of the individual fantasizer.

Recently, more attention has been directed to the individual when interpreting fantasy behavior. In studies of fantasy arousal to aggression it has been found that televised scenes of aggression do not affect all individuals in the same way. Their effect is determined by the viewer's pre-disposition which includes personality and

TABLE 10

Estimated Loadings on Factor II--Negative Sexuality:
 Items and Scales from the Daydreaming Inventory
 and the Personality Research Form and their
 Relationship to Hypotheses

Variable	Description	Loading	Relationship to Hypotheses
61	I enjoy having sexual relations with my husband.	-62	Negative
45	I think that I have fantasies because I am tired of my husband.	61	Adaptive
71	I would probably be happier if my husband didn't approach me for sex.	55	Negative
70	After sexual relations with my husband I feel relaxed and contented.	-52	Negative
73	I often desire intercourse and encourage my husband to have sex.	-48	Passive
72	My husband is an inadequate lover.	45	Negative
30	My fantasies during sex make me feel detached from my husband.	45	Negative
58	I experience most of my orgasms during intromission (when my husband's penis is inside my vagina).	-44	Negative

TABLE 10--Continued

Variable	Description	Loading	Relationship to Hypotheses
62	My orgasms are very intense.	-42	Negative
35	I fantasize to overcome temporary feelings of boredom or anger towards my husband that might interfere with sexual pleasure.	41	Adaptive
27	I would not fantasize if my husband were a better lover.	35	Negative
32	My fantasies replace all other forms of sex.	35	Drive-Reducing
36	I feel guilty about my fantasies.	32	
60	I do not like to see my husband's penis.	32	Negative
59	I seldom have orgasms during intromission but experience orgasm from stimulation before or after intromission.	31	Negative
53	I have weak orgasms or none at all.	30	Negative
65	Sex is over-rated by books, movies, etc.	30	Passive
20	<u>Maudsley-Neuroticism Scale</u>	29	
22	<u>Guilt Daydreams (Scale from Imaginal Processes Inventory)</u>	28	
92	Succorance	27	
28	I fantasize to put myself in the mood for sex when I am not ready.	26	Adaptive

TABLE 10--Continued

Variable	Description	Loading	Relationship to Hypotheses
21	Fear of Failure in Daydream Content (Scale from <u>Imaginal Processes Inventory</u>)	24	
31	I automatically fantasize during sex.	24	Personality-Cognitive
38	I suspect that my fantasies help me to overcome a fear of sex.	23	Drive-Reducing
64	A woman should enjoy participating fully with her husband in sexual activity.	-23	Passive
68	Most good women do not seek sex, they submit dutifully to their husbands.	22	Passive
33	Fantasies decrease my wish to have intercourse.	21	Drive-Reducing
43	My fantasies are a substitute for having an affair with another man.	21	Adaptive
37	I feel that my fantasies interfere with full sexual response.	19	Drive-Reducing
57	I feel guilty about sex.	19	Negative
89	Play	-19	
78	Autonomy	-18	
52	Very limited pre-marital sex experience.	18	Passive

Note. --Decimals omitted.

background elements, the seriousness with which the program is considered, modeling effects etc. (Singer, 1971). In the aforementioned reference, Singer has summarized many studies which bear testament to the importance of predisposition in determining the motivational forces of fantasy.

Returning to the discussion of drive reduction--according to this model, passivity and negativity toward sex were supposed to be associated with coital fantasy. However, only one negative and no passive attitudes toward sex were found to be associated with erotic fantasy whereas eleven negative and five passive items were associated with the non-fantasy dimension, Factor II--Negative Sexuality, which also loaded the majority of drive reducing items. This places drive reduction, negativity and passivity together--but not with erotic fantasy!

Finally, what of the experience of orgasm? Does fantasy rob a woman of this criterion of genital primacy? Variables 53, 58, 59 and 62 were directed to this question. These variables did not load on Factor I--Erotic Fantasy. This indicates that high levels of mixed erotic fantasy were not related either way to orgasm. Women high on this factor were neither aided to achieve nor hindered from orgasm by their fantasies. All four orgasm variables, however, were related to Factor II--Negative Sexuality. Women with Negative Sexuality were not having orgasm during intromission

(Variable 58) but only during sex play (Variable 59) their orgasms were not intense (Variable 62, 53) if they had any at all. Since this dimension was bi-polar for positive thoughts it was reasonable to conclude that Stimulus Dependent Positive attitudes were positively conducive to the experience of orgasm.

An examination of Factor III--Submissive Fantasy (Table 11), which dichotomized the Erotic Fantasy dimension, reveals that strong orgasm (Variable 53) was correlated with "force" fantasies and not with fantasies of "other men." Therefore, the capacity for orgasm was enhanced by the masochistic fantasy often alluded to by psychoanalysts such as Reich, who considered it a deterrent to orgasm. A final blow to the theory of drive reduction.

In summary, the drive reduction model would appear to be a poor explanation for the use of coital fantasy; Hypothesis Two, which proposed that it would not stand up to an experimental investigation, can be accepted as substantiated.

Implications for the Adaptive Model of Coital Fantasy--Hypothesis Three

It was explained earlier that some psychoanalysts considered coital fantasy to be a normal adjustment mechanism for replacing distraction, boredom and anger with arousing thoughts during sex. Fantasies were not drive reducing nor efforts to deny reality; they were considered healthy and adaptive.

TABLE 11

Estimated Loadings on Factor III--Submissive Fantasy:
 Items and Scales from the Daydreaming Inventory
 and the Personality Research Form and their
 Relationship to Hypotheses

Variable	Description	Loading	Relationship to Hypotheses
86	Impulsivity	-29	
69	I have been having sexual relations with men other than my husband during my marriage.	-28	
66	I want to achieve a creative and sensual sex life.	-26	Passive
43	My fantasies are a substitute for having an affair with another man.	-26	Positive
45	I think that I have fantasies because I am tired of my husband.	-26	Positive
19	Distracting Thoughts during Coitus (Stimulus Independent Scale from Daydreaming Inventory)	-21	
23	Positive Reactions in Daydreams (Scale from <u>Imaginal Processes Inventory</u>)	-20	
53	I have multiple orgasms or strong climaxes.	20	Positive
47	Age: 35 years or older.	19	

TABLE 11--Continued

Variable	Description	Loading	Relationship to Hypotheses	
84	Exhibition	-19	Positive	
94	Social Desirability	18		
48	Education: college or higher	18		
30	My fantasies during sex make me feel detached from my husband.	-18		
93	Understanding	-17		
78	Autonomy	-17		
52	Limited pre-marital sex experience.	17		Passive
51	Religion: Catholic	16		
89	Play	-16		
31	I automatically fantasize during sex.	-16		-Personality-Cognitive

Note.--Decimals omitted.

Four items designed to test the Adaptive model were associated with Factor I--Erotic Fantasy. Five adaptive variables also appeared associated with Factor II--Negative Sexuality. This indicated that coital fantasies did have some adaptive value for both groups of women.

Hypothesis Three predicted that erotic fantasy would serve an adaptive purpose, thus, this hypothesis has been supported.

Implications for the Personality-Cognitive
Model of Coital Fantasy--Hypothesis Four

It was proposed that the best explanation for the presence of coital fantasy would come from employing an individual differences model. The tendency to fantasize during sex would be a personality characteristic of a woman prone toward general fantasy. Since general fantasy has been found to be associated with personality characteristics linked to creativity, it was predicted that the creativity-high anxiety-fantasy syndrome would predict the woman prone to high levels of coital fantasy. Although coital fantasy would be normally distributed, just as general fantasy, it would be higher in women fitting this description.

It was expected that these women would have a more active, open and experimental attitude toward sex in keeping with similar traits usually associated with the creative personality.

To test this, variables describing the automatic occurrence of coital fantasy were classified as Personality-Cognitive.

Seven Personality-Cognitive uses of coital fantasy had high loadings on Factor I--Erotic Fantasy (Table 9). Active sexual attitudes were also well represented here. Variables 31, 29, 34, 41 and several others suggest the automatic, pleasurable and natural occurrence of coital fantasy and Variables such as 67 and 46 manifest an interest in exploring varied sexual experiences.

Creative personality traits were also found to be associated with erotic fantasy. Although loadings of personality characteristics measured by the Personality Research Form were low, they were significant and clearly consistent with hypotheses. Factor I--Erotic Fantasy was associated with aggression, defence, exhibition, impulsivity, autonomy and dominance, all active and open personality dimensions mentioned consistently in discussions of creative individuals. Negative loadings for nurturance and affiliation also appeared. These are the two most highly feminine traits. This finding further substantiated the creativity syndrome in which Barron stressed the presence of opposite-sexed characteristics. Finally, another trait linked to creativity, anxiety, was manifested by the loading of the Maudsley-Neuroticism Scale on this factor. Personality traits opposite to the above would be associated with very low levels of Erotic Fantasy. Low scorers would be traditionally feminine, passive, unaggressive and controlled.

It was also predicted that erotic fantasy would be correlated with general fantasy. Factor I--Erotic Fantasy, showed loadings for four out of five of the scales from the Imaginal Processes Inventory. These included two measures of positively toned emotions: Variable 23, Positive Reactions in Daydreams, which loaded .40 and Variable 25, Future-oriented Daydreams, which loaded .31. Negative emotions also loaded on the Erotic Fantasy

dimension: Variable 22, Guilt Daydreams, loaded .31 and Variable 21, Fear of Failure in Daydream Content, loaded .30. Women high on Erotic Fantasy were showing a high level of general fantasy with both positive and negative affect present, with positive emotion loading slightly higher.

Factor II--Negative Sexuality was also associated with general fantasy but only with negative aspects: Guilt Daydreams, loaded .28 and Fear of Failure in Daydream Content, loaded .24 (Table 10). Sexual dissatisfaction and sexual negativity appeared to be correlated with a preponderance of negative thoughts.

None of the general fantasy dimensions were associated with Erotic Fantasy when it was dichotomized on Factor III--Submissive Fantasy. This dimension had an interesting set of loadings and will be discussed further in the next section.

In conclusion, Hypothesis Four--which stated that erotic fantasy would be linked to creative personality characteristics, anxiety and general fantasy--has been supported. This model provided the best fit for the data when compared to the other two models of coital fantasy.

Factor III--Submissive Fantasy

Factor III--Submissive Fantasy accounted for only 5 per cent of the variance. It was interesting however, because it indicated that although all the Erotic Fantasy items were correlated with each other,

there was a tendency for some women to concentrate on one group of fantasies while other women concentrated more on a different set. Women with high factor scores for Factor III were focusing on fantasies of being forced into sex, the typical "masochistic" fantasy. They found their fantasies highly erotic. Although loadings were low, indications were that these women were likely to be over 35 years old, Catholic, well educated but not inquisitive, sexually inexperienced and conformist. They claimed to accept their husbands and to be enjoying intense orgasms (Table 11).

On the other hand, there was an equally large group of women (Table 16, p. 90) who obtained extreme scores in the opposite direction on Factor III. These women concentrated on fantasies of other men and places. Men appeared in their coital fantasies as personages such as movie stars, political figures, boyfriends from adolescent days, etc. In contrast, the typical "force" fantasy depicts a male presence which is non-descript, a blur, just an awareness of someone. Since this latter group was opposite to the former, they had personality characteristics of impulsivity and non-conformity, were sexually experienced, younger, and claimed to have an unsatisfactory marriage with weak orgasms.

These findings can be applied only to women who obtained extreme scores on Factor III, indicating a great deal of only one type of fantasy to the exclusion of other types of fantasy. It was however, possible for

a woman to score extremely on more than one factor. Some of the implications of these combinations will be reviewed when the interviews are discussed.

It is probable that the fantasy of another man, when it occurs occasionally, signals a fleeting interest in trying out another partner, despite a basically satisfactory marriage. This daydream however, is not as erotic as the "force" fantasy, which probably originates in a deeper emotional dimension. The former may be related mostly to curiosity while the latter is more intrinsic to sexuality.

Summary of Results Pertaining to the Hypotheses

A final summary of findings resulting from the factor analysis appears in Table 12. It can be seen that eleven items associated with the Personality-Cognitive Model loaded on Factor I--Erotic Fantasy, as compared to two items associated with the Drive Reduction Model and four items associated with the Adaptive Model. The drive reduction theory, however, was highly related to Factor II--Negative Sexuality, the stimulus dependent, non-fantasy dimension. Twenty items pertaining to drive reduction loaded on this dimension. From this it can be concluded that when a woman is unhappy sexually, all her thoughts and fantasies will serve to reduce her desire for sex. However, erotic fantasies in themselves are more closely related to personality style than to matters of marital or sexual adjustment.

TABLE 12
 Number of Variables Related to Hypotheses and Models of
 Coital Fantasy which Loaded on Each of the Three
 Factors

Number of the Hypothesis	Model of Coital Fantasy and Related Descriptions	Factors		
		I	II	III
Two	Drive Reducing Model	1	4	0
	a. Passive	0	5	2
	b. Negative	1	11	0
Three	Adaptive Model	4	5	0
Four	Personality-Cognitive Model	7	1	-1
	a. Active	4	0	0
	b. Positive	0	0	4

Note. --Factor II--Negative Sexuality, may be interpreted in the opposite direction as Positive Sexuality.

The Influence of Response Style on the
 Results Obtained from the Daydreaming
 Inventory for Married Women

In recent years, increasing attention has been directed to the biasing effects of response styles upon the assessment of content in personality research (Messick & Jackson, 1961; Bentler, Jackson & Messick, 1971). The Personality Research Form was selected for

use in this study because, among other things, it incorporated controls to suppress the effects of stylistic tendencies such as Social Desirability and Acquiescence.

The Daydreaming Inventory for Married Women, however, was an original test designed specifically for this study. Efforts were made to design the test so that it was psychometrically sound within the limits of the experimental procedures. Attention was given to reliability by establishing internal consistency of the scales and by using a pilot study and corroborating interviews. Perhaps the best test of validity came with the results. The construct on which the test was based was substantiated when all the hypotheses were supported. A final statistic remained to be taken, to establish whether response styles might be influencing the results.

Responses to the Daydreaming Inventory were ordered according to a Likert scale. This design was used because it was necessary to ascertain the degree of frequency of daydreams in order to make conclusions based on hypotheses. Loevinger (1957) however, has warned that this particular format tends to elicit a stylistic set of Extreme Responding. Furthermore, since Factor I loaded all the Erotic Fantasy items, there was some suspicion of a tendency toward Acquiescence.

Extreme responding was examined by dividing subjects' responses to the fifteen Erotic Fantasy items into a dichotomous category. Scores

of three, four or five were tallied as a Yes (I have that fantasy) response and scores of one or two were tallied as a No (I do not have that fantasy) response. A new total score for Erotic Fantasy, a YES Score, was obtained for each subject. Each subject was then scored for the number of times she answered with a five, a four, a three, a two and a one, respectively. Thus, an additional five scores were obtained to determine whether a particular response category was favored. These six scores were used to test for Extreme Responding.

Acquiescence was ascertained by counting each subjects' true responses on the Personality Research Form (on this questionnaire, all items were answered true or false). This seventh, True Score, along with the other six, were treated as variables on an extended factor analysis.

The Yes Score loaded on Factor I and correlated perfectly with the total score for Erotic Fantasy, indicating that results were the same with a dichotomous scoring procedure as with a Likert scoring procedure. This was evidence against Extreme Responding. Furthermore, a review of the five other scores revealed that there was no extreme tendency to favor a particular response category.

The True Score, however, loaded on Factor I, .20, indicating that Acquiescence was present. Since the loadings of the fantasies on Factor I were mostly well above .20, Acquiescence could claim

responsibility for only a part of the variance. It is likely that the tendency to respond positively was typical of the impulsive, active individual, who has high levels of coital fantasy. Response styles have often been related to personality characteristics and this tendency is consistent with other trends in this personality syndrome. It may turn out that women claiming to have high levels of coital fantasy actually fantasize about as much as the average women, however, they perceive themselves differently: they tend to be more aware of what they feel or declare it more emphatically. This suggests a need for further study.

Some Data on the Nature of the Sample

Due to the voluntary nature of subject solicitation, there was a question of sample bias to be considered in this study. Maslow (1965) warned that a more dominant group of women than might be obtained through a random sampling procedure would volunteer for sex research.

In order to evaluate this possibility, a comparison of scores on the PRF between the sample group and the normative group used in test standardization, were made.

The normative sample was a group of 1002 women randomly selected from several colleges located in geographically diverse areas. Although there were differences in age, education and marital

status between the two samples, scores for the two groups were close enough to be considered identical.

Differences in means and T scores are given in Table 13. The largest difference between the two groups on any personality trait was a T score of four (well below the standard deviation of ten). Most of these small differences could be explained by changes in marital status.

Not expected was the finding that the experimental group scored four points higher on the need for Understanding than the normative sample of college women. Although this difference was small it suggested their reason for participation in this research. Most subjects when asked by the experimenter why they took part in the study replied that they wanted to learn more about themselves or about psychology. This desire for knowledge may have motivated their participation in this experiment.

This point was further corroborated by the results of the intelligence test. Intelligence scores obtained by the sample group were compared to normative tables provided in the manual of the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire. The mean raw score for the experimental group was 8.6. For a general adult population of women, age 35, this raw score was convertible to a score which was 2-1/2 stens (standard ten) above the mean. For a population of college women this raw score was convertible to one sten score

TABLE 13

Score Differences on The Personality Research Form:
Sample Group Compared to Normative Group

Scale	Sample Mean	Normative Mean	Mean Difference	T Score Difference
Abasement	6.11	7.27	-1.16	-3
Achievement	12.27	12.29	- .02	0
Affiliation	15.51	16.15	- .64	-2
Aggression	5.80	5.86	- .06	0
Autonomy	7.72	7.08	+ .64	+1
Change	11.03	12.31	-1.28	-4
Cognitive Structure	10.74	10.65	+ .09	0
Defendence	7.57	7.30	+ .27	+1
Dominance	9.45	8.68	+ .77	+2
Endurance	11.19	10.11	+1.08	+2
Exhibition	9.80	9.74	+ .06	0
Harmavoidance	12.30	10.27	+2.13	+4
Impulsivity	10.29	10.30	- .01	0
Nurturance	14.70	15.45	- .75	-2
Order	10.92	10.66	+ .26	+1
Play	10.55	12.00	-1.45	-4

TABLE 13--Continued

Scale	Sample Mean	Normative Mean	Mean Difference	T Score Difference
Sentience	15.82	16.48	- .66	-2
Social Recognition	10.33	11.32	- .99	-3
Succorance	10.30	11.19	- .89	-3
Understanding	14.14	12.78	+1.36	+4
Desirability	15.72	15.48	+ .24	+1

above the mean. Thus, the experimental group scored higher on intelligence than an average group of college women even though 43.2 per cent did not attend college.

On the basis of these findings it would appear advisable to limit generalizations from this study to populations of women with higher than average intelligence.

Maslow stated that women who participate in sex research will have dominant personalities. According to the norms for the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire, college women do score one sten higher on dominance than an average population of adult women. Maslow's predictions therefore might be correct since the experimental population appeared to resemble a college group.

CHAPTER IV
INTERVIEW DATA

Aims of the Interviews

Fifty-six interviews lasting from one to two hours each were conducted with a sub-sample of the subjects in order to move beyond the limits of the questionnaire method. Some specific objectives were:

- 1) to elicit detailed fantasy descriptions.
- 2) to compare questionnaire responses with interview responses in order to check on the validity of the Daydreaming Inventory and the Personality Research Form for this study.
- 3) to compare interview impressions of subjects' personality characteristics and levels of emotional adjustment with test indicators.
- 4) to gather further information, especially about early background.
- 5) to ascertain errors in the present study and directions for further research.

Description of Subjects

Were the women who volunteered for the interviews any different from the rest of the subjects? Not on their need for understanding, the trait previously ascertained to distinguish the sample from an average population. Volunteers averaged a score of 14.0 on Understanding, compared to the 14.1 obtained by the general sample.

Were they different in terms of factor scores? A count was taken of women volunteering for interviews from among those scoring high or low (over one standard deviation from the mean) for each factor. The obtained percentages appear in Table 14.

TABLE 14
Per cent of Subjects with Extreme Factor Scores
who Volunteered for Personal Interviews

Factor I		Factor II		Factor III	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
24	40	30	25	22	44

When these percentages were compared with the general sample, 40 per cent of whom volunteered for interviews, some differences were evident. Extreme scorers were slightly less likely to volunteer for an interview than the average subject with the exception of those with little

Erotic Fantasy or those who scored low on Factor III--Submissive Fantasy. A rationale could be offered for these trends. Women who have a good deal of fantasy might prefer not to discuss them at close range. This might be especially true for the passive woman. An active woman, however, who was unhappy with her marriage, might volunteer for an interview in order to seek help with her sex life. Non-fantasizers, in general, might be disinterested in taking the interview after responding negatively to the questionnaire. However, those non-fantasizers with sexual dissatisfaction would be a bit more prone to volunteer in the hope of getting some help with their problems.

This, of course, is conjecture based on trends observable from percentages reported in Table 14. In the absence of further verification it might be best to accept the two reasons most commonly offered by the subjects themselves at the interviews. Some said that they participated in order to know the results of their personality test, and a good many more were attracted to the psychotherapeutic aspects of the interview for both personal and sexual reasons. Volunteers were undoubtedly somewhat less inhibited and more trusting than those who chose to remain anonymous. Problems of time and convenience were probably also influential in determining who was able to volunteer.

In conclusion, since interviews with women representative of each factor were obtained, it is unlikely that they were significantly

different from non-interviewed women who attained the same scores.

A Selected Sample of Interviews

Brief summaries of interviews with women attaining extreme factor scores follow in the next section. Interviews with women scoring at the mean for all three factors have also been included for comparison purposes. Some subjects have placed at the extreme on more than one factor, creating interactions in their personality profile. These will be discussed later.

Subjects were seen for interviews within two weeks after the objective testing session. Since statistics were computed months later, the examiner did not have information on factor placement for the participants. Reports of scores on the personality test given at the interview--before statistics were evaluated--were in terms of percentile ratings provided in the test manual.

An index of interviewed subjects appears in Table 15 listing (1) the subject's number as it appears in the table of factor scores in Appendix C; (2) a fictitious name; (3) the subject's standard score on each factor as reported in Appendix C; (4) an adjective rating given to the factor score based on standard deviation.

It should be noted that in the promax rotation, loadings on Factors I and III were reported in the negative direction. Therefore,

TABLE 15

Factor Scores of Interviewed Subjects

Subj. No.	Fictitious Name	Factor I	Adjective Rating	Factor II	Adjective Rating	Factor III	Adjective Rating
20	Ann	48.7	high	50.4	average	50.1	average
76	Betty	47.7	very high	48.5	low	53.4	very very low
50	Claire	48.9	high	51.3	high	51.4	low
122	Dotty	48.0	high	48.5	low	52.5	very low
91	Elaine	51.2	low	50.2	average	49.9	average
117	Fran	51.3	low	50.5	average	49.3	average
109	Grace	51.2	low	48.7	low	49.5	average
17	Helen	50.8	average	51.2	high	49.6	average
53	Irene	50.2	average	51.8	high	49.6	average
47	Jean	50.9	average	48.5	low	49.7	average
22	Karen	50.5	average	48.6	low	50.0	average
128	Lila	49.7	average	49.9	average	48.1	high
137	Mary	49.2	average	49.9	average	47.9	very high
118	Nora	49.2	average	49.9	average	53.1	very very low
95	Olga	49.4	average	49.2	average	53.0	very low
97	Pam	49.8	average	50.5	average	49.9	average
135	Ruth	49.9	average	50.1	average	50.0	average
136	Sally	50.1	average	49.7	average	50.1	average

Note. --High scores on Factors I and III reported in negative direction.

Adjective Rating: average = ± 1 standard deviation, low/high = between 1 and 2 SD, very low/very high = between 2 and 3 SD, very very low/very very high = beyond 3 SD.

high standard scores on these two factors were below the mean of 50.0, whereas high scores on Factor II were above 50.0.

Table 16 presents the distribution of factor scores for all 141 subjects. It can be observed that Factor III has the greatest dispersion of scores. This shows that 39 per cent of the subjects split themselves on the dichotomy between "force" fantasy and "thoughts of an imaginary lover." Extreme scores also indicate that at least 39 per cent of the women tested had frequent fantasies during sexual intercourse with their husbands.

TABLE 16

Standard Distribution of Factor Scores Among Subjects

	-3SD 47	-2SD 48	-1SD 49	Mean 50	+1SD 51	+2SD 52	+3SD 53
Factor I	0	0	14	71	09	05	01
Factor II	0	0	20	64	09	05	02
Factor III	01	06	12	61	17	02	01

Note. --Entrees = percentages of the total subject group (N=141).

Women High on Factor I--Erotic Fantasy

Subject No. 20 (Ann)

Ann was the only subject who placed high on Erotic Fantasy and average on the other two factors.

She appeared to be a very well poised woman in her late forties who impressed the experimenter as mature and self-sufficient. She was a non-conformist, and refused to affiliate herself with a religion, since she considered them inhibiting. Her hobbies were reading, painting, sculpture, and caring for her children. She did not work outside the home.

Her mother was described as sickly, inhibited and sexually repressed. Her father was a positive and sensuous person. Ann was the only child.

She expressed the view that a woman should be independent and was for women's liberation, "but not violent about it."

Her relationship with her husband was described as fair. Sex was good. She had had several lovers because he had done the same. But she was glad that he did: it gave her an excuse to satisfy her own curiosity about other men. Men were alike as lovers, she felt, and her husband was better than most. There were chaotic periods in her marriage marked by a separation. During that time she underwent psychotherapy.

Her daydreams focused around planning and hope for achievement.

Ann explained that coital fantasy was present not only with her husband but with her lovers, once the initial adjustment to a new affair had been established. Fantasy themes were unchanged by psychotherapy and were always sexually arousing. Variations in content occurred over the years with "force" fantasies receding with age.

The main theme of her "force" fantasies was to suddenly find herself in a position in which she was coerced into sex. She described a situation in which she imagined herself an employee in an office who had to succumb to her boss in order to retain her job. Her thoughts often focused on her sexual parts and on more than one man stimulating her. She was aroused by the thought that what she was doing was socially unacceptable or wicked. This also aroused guilt. She liked to think that she could "turn on" the male. This was very erotic. The identity of the male in her fantasy was non descript and fleeting, just maleness.

Subject No. 76 (Betty)

Betty placed very high on Erotic Fantasy, low on Negative Sexuality, and very, very low on Submissive Fantasy.

She was a somewhat plump woman in her thirties who was very open at the interview and cried about her poor relationship with her parents. She never had therapy but felt that she needed it. She

worked part-time as a secretary. Her hobbies were knitting and sewing.

Betty was the oldest of five children. She had a remote relationship with her siblings. Her mother had a negative attitude toward sex, claiming that it was evil. Her father was distant and was known to be having extra-marital affairs, however, Betty loved him very much. Her mother alleged that Betty was raped by a stranger in early childhood, but she doesn't even remember the incident.

Betty claimed to have a "fantastic" sex relationship with her husband, who was a good lover. Her marriage was basically satisfactory, and she loved her husband. He was a perfectionist, whereas she was full of faults, klutzy and fat.

She felt that feminism was "garbage" and that there was a need for give and take between marital partners. "I have it good, why change it?"

She described herself as a very big daydreamer. Her mind was always going but the thoughts were not of a fantastic nature. She focused on daily planning and how to decorate her home.

Her coital fantasies were highly erotic. She envisioned lots of hands and arms: many men with no faces, or all like her husband. This expressed the desire to be touched in many different places at once, the feeling that "I want it." She liked to imagine sneaking through the night with her husband, pretending they were in a motel

before they were married. This added a feeling of adventure and eliminated the humdrum. In her fantasies she imagined herself as sexier and more attractive than she really was, but she claimed to always feel sexually attractive and desirous of sex.

Her fantasies also included previous experiences with her husband, especially before marriage. She enjoyed stag films and recalled them during intercourse. Sometimes she imagined a movie star, usually English, like Michael Rennie, Robert Moore or Peter Lawford. She liked the tall, suave, smooth man. Paul Newman also entered her fantasies. These movie stars reminded her of her Uncle Joe, who had an English accent. She idolized him during her girlhood.

Subject No. 50 (Claire)

Claire placed high on Erotic Fantasy and low on Submissive Fantasy. This was in the same direction, though not as extreme as Betty. However, Claire was high on Negative Sexuality, indicating marital dissatisfaction, whereas Betty was happy with her marriage.

Claire, a woman in her forties, was a sculptress of some renown. She was undergoing psychotherapy and claimed to have been borderline schizophrenic. She appeared open and normally adjusted at the interview.

Her mother had been frigid and angry at her father and men, as well as withdrawn, psychotic and suicidal. Mother said sex was

brutal. Sexual information was never given at home, and menstruation came as a surprise. Claire was close to her mother, but tried not to be like her. Her father was insensitive and distant. Claire was the third of four children and felt non-existent and inanimate.

For twenty years she was unable to achieve orgasm with her husband, but was finally able to experience orgasm recently since her psychoanalysis. She described her husband as a controlled goody-goody, and a poor lover. She could climax through masturbation but indulged infrequently. Despite all this, she felt that she loved her husband.

She was glad to be a woman and to experience motherhood. It was a good feeling to be pursued and sought out, but she resented having to restrain aggression and pretend helplessness.

Claire's most frequent coital fantasy was not described in the inventory. She saw herself as a statue, an art object, an etching on a plate. She thought this expressed her fear of being touched. These fantasies came with a detached feeling and were not erotic.

A fantasy which aroused her sexually was one of returning to pre-marital days and imagining herself with her husband who now loses control and overpowers her toward consummation. This never actually happened when they were courting. A more recent fantasy was remembering sex acts described in a book of pornography. This fantasy brought on sexual desire. She did not think about imaginary

lovers but occasionally envisioned a real man she had known.

Sometimes she imagined watching herself and her husband having sex. This was sexually arousing.

Subject No. 122 (Dotty)

Dotty placed high on Erotic Fantasy, low on Negative Sexuality, and very low on Submissive Fantasy.

She was a showy, talky person, in her late thirties, who acted in theatre groups and had done publicity for a ballet group.

Her childhood had been chaotic. She was an only child. Her mother developed Hodgkin's Disease when Dotty was three and was in and out of hospitals until she died twenty years later. Dotty sometimes wished her mother dead although she admired her valiant effort to live a normal life. She was jealous of her mother's relationship with her father, whom she adored (Dotty called it "Oedipal"). Her mother talked freely about sex with her and thought it was beautiful. Dotty said she was more of a prude than her mother.

As a woman, Dotty wished to be seductive, stimulating and interesting to men. Both of her daughters were having learning problems, and she felt inadequate to cope with it. She went for psychotherapy after the birth of her second child because of child-birth blues.

Dotty claimed to have a good relationship with her husband. Sex was good but infrequent, about twice a month. When she

approached him more often, he was rejecting. This made her feel hurt, helpless and inadequate, and she would think about leaving him. She almost always had an orgasm during intromission. Her husband was a good lover. They once switched with another couple.

Her general daydreams focused around the desire to escape alone to a warm climate, small town or wooded place.

Dotty's coital fantasies were highly erotic. She imagined being overpowered on the beach or being carried away to the desert. This passivity did not reflect her real role in the sex act with her husband, since she was often very aggressive. There was chemistry between her and her husband. When he first kissed her she heard music; five days later they were engaged.

A man in her fantasies could start out as someone else, but when disrobed he looked like her husband, whom she claimed was beautifully built. She had daydreams of being overpowered and desired to be taken. She has imagined being made love to by more than one man, each one touching another place. This was especially arousing and soothing. She liked to think of varying it: being a \$100 a day call girl, a fabulous courtesan like Salome, or a movie star like Elizabeth Taylor or Sophia Loren. When she imagined other men they were intellectual challenges like Robert Kennedy or William Buckley, or else they were physically forceful like Steve McQueen or Robert Redford.

Not only did Dotty imagine herself as a strip-tease dancer, she actually performed for her husband. She fantasized about making love to many men, one at a time. She also remembered past experiences with her husband and enjoyed imagining that she was watching other people or herself making love.

Women Low on Factor I--Erotic Fantasy

Subject No. 91 (Elaine)

Elaine placed low in Erotic Fantasy and average on the other two factors.

She was a bland, pleasant, and conservative woman in her late forties. She had been a bookkeeper before marriage. She was the mother of four children and pursued no outside interests.

She had never had psychotherapy, nor felt she needed it. She was happy as a woman and against women opposing men.

Her upbringing had been strict. Sex was never discussed. Her parents were very good to her and had no favorites among their three daughters. Elaine was the middle child.

Elaine claimed to have close communication with her husband. They were good friends. Sex brought warmth and love but infrequent orgasm: about once every nine or ten times during intercourse. She was not often in the mood for sex. Externals like tiredness and children's problems affected her ability to relax sexually.

She had been unable to reach orgasm when first married until she spoke to a priest who told her it was permissible to experiment to attain orgasm.

Elaine claimed to have few daydreams.

She had no erotic fantasy and many distracting thoughts during sex which upset her. When she tried to dispel them, she became tense.

Subject No. 117 (Fran)

Fran placed low in Erotic Fantasy and average on the other two factors.

She was a quiet, inhibited young woman in her middle twenties. Her knowledge of sex was surprisingly sparse. She used to teach social studies, and enjoyed reading. She never had psychotherapy but felt that she could use consultation for sexual problems.

Fran's mother was high strung and domineering, and her father was retiring. Her mother never discussed sex. Fran fought with her mother and claimed to resemble her father who was a cautious, worrisome person. She was the oldest of three girls and was the favorite.

Her husband was gentle and considerate, but sometimes she wished he was more aggressive. They generally got along well. She had been married four years and was losing the interest in sex that was present when she first married. They were having intercourse

once a week but she rarely attained orgasm. She could have a climax through manual stimulation but didn't like that form of love-making. It was too mechanical. Her husband ejaculated prematurely.

Fran had some daytime fantasies of her husband or her baby girl being killed in an accident. Most of her daydreams revolved around daily planning and decorating.

She had no coital fantasy but thought about her husband and what was happening during intercourse.

Subject No. 109 (Grace)

Grace placed low on Erotic Fantasy, low on Negative Sexuality, and average on Submissive Fantasy.

She was a mild-mannered, affable person in her late twenties. She used to teach elementary school and was now learning to play tennis.

Grace's mother was a dominant and critical person who was anti-sex, "Everyone was a tramp." She had two older brothers whom she loved and admired. Her father was passive; she felt close to him.

Her relationship with her husband was a good one. He was sexually potent and a good lover. They had sex three times a week (this was her choice as he was always ready). About two-thirds of the time she attained orgasm during intromission, occasionally during foreplay. Sex became better after pregnancy. She and her

friends observed increased sexual pleasure after having a son.

She found little time for daydreams but sometimes imagined a bigger house and more vacations.

She had no coital fantasies and just thought about making love and enjoying herself.

Women High on Factor II--Negative Sexuality

Subject No. 17 (Helen)

Helen placed high on Negative Sexuality and average on the other two factors.

Her appearance was of a poised, lucid, attractive woman in her late thirties. She was now working as a substitute teacher and had taught full time before her marriage.

She described her mother as puritanical and old-fashioned. Sex was not discussed. Her father was warm and relaxed about sex. She was the oldest child and responsible for the care of her three younger sisters.

As a woman she felt trapped. She was an active feminist. Teaching was unsatisfactory and she would have liked to be a lawyer.

Helen expressed boredom with her husband. They had no shared interests. He was a fairly satisfactory lover, but precise and insensitive to her needs. She said that she was conditioned to have orgasm before intromission. Sex was not important to Helen who explained

that it wouldn't bother her if she had everything else with her husband except sex.

Her general daydreams focused on thoughts of becoming a lawyer.

She explained that her thoughts during intercourse were not fantasies. They did not arouse her. She was not an erotic person. She just thought about sex as being coercion because she really didn't want it. She sometimes remembered other men like an old lover or a man she could have married.

Subject No. 53 (Irene)

Like Helen, Irene was high on Negative Sexuality and average on the other two factors.

She appeared to be a confused and defensive person. She had been in psychotherapy for four years. Irene was a professional artist in her early thirties.

Her mother was over-protective. Sex was not discussed at home. Her father was rarely available and she had to seek him out if she wanted affection. He was preoccupied with business and with her two younger brothers.

Irene was not happy with her husband and a separation was contemplated. She had wanted no children, but had two. Her husband had no respect for her as a person because she was a woman. She had a

lover. Her husband was physically satisfying but their emotional relationship was bad.

Irene daydreamed a lot, generally about traveling and particularly about escaping to Paris.

She had very little sexual fantasy now, but when she was just married she would pretend that she was a prostitute. This fantasy was arousing.

Women Low on Factor II--Negative Sexuality

Subject No. 47 (Jean)

Jean placed low on Negative Sexuality. Since Positive Sexuality was the opposite pole of this bi-polar factor she could be thought of as having a very positive attitude toward sex with her husband. Her score on the other two factors was average.

Her appearance was that of an overweight, poised and intelligent woman in her late forties. She had just been graduated from college. She enjoyed painting and sewing as a hobby.

Jean's father had been an uncommunicative, hard-working man. Her mother was overprotective and restrictive. Sex was not discussed. She was the older of two children and felt that her sister was favored.

Her relationship with her husband was good, both sexually and otherwise. He was an active, satisfying partner. Her husband was a traveling salesman so they had intercourse about seven or eight times a month, when he was home. She usually had orgasm.

She enjoyed her role as a woman which had never deterred her from doing what she wanted. She never particularly liked children but accepted her own.

In her general fantasies she saw herself as thinner, taller and prettier. Sometimes she thought about her children and their future successes. She worried about her husband traveling.

Jean had very little coital fantasy. She couldn't remember what she thought about, probably just sensations. Sometimes an erotic book would remain in her mind and stimulate her thoughts.

Subject No. 22 (Karen)

Karen also placed low on Negative Sexuality and average on the other two factors.

She was a woman in her late thirties, who taught music. She had been in psychotherapy for the past year and a half, and was taciturn at the interview. Her mother had been emotionally disturbed and sexually promiscuous. Karen felt that this caused her to be sexually inhibited, and she started dating late. She was an only child whose parents both leaned on her; she felt burdened.

Her relationship with her husband was good. She attained orgasm most of the time. Her husband was very potent.

Her daytime fantasies focused on achievement dreams of being a great painter.

Coital fantasies did not occur often, about 25 per cent of the time. They were not present when sex was intense but served to arouse her when she was not able to fully involve herself.

The thought of submitting to a man's will was erotically arousing for Karen. She sometimes envisioned other men that she knew or imagined being desired by two men simultaneously. This fantasy was a memory of a time when she actually had sex with two men. Other previous experiences flashed through her mind. She had a good deal more sexual fantasy during the daytime than during coitus.

Women High on Factor III--Submissive Fantasy

Subject No. 128 (Lila)

Lila placed high on Submissive Fantasy and average on the other two factors. She was in her late twenties and was poised and relaxed. She had been in psychotherapy for a short time and claimed to have discovered she was normal. She really didn't need it. She taught elementary school before becoming a mother and now enjoyed embroidering and reading.

As the older of two children she was "Daddy's little girl." She fought with her mother who was aggressive and dominating. Although her father was weak, she adored him.

Her sexual relationship with her husband was fair, but she was satisfied. They had intercourse three times a week and she reached

orgasm about 80 per cent of the time. Her husband was potent but they were limited in what they did. He was a good-natured, understanding person with whom she felt compatible.

Lila thought that the Personality Research Form did not pick up her dominating and aggressive qualities. She had a need for personal achievement and planned to work after her children were grown. Right now she enjoyed motherhood.

Her daytime fantasies focused on daily routine. She was very busy.

Fantasies during intercourse were stimulated by books. She read a lot and became aroused to have intercourse by what she read. She liked to imagine one man after another, "gang-bang" style. A favorite theme was that she visited a drive-in movie with a "blur" who raped her. She fought but enjoyed it. She thought this was related to her mother's admonitions about drive-in movies.

She imagined having sex in a car or in an old-fashioned house where there was a group orgy. Although she felt that she was physically unattractive and did not like to exhibit herself, she did have a fantasy of being a harem dancing girl. Lila also enjoyed remembering especially arousing pre-marital dating experiences with her husband.

Subject No. 137 (Mary)

Mary placed very high on Submissive Fantasy and average on the other two factors.

She was a sensitive woman in her early thirties. She had studied art in college and was now painting at home. She never had psychotherapy but felt a need for help. She had a tendency to be easily hurt and was vulnerable in interpersonal relationships. She appeared to the experimenter as a very aesthetic type.

Mary felt lucky that she came from a normal home. She was very close to an older brother. Her father was a soft and loving man, and she was, "my father's life." Her mother was overly competitive. Her parents were very devoted sexually. They were liberal about sex although it was seldom discussed.

She was happy with the division of labor between man and woman and felt that a woman was a man's complement. This did not mean that a woman should be exploited. She should have a life of her own as well.

Mary felt that her marriage was a good one and that it was always improving; her husband was very devoted. She was satisfied sexually. They had intercourse five or six times a week and she always had an orgasm. These occurred during intromission because her husband was a good lover and stimulated her clitoris during intromission.

She never realized how much fantasy she had until she took this inventory. During the day she daydreamed about vacations, having a maid, painting all day, artistic achievement, and living in a bohemian setting.

Her coital fantasies were almost identical with masturbatory themes. In elementary school she was highly stimulated by Hercules on the telephone book.

She was easily distracted during sex, so her coital fantasies provided atmosphere. Her husband told her sexual stories; "He could be Tennessee Williams."

She imagined that she was in the movies and two fellows came in and made love to her while she was passively watching the movies. The feeling was like the old saying, "Please! . . . Don't! . . . Stop!; Please don't stop." She was not cooperating but "please do more; and make me like it." The men lacked identity but resembled her husband.

She also imagined other places, like being the only woman in an army barracks, being unmarried, and having sex while dating and parking.

Women Low on Factor III--Submissive Fantasy

Subject No. 118 (Nora)

Nora placed very, very low on Submissive Fantasy and average on the other two factors.

She was a very pretty woman in her mid-twenties. Her grammar was a bit crude but she appeared to be very bright. She emitted an air of quiet desperation and claimed to be trapped by the wrong background. She impressed the experimenter as in need of therapy. Many of her thoughts focused on death. Nora had been a typist before marriage. Her hobbies included reading, sewing, and sports.

Nora was the youngest of five children. She idolized an older brother who looked like Paul Newman. She was close to her parents who were strict about sex. She described herself as having a lower class background in which toughness, rather than intelligence, was stressed. When in school she saw a psychologist who told her she had a high IQ. Yet she failed in school. She felt that she never developed her ability. She was filled with anger and would welcome psychotherapy. She had pre-marital sex as did all her friends, most of whom were pregnant when they married.

She did not like her husband but was sticking the marriage out. She resented his narrow-mindedness and prejudices. He wanted sex every other night. She was sexually dissatisfied although she had orgasm about 75 per cent of the time. Occasionally she would cry after sex, especially if it had been good, like after a multiple orgasm. She was bored with her husband. If she told him what she wanted him to do sexually, he would think that she was having other men. He

liked mutual oral sex and she didn't.

Her daytime thoughts were on her children and their future. She imagined herself on her death-bed writing letters to her daughter, explaining life to her. She also daydreamed of going to college, improving her home, and being an athlete.

Nora's coital fantasies focused on other men. She was tired of her husband but was afraid to have an affair. She thought about old loves and movie stars like Steve McQueen and Paul Newman. She thought they were daring and identified with these qualities. She sometimes remembered an erotic scene of group sex from Screw magazine.

She imagined being in a motel with another man. These thoughts distressed her because they expressed her desire for infidelity.

Sometimes she imagined a scene in which men lined up to make love to her. This was very erotic and she thought, "Now you're next." She also imagined scenes from dates with other boys before marriage. She used to ride horseback a lot and fantasied herself riding nude on the beach.

Subject No. 95 (Olga)

Olga placed very low on Submissive Fantasy and average on the other two factors.

She was a candid woman in her middle twenties. She used to teach retarded children and enjoyed helping the helpless. Her hobbies were reading, ballet and theatre.

Her parents were affectionate and open about sex. She had two older brothers but didn't get along with them. Her father made her his little girl.

Her relationship with her husband was good; she loved him. Their sexual adjustment was improving. They had intercourse about three times a week and she always had orgasm. She enjoyed marriage and motherhood. Being a woman had never interfered with her getting what she wanted.

Her daytime fantasies were of a materialistic nature; buying a yacht and a big home. She also had daydreams of achieving fame.

Most of Olga's coital fantasies were of being with other men she had known. She sometimes also envisioned famous personalities. She was sometimes aroused at imagining several men, all at one time in bed. They had no particular identity.

She thought of performing for men and actually did this for her husband. She liked to think of herself as sexually satisfying. Occasionally she would imagine how she and other people looked during sex. Many of her daydreams went back to past experiences.

Women Who Scored at the Mean
on All Three Factors

Subject No. 97 (Pam)

Pam was a friendly, intelligent, poised woman in her mid-thirties. She claimed to be inhibited but did not appear so in her manner. Her interests centered around her children, her religious organization, reading and sports.

She was the older of two sisters. Her mother was dominant and controlling. Her father was never home. Her mother spoke negatively about sex but gave the impression that she enjoyed it.

Her relationship with her husband was satisfactory. Sex could be better if her husband could hold an erection longer. However, the adjustment was adequate and she preferred not to make an issue over it. Since she had no basis for comparison she couldn't really evaluate her sex life.

Daytime fantasies were minimal. She thought about sex during the day and had masturbatory fantasies of being a slave, very helpless or being tortured sexually. Other men entered her mind, such as heroes from a book.

Her most common coital fantasy was of being a slave in a harem. This was very arousing. She enjoyed thoughts of rape or anything forbidden. She imagined herself irresistible to men, a tease, a Cleopatra who drove men crazy. Most of her fantasies focused on being sexually desirable. Men she previously knew entered her mind occasionally.

Subject No. 135 (Ruth)

Ruth was a somewhat nervous woman, about 30 years old. She was sensitive, intelligent and lucid. Before marriage she worked as a salesgirl. Her present hobby was sewing. She complained of shyness.

She was the youngest of three children with a wide gap between ages. As a child, most of her time was spent with her mother. Her father was seldom home. Both parents worked and she felt neglected. Her mother was a morose person and Ruth felt that she took on her personality. Sex was not discussed at home.

Ruth had a positive relationship with her husband. He was a good lover. They had intercourse two or three times a week. She did not have orgasm during intromission. This used to bother her but she accepted it now. She reached climax during foreplay.

Her daytime fantasies focused on being witty with people and overcoming her shyness.

In her coital fantasies she recalled scenes from childhood, like playing doctor. She imagined being held down by a machine on a table and being forced to comply with a seducer. This was quite erotic. These were not related to masturbatory fantasies as she did not remember ever masturbating.

When she attended movies she brought the love scenes back to bed with her. Sometimes she recalled dating and early marital

experiences with her husband. One special week-end often came to mind.

Subject No. 136 (Sally)

Sally was a housewife in her late twenties who taught elementary school before marrying. She was now taking courses for her MA. Her manner was anxious and self-critical. She was somewhat defensive, though not extremely so. A desire for therapy was expressed, and the experimenter felt that some neurotic problems were indicated.

Sally's parents were very open about sex. Her mother was rigid and hard to get along with otherwise. She preferred her father.

Her marital relationship was satisfactory; "It has its ups and downs." She expressed sexual satisfaction. Until recently she had been unable to attain orgasm during intromission. Now she was able to do this about half of the time. Otherwise she reached orgasm while petting. She and her husband had intercourse about twice a week.

Her daytime fantasies were infrequent. However, she imagined conversations with her husband and friends in which she worked out frustrations.

Sally sometimes focused her thoughts during intercourse on her husband's strength. If he was not romantic enough she substituted fantasies of endearment or recalled times when he was more ardent. She sometimes endowed him with characteristics he did not have.

During foreplay she imagined taking off her gown and exposing her body but did not actually do this. She had fleeting thoughts of a man who forced her to undress. She imagined watching herself and her husband from a distance. She and her husband talked about this and both found it erotic.

A Summary of the Interviews

Women high on Erotic Fantasy appeared theatrical whereas women low on the factor were bland. Three out of four of those high on Erotic Fantasy were seriously dedicated to artistic pursuits whereas none of the three low on the factor had any creative interests. Artistic interests appeared in women who had average scores on Erotic Fantasy as well, but not as consistently as in those scoring high.

Three of the 20 women whose interviews were reported in this section were only children. Two of them were high on Erotic Fantasy. The third, Karen, had an average score for that factor, but was an artist and described considerable coital fantasy during the interview.

Erotic Fantasy often appeared in conjunction with extreme scores on the other factors. It never was associated with a high score on Submissive Fantasy but often interacted with a low one. The uniting characteristic seemed to be activity. When the two scores appeared together the individual was highly impulsive.

Factor II--Negative Sexuality was a measure of stimulus dependent attitudes toward husband and sex and Factor I--Erotic Fantasy was independent of Factor II. This made it possible for Betty and Dotty to be fantasizers who were happily married, while Claire could be a fantasizer who was unhappy with her husband and Ann could be a fantasizer who was average on marital satisfaction.

All the women high on Erotic Fantasy admitted concern about general life problems. This might be predicted from the theory that creativity and fantasy were associated with high anxiety but not necessarily neurosis. However, Claire, who scored high on both Erotic Fantasy and Negative Sexuality, was the most disturbed. The factor analysis had indicated that a high score on the latter dimension was associated with an obsessive or neurotic pre-occupation with unhappy emotionality.

It was previously explained that the two most popular fantasy themes: (1) being with another man with an identifiable face, and (2) being forced into sex by a faceless male, were revealed on Factor III to be associated with opposite personality and adjustment dimensions. "Thoughts of another man" were related to the desire for an extra-marital affair, dissatisfaction with the husband, and an impulsive personality. "Force fantasies" were associated with acceptance of the marriage, orgasmic satisfaction and a controlled personality. The interviews with women high and low in Submissive

Fantasy substantiated these trends. It was further evident when examining women with average factor scores that "force" fantasies were invariably described as highly erotic and related to orgasm whereas daydreams about other men were satisfying and arousing but not the aphrodisiac that "force" fantasies were.

"Force" fantasies had certain consistent features. The woman was usually lying still when a faceless male or group of males stimulated her to respond with passion. The scene often took place in a setting reminiscent of dating days, like a car.

Attainment of Interview Aims

The interviews served as a check on the validity of the objective questionnaire. Women agreed in most cases that the Personality Research Form was a valid measure of their own self-appraisals. For the most part, those responses on the Daydreaming Inventory that were checked were verified. There were some discrepancies in reports of frequency of fantasy; some women admitted to more coital fantasy during the interview, some to less, and some changed their scores along the Likert scale. This did not appear to be excessive, however, and general trends were maintained so that reliability of the measure did not appear to be in doubt.

It was difficult to ascertain adjustment characteristics of women seen for brief interviews. The impression obtained was that almost everyone had a bag of complaints, but those who appeared obviously

disturbed were not necessarily highest on the Maudsley Neuroticism Scale.

The interviews were useful in gleaning more details about fantasy content. However, they verified that fantasy content was so consistent and predictable that future studies could eliminate this aim. Background information obtained at the interview was superficial and could have been included as items on the questionnaire.

The most useful function of the interviews was in developing ideas for improving the Daydreaming Inventory and expanding the measurement battery. It would be especially helpful to add a measure of creativity in any future testing.

It was gratifying to learn that most of the subjects enjoyed the testing and that misinterpretations of the questions were minimal.

Future testing could eliminate the interview procedure-- especially if time is a factor--since group test results were very consistent with interview findings.

Qualitative Findings

Increase in Orgasm After Childbirth

An interesting comment made by several of the women interviewed was that they had observed an increase in orgasmic capacity with time during their marriage. Many pinpointed this to pregnancy and one woman observed that she and her friends had noted a marked increase in erotic desire after the birth of a son. An analyst might point to this

commentary and claim that it verified Freud's view of penis envy. A woman substituted childbirth for a penis and was especially fulfilled when she could gain a penis for herself by delivering a son. More modern research may provide a better explanation for what both Freud and these women observed: increased eroticism after a son was born. Several researchers have shown that the male hormones (androgens) are related to eroticism in both male and female. The female secretes androgen from her adrenal glands (Drellich & Waxenberg, 1966). Further research might be directed toward ascertaining whether added circulation of androgen in the mother, when carrying a son, is related to increased sexuality.

If pregnancy itself serves to boost eroticism, many theories could be tested. Pregnancy is a time when progesterone (a hormone close in make-up to Androgen) is on the rise. The hormones associated with lactation like oxytocin and prolactin have been linked with sexual arousal (Newton, 1971). Finally, the experience of labor contractions may have a conditioning effect on the uterus so that it is more prone to contract during orgasm. One woman expressed the view that she had never known a real orgasm until after childbirth when her entire reproductive system violently contracted during orgasm. This enormous pleasure left after about six months, and she has been questing after the experience ever since.

The Only Child

Of 48 women stating their birth position during the interview, 21 were oldest children, 10 were only children and 17 occupied a middle or youngest place. Their mean scores for Erotic Fantasy were as follows: 21 for the oldest children, 24 for the middle or youngest and 29 for the only children. The sample mean for Erotic Fantasy was 25.5. The scores of only children appear to have been highly instrumental in raising this mean.

Singer (1966) predicted that only children would have a high level of fantasy. He observed that solitude was contributory toward the development of a fantasy life.

Mean scores for the 141 subjects on the five general fantasy scales from the Imaginal Processes Inventory were compared with mean scores of the ten only children seen in the interviews. They appear in Table 17.

In every case, only children attained higher general fantasy scores, and were considerably higher on negative affect.

These findings, with a small population, suggest that further study of the relationship between fantasy and birth order would be of heuristic value.

TABLE 17
 Mean Scores on the Imaginal Processes Inventory
 Obtained by Interviewed Women who were Only
 Children Compared with Rest of Sample

Fantasy Scale from the Imaginal Processes Inventory	Means for Entire Sample	Means for Only Children
Fear of Failure in Daydream Content	20.1	26.4
Guilt in Daydreams	14.1	17.1
Positive Reaction in Daydreams	27.9	31.3
Future-oriented Daydreams	27.8	28.7
Acceptance of Daydreaming	30.9	33.4

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

Profiles of Fictitious Women Typifying the Factors

By combining data from the questionnaires and the interviews, it was possible to develop a specimen image of a woman manifesting characteristics typical for each factor. Fictitious composite portraits are presented on the following pages.

The Woman High on Factor I--Erotic Fantasy

The woman high on erotic fantasy has many different types of coital fantasies. She thinks about imaginary lovers, being forced to surrender, displaying herself, watching others, having many men make love to her at once, other times and other places, being a prostitute, etc.

She also has daydreams at other times. The content of these daydreams may be cheerful and satisfying or they may be negative such as guilty or fearful. She enjoys her daydreams and finds her coital fantasies arousing. They are part of her general approach to

sex, occurring naturally and automatically. They also can be used to increase sexual arousal when she is not responding.

She has an active, exploratory approach to sexuality. She has had pre-marital relations and may have had extra-marital experience. These extra-marital experiences occurred in the spirit of curiosity and were not perforce retaliatory or compensatory, due to an unsatisfactory marital relationship.

She and her husband have tried different techniques of love making. This does not necessarily mean that they experience greater pleasure in sex than more conservative couples. This is their sexual style. If she complains about her sexual adjustment, she will usually claim that there is an interpersonal disturbance.

She may well have been an only child with a close, though not necessarily satisfying, relationship with her mother. Her feelings toward her father were very warm.

She tends to be outspoken, almost theatrical, in her manner. Her mood changes often and she has a high level of anxiety. Her personality displays traits of autonomy, aggression, defence, exhibition, impulsivity and dominance. She is not traditionally feminine, being low on nurturance and affiliation. Her interests are many and she is likely to be involved in some artistic pursuit.

The Woman Low on Factor I--Erotic Fantasy

The woman low on Factor I has no coital fantasies. She has a bland personality, is somewhat inhibited and high on social conformity. If she has sexual problems she is likely to complain of distraction during sex, tiredness, or lack of knowledge, rather than interpersonal failure. Her relationship with her parents was not close. She felt especially estranged from her father.

She had limited sexual experience and has not had extra-marital relations.

She does not daydream very much and is not aware of anxiety. She tends to be dependent, conciliatory, unassuming, controlled, nurturant and affiliative.

The Woman High on Factor II--Negative Sexuality

The woman high on Factor II has very little coital fantasy. She thinks about other men, perhaps her lover, during intercourse with her husband. Her fantasy of weakness and helplessness is not erotic but an expression of her feeling of being trapped. She has many distracting thoughts during sex with her husband.

She is unhappy with her marriage and does not enjoy intercourse with her husband, even when it leads to orgasm. She may be having an extra marital affair. Orgasms do not occur during intromission but during loveplay only, and then they are infrequent. Sexual interest in her husband is passive and negative.

Her relationship with her parents was an unhappy one. Her father was especially ineffectual. She is discontent or insecure in her sex role and may describe herself as a tomboy or feminist.

Her general daydreams focus on negative dimensions such as guilt or fear and the anxiety level is high. She expresses a need for dependence, control and succorance.

The Woman Low on Factor II--Negative Sexuality

The woman low on Factor II may be described as nearly opposite--but not orthogonally--to the above woman.

She does not have coital fantasies but thinks mostly about her sexual feelings. She enjoys sex and has a good marital relationship. She experiences orgasm often during intromission and has an active, positive approach to sex with her husband.

It is interesting to note that the interviews did not indicate any relationship between general family background or emotional adjustment and this dimension. Women with the described characteristics may or may not claim to be generally happy.

The Woman High on Factor III--Submissive Fantasy

The woman high on Factor III has a few recurrent coital fantasies that focus on being forced into sex. These are the so-called "masochistic" fantasies often alluded to in the psychoanalytic literature. She finds these daydreams very erotic and has a minimum of distracting

thoughts during intercourse. She enjoys sex and may reach multiple orgasm. The male who appears in her daydreams is faceless and takes on no identity whatsoever, not even that of a movie star.

Her relationship with her husband is a good one. She had limited pre-marital sexual experience and has never had an extra-marital affair.

Her approach to sex is passive, allowing her husband to take the lead. This matches her general personality which indicates a need to be dependent, unobtrusive, controlled, serious, non-inquisitive, and socially conforming.

She is most likely over 35 years old, well educated and possibly Catholic.

The Woman Low on Factor III--Submissive Fantasy

The woman low on Factor III has a few recurrent coital fantasies that focus on other men or places and times. These fantasies appear to originate in a need to escape from an unsatisfactory marital situation. She is resigned to her marriage and has actively found a means for adjustment through fantasy. The men in her daydreams assume many identities. They may be famous figures--Paul Newman is especially popular--or they may be past or present lovers, neighbors or strangers.

This woman's personality is opposite to the one described above. She is active, curious, independent, playful, impulsive, exhibitionist and non-conformist.

Sex with her husband is not satisfactory and is marked by weak and infrequent orgasms. She is having extra-marital relations but wishes to stay with her husband and improve sex in her marriage. She is probably under 35.

The Woman Average on All Three Factors

The woman who scored at the mean (within ± 1 standard deviation) on all three factors, has a compromise quality about her. She gives the impression of being conflicted and unsure about herself. She is self critical and may express a desire for psychotherapy.

She accepts sex with her husband but has many complaints. She may claim that sex could be better but then she has no basis for comparison, or she may say, "I have a good sex life, but I cannot come during intromission, this used to bother me but I've adjusted." Sex play is not especially varied.

As a child she had neither a tender nor angry relationship with her parents. It was one of adaptation.

She has a modicum of daytime fantasies.

She has quite a bit of coital fantasy which focuses mainly on themes of "force." The motifs are very reminiscent of masturbatory themes.

Fantasy and Creativity

In the introduction, references were made to the connection between creativity and fantasy. Recently, Wallach (1970) reviewed this relationship emphasizing some of the correlates of fantasy-creativity. These were: close affiliation with a parent or parents, a high level of anxiety, a desire for the unusual or novel and a capacity for attention deployment.

Dellas & Gaier (1970) claimed that research has revealed personality characteristics to be important indicators of creativity. A list of these qualities assembled from the works of MacKinnon (1961), Gough (1961), and Roe (1952), include all the traits associated with Factor I: aggressiveness, independence, non-conformance and impulsivity; as typical of the creative person. Barron (1963) emphasized that a cross-sexed identification was a prerequisite for creativity in both men and women. Women high on Erotic Fantasy had negative scores on nurturance and affiliation, the two traits most commonly associated with femininity, therefore displaying cross-sexed characteristics.

Wallach (1970) might be especially prone to accept impulsivity as a creatively linked trait since he has stressed the capacity to associate freely, often irrationally, to stimuli as necessary for creative production.

Women high on coital fantasy also displayed the expected high level of anxiety usually associated with fantasy and creativity. Golann (1962), in a review of creative personality characteristics, commented that creatives tend to describe themselves as gloomy, unstable, bitter, daring and primitive while less creatives stress their good character, rationality, virtue and emotional control. Stein & Meer (1954) concluded that high creatives were less defensive. Wallach and Kogan (1965) commented that creativity may involve a tolerance for and understanding of pain. Rank (1932) theorized that the creative and the neurotic were similar in that they were both aware of their feelings. The creative had the will to use his awareness for productive endeavor while the neurotic remained downcast by guilt and self-recrimination. In contrast to these two, the adapted person lacked the self knowledge to break away from socially inculcated ways.

The women in this research were an average group of upper middle class suburbanites. Few were actively pursuing highly creative careers. However, creative personality characteristic need not necessarily lead to a creative product as they must merge with other aspects such as motivation, opportunity and training. Nonetheless, it was possible to observe the interaction between fantasy and creative personality characteristics in this sample of not particularly creative people.

As hypothesized, high frequency of coital fantasy appeared to be more closely related to general fantasy and creative personality traits than to sexual adjustment or marital relationship.

Coital Fantasy and the Traditional Feminine Sex Role

Although women high on Factor I manifested a full range of typical sexual fantasies, women high on Factor III were having a good deal of fantasies focused only on "masochistic" themes. The first group contained younger more active individuals who were independent and aggressive while women in the second group were passive, socially conformist and likely to be over thirty five years old. This latter group expressed greater acceptance of their husbands and claimed to be experiencing stronger orgasms than the other group of fantasizers.

All women reporting coital fantasies, however, subscribed to a good deal of daydream material in which they were "taken" by the male. Imaginary lovers appeared as aggressive and forceful. Although the woman high on Factor III represented the extreme individual, strongly involved with highly erotic "masochistic fantasies," most of her sisters turned on with similar feelings.

The relationships between sex and aggression, male dominance and female submission, have been observed by many. Several theories have been offered on this topic and will be discussed below.

Aggression and Dominance in Sexuality as
it Relates to Masochistic Fantasy

The label of "masochistic" fantasy has been used in this paper to refer to women's coital fantasies of male domination because it is a commonly accepted denotation for the fantasies of male force observed by psychoanalysts. Deutsch (1944) however, never meant the term to connote an abnormal desire to be mutilated or demeaned. She saw it as a feminine wish to permit the male his privilege of leadership.

Reik (1960) further explained that the truly masochistic woman, in the disturbed sense, would desire to be rejected. The normal "masochistic" fantasy, described in this research, does not portray rejection. In these fantasies the female is fiercely desired by a faceless male who makes love to her against her feeble reluctance (which may be represented by being unconscious, tied up or asleep). She is aroused to desire by his efforts and ends up enjoying the experience. Accordingly, it may be reasonable to conclude, that it has been misleading to refer to "force" fantasies as masochistic, since this word has been used clinically to denote a severe sexual maladjustment marked by a desire for self flagellation.

One view of the origin of "masochistic" fantasy has come from the Women's Liberation Movement. Adherents have called attention to the submissive feminine position. They claim that there is a pervasive, axiomatic acceptance of woman as inferior and subordinate.

Throughout the ages men have assumed a leadership position and woman has been depicted either as a second class citizen, a slave, a subversive or a non-entity. Her only consistent advantage has been her desirability.

Both men and women have accepted this as woman's role since they have considered no other. Woman, perceiving herself this way, has absorbed from society a "masochistic" self image. She has participated in her own denigration and capitalized only on her desirability as a sex object.

According to this viewpoint, sexual fantasy which concentrates on submission and desirability, would be a reflection of this socially conditioned feminine sex role. To the woman liberationist, "force" fantasies would be seen as something to be abolished and replaced by a more admirable self image.

Time may provide evidence on this issue, as the traditional feminine sex role seems to be changing in our society. The findings of the present study indicated that some passive women, over thirty five, were exclusively committed to "force" fantasies. However, "force" fantasies were more frequent in younger women and appeared in conjunction with other themes. This suggests that younger women are adding to their total fantasy repertoire and are not subtracting "force" themes as their sex role changes. Perhaps this means that some older women have been too repressed to entertain additional

active fantasies or that women lacking creative personality characteristics are less likely to vary fantasy themes.

Another view has been suggested by Maslow, who spent a lifetime studying the relationship between dominance and sexuality in humans and in primates. He suggested that fantasies of submission were most common in women with high dominance-self esteem (Maslow, 1942; Maslow, Rand & Newman, 1960). Since the feminine sex role requires that a woman be submissive, dominant women might be unable to find a more dominant mate. They would therefore fantasize to endow their mates with the necessary superior characteristics. He was not completely satisfied with this conclusion, however, and in a personal letter to the experimenter, written just before he died, he observed:

There is something, I am convinced, in the male that makes victory, achievement, success, domination very important for him for his picture of his own masculinity, and even finally for the erection of the penis. Nothing of the sort comes up in females. Again and again I get convinced that their deepest fantasies are to be loved, perhaps in the form of desire, perhaps even in the form of being dominated. When she gets her little erections, that's what they seem to come from . . . even from slight little thrills of fear.

Maslow finally concluded that these needs will eventually be found to be related to hormones and genes.

Barclay (1965, 1969, 1970) pursued the study of the relationship between aggression and sexuality. He concluded that dominance in the opposite sex is appealing to both the male and the female. Men prefer

dominant women provided they are not more dominant than themselves. Dominant women arouse male aggression which in turn triggers sexual feelings in themselves. Women are aroused by men who are dominant over them. Barclay agreed with Freud, who commented that sexuality and aggression were probably related due to the survival superiority of mating which brought dominant pairs together.

The relationship between sexuality and aggression may be considered in the light of evidence compiled by McLean (1962) who used brain stimulation techniques to find a linkage between all the emotions. Oral, aggressive, fearful and sexual response areas lie side by side in the limbic system. Strong aggressive responses in monkeys are accompanied by penile erection. A submissive male primate shows his humility to a dominant male by assuming the female sexual position.

Alternations between aggressive and sexual behavior are common throughout the animal kingdom during mating. They are evident in the simple behavior of the Stickleback (Tinbergen, 1952). Guhl (1956) showed that female chickens will not accept males who are below them in the pecking order. Dominance is often ascertained when the subservient fowl displays the female mating position to the more dominant member. McLean also described how his dominant monkeys displayed their penises to each other while the humblest monkey only displayed his to humans.

Drellich & Waxenberg (1966) have related eroticism to androgens in both the male and female. Androgens, or male hormones, are associated with male aggression. Large quantities are secreted by the male gonads whereas in women, they are secreted by the adrenal glands in smaller quantities. Women deprived of androgens by adrenalectomy, have reported complete loss of awareness of men as sexual objects. Loss of estrogen has not produced these dramatic results.

Research has shown that differences in sexual drive can be inherited and that sexuality and aggression are often related (Finger & Mook, 1971).

This discussion seems to have settled upon the classical question of heredity versus environment. Do "force" fantasies reflect a socially conditioned sex role or a phylogenetically inherited characteristic?

Comparative psychologists often prefer to deal with the heredity versus environment issue by looking at the interactions between them. Schneirla & Rosenblatt (1961) explained that there is an epigenetic relationship between unfolding organismic capacities and exposure to the environment; the close interdependence of the two cannot be ignored and they should be studied as a unity. Sometimes it may be possible to pinpoint a period which is critical for a particular heredity-environment interaction. In the following section, this theory will be applied in an effort to explain the origins of coital fantasy.

The Formation of Masochistic Fantasy

Benedek (1968) observed that many women had an "effective fantasy" which brought them to orgasm. She claimed that it was a remnant of early masturbatory practice. In an effort to achieve "psycho-sexual maturity" some women tried to overcome this fantasy. The results were a disturbance in coital experience. She felt that it was better if a woman accepted characteristics of her sexual personality which were lived out in the privacy of fantasy.

Variable 46, which likened coital fantasy to masturbatory fantasy, loaded .34 on Factor I--Erotic Fantasy, indicating that women did think that their fantasies during intercourse were similar to those during masturbation. It was interesting to note that many women in their interviews spoke of fantasies about sex in cars that were reminiscent of dating days. These were not revivals of actual experiences because these women had not really been "taken" in cars or movies in the way that their fantasies depicted. It is more likely that during adolescence and young womanhood desires were aroused by dating experiences and the women masturbated with their minds on fulfillment. Since this was a period of high sexual interest and physical arousal, environmental experiences with sex would have been more likely to become psychologically conditioned. Even if masturbation did not take place, a good deal of fantasy must have been involved with the sex act at this time.

Many psychoanalysts have concluded that the passivity assumed by the female in her fantasies reflected a desire to be absolved of taking the initiative and therefore of assuming the guilt over sexual practices. Indeed a great deal of guilt is and has been associated with sexuality and masturbation in reaction to social condemnation. However, one might expect the more guilty woman to abandon or repress sexual interest while women who masturbated would represent the less fearful and guilty who were able to be actively erotic despite prohibitions. There is something too stereotyped about the theme of "force" fantasies to connect them with the wish to avoid responsibility for arousal (which could take on many other forms). There must be something intrinsically erotic in the format of the fantasy itself.

Typical "force" fantasies assume a motif in which the woman is initially inert, often with genitals exposed. Thompson (1950) has referred to the derogatory attitude women have about their genitals. They feel that their vaginas are unclean, odorous, wet and ugly. Modesty would command that a woman hide her genitals. Yet the female animal in heat assumes a typical position of lordosis in which she exposes her genitals and remains inert while the male is active in coitus. This natural state of exposed expectation is unladylike for the human female to assume. Perhaps she finds her way to this mammalian position in her "force" fantasies. Sex books have stressed the necessity to prepare the female for intromission. In fantasy a

woman is able to assume the enforced waiting position while the male makes the necessary effort.

Other observations relating to the early development of erotic fantasy can be made. It is likely that many sex fantasies have become conditioned in childhood and have persisted. Childhood is a time when emotions such as fear, aggression and adoration may be sexualized because the immature child has not yet learned to interpret and separate the emotions cognitively. Emotional arousal may spread through the system as an undifferentiated wave (Schachter & Singer, 1962). Therefore, children who were exposed to situations which aroused any one of their emotions would be likely to have eroticized these situations.

Adult males would be seen as especially powerful, even fearsome, by the little girl. Reactions to adult men would mix all the emotions of childhood dependence with sexuality, as suggested by McLean's findings. These feelings would be directed to men and not women because men would respond to a little girl in a manner that communicated their awareness of her sex and would therefore be in some ways seductive. Since children learn their sexual identity by the time they are two (Kohlberg, 1966), the little girl would combine these reactions with sex appropriate interpretations. A close relationship with her father would be especially arousing of sexual feelings early in life, when a little girl was most accepting of her father's

dominance. Interviewed women were asked about their relationships with their fathers, and there seemed to be a tendency for erotic fantasizers to "adore" their fathers. Those who were only children would be especially prone to a close relationship with their parents, and indeed, they were found to have the most erotic fantasy. A little girl from a strict home might experience more fear and also eroticize it more.

There are also congenital differences to be considered. It is plausible that little girls, awakened early to sex by inherent tendencies, would be prone to the conditioning of childlike images of the sexual act. A child might well represent sexuality as an act of rape and torture while cognitively unable to understand what these acts truly entailed. Their meaning in fantasy would not be experienced literally. No normal adolescent girl would really desire to have her genitals burned as in the fantasy described by Deutsch (1944). This fantasy might better be interpreted as the expression of a desire to be made to feel fully or to be made hot. It is unlikely that women who fantasize about kidnap and rape would be aroused sexually by such an actual experience. Fantasy has its own cognitive symbolism. In a moment of anger many of us have wished a loved one dead. This is the language of fantasy only, for it is rare that the daydreamer would intend to have this acted out.

Fantasies like the one described above need not express a true desire for wish fulfillment. They might better be thought of as cognitive images of emotional states. If traditional psychoanalytic theorizing could be put aside, other ways of conceptualizing fantasy could be advanced. Rape fantasies might express a cognitive image, typical of human thought capacity, that depicted awareness of the physical differences between male and female. The male is depicted as stronger and quicker to attain arousal. Viewed this way, rape fantasies indicate close contact with primitive cognitions of emotions and abandonment of rationality. Perhaps this is why they are associated with greater capacity for orgasm.

Finally, girls whose personalities were prone to creative dramatization and emotionality would be those most likely to be aroused by books, movies and other erotica. These are the children and teenagers who would absorb the themes current in the media, fantasize about them, and condition their sexuality around them. They would become committed to an idealized and romanticized vision of sex more than their stimulus-bound friends. In the questionnaire, Variable 42 loaded .42 on Factor I--Erotic Fantasy showing that women did observe similarities between their coital fantasies and the themes of books and movies.

To summarize, it might be worthwhile to consider erotic fantasies to be cognitive remnants of early sexual impressions,

similar in all women to the degree that they express shared human cognitive development but varying with individual differences in capacity and experience. Schneirla & Rosenblatt (1961) detailed how behavior patterns were continually shaped as a result of the close interaction between developing perceptual-motor capacities and environmental encounters throughout the growth period. Much human emotion which has become associated with childhood cognitions might be expected to remain irrationally fixed in an individual. This sounds very much like psychoanalytic theory and does suggest many of Freud's great insights. However, in emphasizing the attainment of rationality and genital maturity psychoanalysts may have underestimated the need for retaining the power of primitive emotions. This power may be an important source of creative inspiration, motivation and ecstasy. As Benedek suggested, efforts to exorcise coital fantasies have resulted in sexual failure and as Ross observed, many anxious and irrational persons enjoy sex and attain orgasm while the "so-called" genitally mature have dull sex lives.

Some people who have come through psychoanalysis claim that they gained rational maturity at the sacrifice of many emotional pleasures. Perhaps this was because both happy and negative emotions were fused with anxiety, as McLean observed. The positive emotions may have withdrawn hand in hand with the negative ones.

During coitus, a woman may be thought of as experiencing more than an interpersonal exchange or a mature, tender, unambivalent object relationship with her husband. Mainly, she experiences herself and her own sexuality. Her husband has become a representative of manhood (recall the fantasy of the faceless male). Childhood feelings, adolescent dreams, biological inheritance and social conditioning interact in the experience of woman to man. A tender and trusting relationship would permit the free release of more primitive urges and a woman would be able to re-experience not only her husband but the desires that were destined to draw her to him long before they met.

The Interpersonal Factor in Marital Sexuality and Fantasy

An important finding in this study has been that neither positive nor negative thoughts about the husband were related to coital fantasy. Some women were able to use fantasies of other men to adjust to an unsatisfying interpersonal relationship while some women were unable to employ fantasy to bypass interpersonal disturbances. Others had erotic fantasies but these occurred irrespective of their marital adjustment.

Coital fantasies occur during extra-marital affairs once the initial adjustment period is accomplished. They are a characteristic of the woman and are not dependent on the relationship with the

partner. Most women find that erotic fantasy appears with increased sexual arousal during sex. It is likely that anger and interpersonal resistance will block the occurrence of erotic fantasies whereas relaxation and trust will permit them to arise if they are natural to the woman's sexual personality.

A Note on the Content of Coital Fantasies

One of the most interesting fantasies observed during this research was the daydream that more than one man was making love to the woman. This fantasy was highly arousing and occurred when the woman was feeling especially passionate. She imagined that hands were touching all the sensuous parts of her body or many men were having intercourse with her. It has been stated (Kinsey et al 1953) that a woman's sexual arousal is more diffuse than a man's and that she requires constant manual stimulation to remain excited. If this is so, the fantasy of many men would serve to perform the task that the most heroic of husbands would find impossible. It would ensure full arousal and the availability of a constantly erect penis with which multiple orgasm could be reached.

To reiterate what has been mentioned before, coital fantasies in which the lover takes on a specific identity, even though it may be of a movie idol or other distant male, may be related to marital dissatisfaction. They can constitute a form of infidelity. These often appear in conjunction with thoughts about being in another place

or re-living a previous sexual experience with another man other than the husband.

Daydreams of force were associated with intense orgasm.

The fantasies selected for use in this study were pre-tested on a similar sample of women and were selected from a broader group of 45 coital daydreams because they were the most common. Some of the themes eliminated from the original group were thoughts about other women, animal fantasies, and daydreams describing men with special characteristics. One woman during her interview referred to an animal fantasy of being licked by a dog. This, according to DeMartino (1969) is popular in the midwest. The woman who had this fantasy had actually had an arousing childhood experience with a dog.

As explained before, early experiences seem to find their way into the content of coital fantasies. One woman envisioned a man with a strange accent and manner which she recognized to be similar to characteristics found in an uncle she admired as a child. Coital fantasy themes appear as an interweaving of shared female experience and individual encounters with sexual arousal through the daydreamer's lifetime.

It is important to note that most coital fantasies are not experienced as detailed episodes. They are fleeting presences, barely perceived and mostly felt as a component of the emotional experience.

They comprise only a small part of the sexual act. They cannot appear at the moment of orgasm because that, by definition, is marked by a loss of conscious awareness. They are mostly present just before orgasm or at moments during foreplay. They are probably condensed versions or remembrances of masturbatory fantasies or erotic daydreams worked out in greater detail at previous times.

Suggestions for Further Research

The first thought that comes to mind in conjunction with this research is invariably the question, "What do men fantasize about during sex?" In the popular book The Sensuous Woman (J, 1969) a full chapter was devoted to descriptions of male coital fantasy. The most popular theme was the daydream of another more sensuous woman, the second has to be described to be appreciated:

A gorgeous unknown female is chained to the wall. He begins to do very erotic things to her while she writhes in helpless resistance. Slowly, thanks to his superb technique (it's his fantasy, after all, and he would naturally be a remarkable lover), she begins to respond to him and then goes crazy with passion. Slowly he unchains her and she throws herself upon him and makes love to him [p. 153].

Isn't this a strangely familiar theme? J goes on to describe the daydream in which many women are making love to the male dreamer at one time and one in which a woman practically rapes him. Kinsey, et al (1953) claimed that men fantasize more than women even though most psychoanalysts give women first place. In conclusion, it would be

extremely useful to have a study of male fantasies in order to compare the sexes. Jerome Singer, in a personal discussion with the experimenter, suggested that women were more idealistic about love during adolescence and devoted more time to their daydreams than men. Therefore, they were prone to condition sexual fantasy more than the male who was stimulus oriented. He also suggested that women were generally less physically active during childhood and adolescence which gave them more time or "channel space" (Singer, 1970) for fantasy. This also would lead to a conditioning of erotic fantasy.

Another useful aspect of a study using males would be to re-examine the aggressive, non-nurturant personality characteristics found to be associated with high levels of erotic fantasy in this study. If erotic fantasy is related to increased aggression then males scoring high on erotic fantasy would be more aggressive than males low on the dimension. If, however, the relationship to creativity is most salient, a cross-sexed result might be expected: males who were less aggressive and more nurturant would be the greater fantasizers. This investigator has plans to initiate research on male fantasy in the near future.

Shared fantasies used by both marital partners might present a very revealing picture. Do husbands and wives tell their fantasies to one another? To what extent are they acted out? Do marital partners

have secret fantasies which mesh? If their daydreams do go together, how does this interaction affect satisfaction? Psychology Today ran a sex quiz in their July, 1969 issue. Responses were later reported by Athanasiou, Shaver & Tavris (1970). They printed a response from a woman who was stimulated by a question asking whether she had ever imagined she was having sex with a partner other than the actual one. She asked her husband to share his fantasies with her. She told him that she sometimes imagined that she had a penis and that this greatly increased the intensity of her genital feeling. He replied, that he sometimes increased his feeling by imagining that he had a hole.

This study was limited to coital fantasy with the husband. However, other partnership situations would be well worth exploring. A study of masturbation fantasy would make an important contribution toward understanding developmental trends in sexual ideation.

Other populations of women besides suburban housewives should be observed. This study involved 76 per cent Jewish women. It would be enlightening to replicate it using other religious groups. Fantasy in general has been related to socio-economic differences, age, and childhood factors by Singer and his associates (1966). Coital fantasy might very well be influenced by all these dimensions and others. It was already indicated here that birth order was related to coital fantasy. A strong relationship with a father or other male

figure in childhood also appeared to influence sexuality and sexual fantasy in the direction of increased interest. There are certainly many areas worthy of further investigation.

Summary and Conclusions

Daydreams have been traditionally described by psychoanalysts as defensive efforts to escape the pressure of a drive that conflict blocked from complete release. Freud claimed that happy people never had fantasies. Influenced by this theory, many clinicians have related their patient's coital fantasies to a denial of sexuality traceable to a neurotic problem. Other psychotherapists have accepted coital fantasies as an adaptive aid to marital adjustment. No normative studies have been available to confirm or challenge either of these ideas.

The objectives of this study were (1) to ascertain the normative distribution and content of women's coital fantasies, (2) to test the validity of the drive reduction and adaptive hypotheses of coital fantasy, (3) to propose and test an alternative theory that coital fantasy was part of a personality style associated with creativity.

An anonymous questionnaire was answered by 141 suburban housewives. It consisted of items measuring levels of general daydreaming, coital fantasy, other types of ideation during intercourse, sexual adjustment, attitude toward coital fantasy, intelligence, neurosis, general background and twenty personality traits. . A

sub-sample of 56 subjects volunteered for personal interviews which delved further into fantasy material, background and adjustment.

Moderate to high levels of coital fantasy were found in 65 per cent of the subjects and at least 39 per cent had fantasies almost every time they had intercourse. If their daydreams were to be interpreted as neurotic symptoms then this average group of housewives was indeed disturbed.

The two most popular fantasy themes were: (1) the daydream of being with an "imaginary lover" who had an identity like a movie star, and (2) the fantasy of being overpowered or "forced" to surrender by a faceless blur, whom the dreamer felt to represent a male with dominating characteristics.

Many women had both of these fantasies and others. A factor analysis suggested however, that some women might have a high incidence of one of these two themes to the exclusion of the other. In these women, the "imaginary lover" motif was associated with a desire to improve upon or replace the husband and was likely to express marital dissatisfaction. When it occurred in conjunction with other thoughts it could be interpreted merely as an expression of temporary discontent, or an exploratory urge to try out another man. The "force" fantasy theme, on the other hand, was especially erotic and was associated with marital satisfaction and the attainment of intense orgasm. Women who focused only on "force"

fantasies were conventional and controlled, whereas women who focused only on the thought of an "imaginary lover" were opposite in personality, highly impulsive and less likely to enjoy orgasm.

Most women found their coital fantasies arousing and enjoyable. They were not drive reducing. Sometimes they served adaptive purposes such as helping to overcome anger or boredom, but more often they occurred naturally as part of the sex act. High levels of coital fantasies with a varied repertoire of themes, were found to be associated with specific personality configurations and not with marital satisfaction, personal or sexual adjustment. These latter attitudes were expressed by realistic thoughts which occurred during sexual intercourse and were unrelated to the fantasy dimension. The average subject had a moderate level of several erotic fantasies. Women who had no coital fantasies at all were a bland group of passive and conventionally feminine women who appeared naive about sex.

A factor analysis substantiated the hypothesis that coital fantasy would be found in women who were "fantasizers" in general. These women displayed a constellation of personality characteristics that had previously been linked to creativity. Some of these traits were impulsivity, autonomy, opposite-sexed characteristics, anxiety and high levels of general daydreaming. It was suggested that coital fantasy was structurally related to these other aspects of personality

which developed together as a result of cognitive, perceptual and affective capacities interacting with environmental experience.

An explanation was sought for the meaning of the "force" fantasy. Was submission innately erotic to the human female as a result of phylogenetic inheritance or was it primarily indicative of the social conditioning of a "masochistic" feminine sex role? Research related to this issue was presented and some possible developmental influences were discussed.

A consideration of coital fantasy as an example of normative behavior supported and suggested many useful ways to understand human functioning. Its heuristic value was considered greater than a negative labeling of daydreaming as abnormal. It would seem more parsimonious to ascertain whether a trait was normally distributed and deduce attributes of human nature from these findings than to set up an idealized expectation of what ought to be and to label all deviations abnormal. Daydreaming has long been known to be a ubiquitous practice among humans, it is time we absorbed this fact into our theories.

REFERENCES

- Abraham, K. (1921) Contribution to the theory of the anal character. International Journal of Psychoanalysis, 1923, 4, 400-418.
- Abraham, K. (1924) A short study of the development of the libido, viewed in the light of mental disorders. Selected papers on psycho-analysis. New York: Basic Books, 1954, Pp. 418-501.
- Antrobus, J. L. Information theory and stimulus independent thought. British Journal of Psychology, 1968, 59(4), 423-430.
- Athanasiou, R., Shaver, P. & Tavris, C. Sex. Psychology Today, 1970, 4(2), 37-52.
- Baggaley, A. R. Intermediate correlational methods. New York: Wiley, 1964.
- Barclay, A. M. The effect of hostility on physiological and fantasy responses. Journal of Personality, 1969, 37, 651-667.
- Barclay, A. M. The effect of female aggressiveness on aggressive and sexual fantasies. Journal of Projective Techniques and Personality Assessment, 1970, 34, 19-26.
- Barclay, A. M. & Haber, R. N. The relation of aggressive to sexual motivation. Journal of Personality, 1965, 33, 462-475.
- Barron, F. Creativity and psychological health: Origins of personality and creative freedom. Princeton, N. J.: Van Nostrand, 1963.
- Benedek, T. Psychosexual functions in women. New York: Ronald, 1952.

- Benedek, T. Discussion of Sherfey's paper on female sexuality. Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, 1968, 16(3), 424-448.
- Bentler, P. M. Response variability: fact or artifact? Unpublished doctoral dissertation. Stanford University, 1964.
- Bentler, P. M., Jackson, D. N. & Messick, S. Identification of content and style: A two-dimensional interpretation of acquiescence. Psychological Bulletin, 1971, 76, 186-204.
- Bergler, E. Psychoanalysis of writers and of literary productivity. In G. Roheim (Ed.) Psychoanalysis and the social sciences, Vol. 1, New York: International Universities Press, 1947, Pp. 247-96.
- Berlyne, D. E. Novelty and curiosity as determinants of exploratory behaviour. British Journal of Psychology, 1950, 41, 68-80.
- Brenner, C. An elementary textbook of psychoanalysis. New York: International Universities Press, 1955.
- Buhler, R. P Stat. A computing system for file manipulation and statistical analysis of social science data. Princeton: Princeton University Computer Center, 1972.
- Campbell, D. T. & Fiske, D. W. Convergent and discriminant validation by the multitrait-multimethod matrix. Psychological Bulletin, 1959, 56, 81-105.
- Cattell, R. B. Handbook for the IPAT anxiety scale. Champaign, Ill.: Institute for Personality and Ability Testing, 1957.
- Cattell, R. B. & Eber, H. W. Sixteen personality factor questionnaire. Champaign, Ill.: Institute for Personality and Ability Testing, 1954.
- Chartham, R. Erotic Fantasies. Forum, 1(6), 6-16.
- Dellas, M. & Gaier, E. L. Identification of creativity: The individual. Psychological Bulletin, 1970, 73, 55-73.
- DeMartino, M. F. The new female sexuality. New York: Julian, 1969.

- Deutsch, H. The psychology of women. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1944.
- Deutsch, H. (1960) Summary of symposium on frigidity. In J. Chasseguet-Smirgel (Ed.) Female sexuality: New psychoanalytic views. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1970, Pp. 23-24.
- Drellich, M. G. & Waxenberg, S. E. Erotic and affectional components of female sexuality. In J. Masserman (Ed.) Sexuality of women. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1966, Pp. 45-53.
- Dwyer, P. S. The determination of the factor loading of a given test from the known factor loadings of other tests. Psychometrika, 1937, 2, 173-178.
- Ellis, A. An impolite interview with Albert Ellis. Monograph, Institute for Rational Living, 45 East 65th St., New York City, N. Y. 10021, 1960.
- Eysenck, H. J. A short questionnaire for the measurement of two dimensions of personality. Journal of Applied Psychology, 1958, 42, 14-17.
- Feshbach, S. The drive-reducing function of fantasy behavior. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1955, 50, 3-11.
- Finger, F. W. & Mook, D. G. Basic drives. Annual Review of Psychology, 1971, 21, 1-38.
- Freud, A. The Ego and the mechanisms of defense. London: Hogarth, 1937.
- Freud, S. (1905) Three essays on the theory of sexuality. In J. Strachey (Ed.) The standard edition of the complete psychological works of Sigmund Freud, Vol. 7. London: Hogarth, 1961.
- Freud, S. (1908) The relation of the poet to day-dreaming. In P. Rieff (Ed.) Sigmund Freud: Character and culture. New York: Collier, 1963.

- Gough, H. G. Techniques for identifying the creative research scientist. In Conference on the creative person. Berkeley: University of California, Institute of Personality Assessment Research, 1961.
- Guhl, A. M. (1956) The social order of chickens. In J. McGaugh et al (Eds.) Psychobiology: The biological bases of behavior. San Francisco: Freeman, 1966, Pp. 113-116.
- Hartmann, H. Ego psychology and the problem of adaptation. New York: International Universities Press, 1958.
- Hollender, M. H. Women's fantasies during sexual intercourse. Archives of General Psychiatry, 1963, 8, 86-90.
- Hollender, M. H. Women's coital fantasies. Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 1970, 4(2), 63-70.
- Horney, K. Feminine psychology. New York: Norton, 1967.
- "J." The sensuous woman. New York: Lyle Stuart, 1969.
- Jackson, D. N. The personality research form. New York: Research Psychologist Press, 1967.
- Jackson, D. N. & Guthrie, G. M. The convergent and discriminant validation of Personality Research Form scores. London, Canada: University of Western Ontario Research Bulletin, 1967 (in preparation).
- Kaiser, H. F. The varimax criterion for analytic rotation in factor analysis. Psychometrika, 1958, 23, 187-200.
- Kinsey, A. C., Pomeroy, W. B., Martin, C. E., Gebhard, P. H. (1953) Sexual behavior in the human female. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1965.
- Klinger, E. Structure and functions of fantasy. New York: Wiley, 1971.
- Kohlberg, L. A cognitive-developmental analysis of children's sex role concepts and attitudes. In E. E. Maccoby (Ed.) The development of sex differences. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1966, Pp. 82-173.

- Kris, E. (1934) The Psychology of Caricature. Psychoanalytic explorations in art. New York: International Universities Press, 1952, Pp. 173-188.
- Kronhausen, P. & Kronhausen, E. Erotic fantasies: A study of the sexual imagination. New York: Grove Press, 1969.
- Loevinger, J. Objective tests as instruments of psychological theory. Psychological Reports, 1957 (Monogr. Suppl. 9).
- MacKinnon, D. W. The nature and nurture of creative talent. In D. Jackson & S. Messick (Eds.) Problems in human assessment. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1967, Pp. 491-503.
- Maslow, A. H. Self esteem (dominance feeling) and sexuality in women. Journal of Social Psychology, 1942, 16, 259-264.
- Maslow, A. H. Critique and discussion: Part 1. In J. Money (Ed.) Sex research: New developments. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1965, Pp. 135-143.
- Maslow, A. H., Rand, H. H., & Newman, S. Some parallels between the dominance and sexual behavior of monkeys and the fantasies of psychoanalytic patients. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 1960, 131, 202-212.
- Masters, W. H. & Johnson, V. E. Human sexual inadequacy. New York: Little Brown, 1970.
- Mac Lean, P. D. New findings relevant to the evolution of the psychosexual functions of the brain. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, 1962, 135, 289-301.
- Messick, S. & Jackson, D. N. Acquiescence and the factorial interpretation of the MMPI. Psychological Bulletin, 1961, 31, 346-370.
- Newton, N. Trebly sensuous woman. Psychology Today, July 1971, 68-99.
- Nissen, H. W. The nature of the drive as an innate determinant of behavioral organization. In M. R. Jones (Ed.) Nebraska symposium on motivation. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1954.

- Piaget, J. (1945) Play, dreams, and imitation in childhood. New York: Norton, 1962.
- Rank, O. Art and artists. New York: Knopf, 1932.
- Reich, W. The discovery of the orgone: The function of the orgasm. New York: Noontday, 1942.
- Reik, T. (1957) Of love and lust: On the psychoanalysis of romantic and sexual emotions. New York: Bantam, 1967.
- Reik, T. (1960) Sex in man and woman: Its emotional variations. New York: Bantam, 1967.
- Roe, A. A psychologist examines sixty-four eminent scientists. Scientific American, 1952, 187, 21-25.
- Ross, N. The primacy of genitality in the light of ego psychology. Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association, 1970, 18(2), 267-282.
- Rowe, R. R. The effects of daydreaming under stress. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1963.
- Schachter, S. & Singer, J. L. Cognitive, social and physiological determinants of emotional state. Psychological Review, 1962, 69, 379-399.
- Schaefer, C. E. & Anastasi, A. A biographical inventory for identifying creativity in adolescent boys. Journal of Applied Psychology, 1968, 52(1), 42-48.
- Schneirla, T. C. & Rosenblatt, J. S. Behavioral organization and genesis of the social bond in insects and mammals. The American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1961, 31, 223-253.
- Shainess, N. & Greenwald, H. Debate: Are fantasies during sexual relations a sign of difficulty? Sexual Behavior, 1(2), 38-54.
- Singer, J. L. Daydreaming: An introduction to the experimental study of inner experience. New York: Random House, 1966.
- Singer, J. L. Research applications of projective methods. In A. I. Rabin (Ed.) Projective techniques in personality assessment: A modern introduction. New York: Springer, 1968, Pp. 581-610.

- Singer, J. L. Drives, affects and daydreams: The adaptive role of spontaneous imagery or stimulus-independent mentation. In J. S. Antrobus (Ed.) Cognition and affect. Boston: Little Brown, 1970, Pp. 131-158.
- Singer, J. L. (1971a) Imagery and daydream techniques employed in psychotherapy: Some practical and theoretical implications. In C. Spielberger (Ed.) Current topics in clinical and community psychology. New York: Academic Press (in press, 1971).
- Singer, J. L. The influence of violence portrayed in television or motion pictures upon overt aggressive behavior. In J. Singer (Ed.) The control of aggression and violence: Cognitive and physiological factors. New York: Academic Press, 1971, Pp. 19-56.
- Singer, J. L. & Antrobus, J. S. A Factor analytic study of daydreaming and conceptually related cognitive and personality variables. Perceptual and Motor Skills, 1963 (Monogr. Suppl. 3-V17).
- Singer, J. L. & Antrobus, J. S. Dimension of daydreaming: A factor analysis of imaginal processes and personality scales. Monograph, Center for Research in Cognition and Affect, City University of New York, 1970.
- Singer, J. L. & McCraven, V. Some characteristics of adult daydreaming. Journal of Psychology, 1961, 51, 151-164.
- Singer, J. L. & McCraven, V. Patterns of daydreaming in American subcultural groups. International Journal of Social Psychiatry, 1962, 8, 272-282.
- Singer, J. L. & Rowe, R. An experimental study of some relationships between daydreaming and anxiety. Journal of Consulting Psychology, 1962, 26, 446-454.
- Singer, J. L. & Schonbar, R. Correlates of daydreaming: A dimension of self-awareness. Journal of Consulting Psychology, 1961, 25, 1-6.
- Stein, M. I. & Meer, B. Perceptual organization in a study of creativity. Journal of Psychology, 1954, 37, 39-43.

- Streissguth, A. P., Wagner, N. N. & Wechsler, J. C. Effects of sex, illness and hospitalization on daydreaming. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 1969, 33(2), 218-225.
- Sullivan, P. R. What is the role of fantasy in sex? Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 1969, 3, 79-89.
- Thomas, A., Chess, S. & Birch, H. G. Temperament and behavior disorders in children. New York: New York University Press, 1968.
- Tinbergen, N. (1952) The curious behavior of the Stickleback, Psychobiology: The biological bases of behavior. San Francisco: Freeman, 1966, Pp. 5-9.
- Thompson, C. (1950) Some effects of the derogatory attitude towards female sexuality. In H. M. Ruitenbeek (Ed.) Psychoanalysis and female sexuality. New Haven: College and University Press Services, 1966, Pp. 51-60.
- Thorndike, R. L. (1949) The analysis and selection of test items. In D. N. Jackson & S. Messick (Eds.) Problems in human assessment. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1967.
- Wallace, I. The seven minutes. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1969.
- Wallach, M. A. Creativity. In P. H. Mussen (Ed.) Carmichael's manual of child psychology, Vol. 1 (3rd ed.) New York: Wiley, 1970.
- Wallach, M. A. & Kogan, N. Modes of thinking in young children: A study of the creativity-intelligence distinction. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1965.
- Welsh, G. S. Factor dimensions A and R. In G. S. Welsh and W. G. Dahlstrom (Eds.) Basic readings on the MMPI in psychology and medicine. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1956.
- White, R. W. Motivation reconsidered: the concept of competence. Psychological Review, 1959, 66, 297-333.

APPENDIX A

Daydreaming Inventory for
Married Women

Ladies,

161

Thank you for your contribution to a large project being conducted by psychologists at the Center for Research in Cognition and Affect at the City University of New York. People are always thinking, daydreaming or fantasizing about something (even when asleep). We are trying to determine the meaning and purposes of these thoughts.

This particular phase of the research is designed to explore thoughts that women have during sexual relations with their husbands.

The results of this study will contribute to psychotherapy, marriage counseling and research. You will probably remember the Kinsey Report and the important contribution the thousands of people who volunteered for that study made to science.

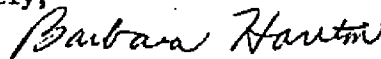
This questionnaire consists of 8 parts. The first 7 parts are on a single set of papers. The last part is a separate personality inventory with a separate answer sheet. Most women find the questions very interesting. Feel free to walk around and have coffee if you need a break. I am here to answer your questions so call me to your seat if you need me.

This form is guaranteed to be absolutely anonymous. Neither I, nor anyone else, can distinguish your answer sheet from the other 200 answer sheets. If you wish however, to cooperate further, you may volunteer for an interview with me. You are guaranteed therapeutic confidence and your name will be discarded after the interview. Most women enjoy these interviews, they are enlightening and helpful. Personal results are discussed as well as the aims of the research. You may volunteer by placing your name on the answer sheet in the space provided.

As you answer this questionnaire please remember that we are relying on your honesty and integrity. Please do your best to help us. Do not labor over your answers, however, since the first reaction is usually the best.

Please place all your answers on the Answer Sheets provided. Do not mark up the questionnaires.

Sincerely,



Barbara Hariton

Part 1

There are 45 items in part 1. These are about daydreams that you may have in the course of the day. There is no "official" definition of daydream so answer these items as they seem to apply to you.

Daydreaming differs from thinking in that it is not related to a task you may be performing. They are most noticed before going to sleep or during a long ride, etc.. Please keep in mind that our descriptions are general. Try to answer if you have had experiences more or less like the ones mentioned even if not exactly the same.

You are to indicate to what extent each item applies to you or is true by placing an X over one of the five numbers next to each item on the answer sheet.

5 stands for "very true" or "strongly characteristic of me."

1 stands for "definitely not true" or "strongly uncharacteristic of me."

The middle numbers in the scale stand for intermediate degrees between "very true" and "definitely not true."

PROCEED WITH PART 1

1. Before going somewhere, I imagine the scene and what I will be doing.
2. A "happy" daydream helps me to "snap out of" a spell of unhappiness.
3. My daydreams are often stimulating and rewarding.
4. I imagine myself failing those I love.
5. In my daydreams, I fear meeting new responsibilities in life.
6. I picture myself not receiving something I longed for.
7. I picture myself as I will be several years from now.
8. My fantasies usually provide me with pleasant thoughts.
9. I feel badly about daydreaming because it might indicate a weakness of character.
10. Daydreaming in an adult is really childish.
11. I find myself imagining the unhappiness I caused my family because of my failure.
12. In my fantasies, a friend discovers that I have lied.
13. A really original idea can sometimes develop from a really fantastic daydream.
14. I daydream of giving a bad impression on an important occasion.
15. My daydreams often cheer me up when I am blue.

16. I often feel tortured by the images of the sins I have committed.
17. I am more likely to think about tomorrow than wonder about yesterday.
18. I daydream that my children or others I love do not become very successful.
19. I daydream about taking advantage of someone less fortunate than I and feeling guilty about it afterward.
20. I daydream about what is about to happen.
21. I often relive a happy or exciting experience in my daydreams.
22. I imagine myself not able to finish a job I am required to do.
23. I often imagine that someone else knows of the things I have done wrong and holds them against me.
24. Because daydreaming often takes me away from my work, I try to avoid it even when I have no specific task to complete.
25. I seldom think about what I will be doing in the future.
26. In my idle thoughts, I fear not being able to meet the demands of my work.
27. In my daydreams I feel guilty for having escaped punishment.
28. The fewer daydreams one has, the more time there is to really "live."
29. A daydream can bring a smile to my face.
30. I daydream about what I would like to see happen in the future.
31. In my daydreams I cannot do what is expected of me and feel worthless.
32. I imagine myself running away from someone who is going to punish me.
33. Daydreams accomplish nothing more than a temporary escape and just avoid things that must be done.
34. I daydream that I will never do anything worthwhile for myself or for others.
35. I feel guilty in my daydreams because of my cheating or lying.
36. Daydreaming never solves any problems.
37. I find myself imagining what I will be doing a year from now.
38. Daydreams are more likely to arouse pleasant than unpleasant emotions within me.
39. In my daydreams, someone is disappointed with my abilities.
40. In my daydreams, I am always afraid of being caught doing something wrong.
41. In my daydreams, I feel guilty because I have done something that is not in accord with my religious beliefs.

42. My daydreams often leave me with a warm happy feeling.
43. I tend to daydream about the events of the coming weeks and months more than of the happenings of the past.
44. I imagine myself borrowing something dear from a friend and damaging it.
45. I find my daydreams are worthwhile and interesting to me.

Part 2

There are 18 items in part 2. These items describe some thoughts you might have during sexual relations with your husband. These items refer to thoughts actually occurring to you during loveplay and during intercourse. Exclude other times during the day.

You are to indicate approximately how often you have these thoughts during sexual relations.

5 stands for "very often" or "almost every time that I have relations."

1 stands for "never" or "I cannot recall ever having this thought during sexual relations."

The middle numbers in the scale stand for intermediate degrees between "very often" and "never."

Place an X over one of the five numbers next to each item number on the answer sheet as you did in part 1.

PROCEED WITH PART 2

1. I think about my children or other members of the family.
2. I blank my mind of all sexual thoughts.
3. Thoughts of love for my husband enter my mind.
4. Plans for future events enter my mind.
5. I think that my husband is unattractive.
6. I think about the sexual pleasure my husband's caresses give me.
7. I think about conversations with people.
8. Thoughts of anger or annoyance enter my mind.
9. I think sexually arousing thoughts about my husband's body.
10. I recall events from during the day.
11. I think that my husband's body or some part of it is repulsive.

12. I am only conscious of sensations of sexual arousal, thoughts do not enter my mind.
13. I remember tasks that I must do.
14. I think that my husband is not doing enough to satisfy me.
15. I think about ways to increase my husband's enjoyment.
16. I am distracted from sex by noises or other things around me.
17. I wish that I were not having intercourse.
18. I think about the pleasure I am experiencing.

Part 3

There are 15 items in part 3. These describe fantasies that you might have during sexual relations. The descriptions are general in an attempt to describe the main emotional theme. Naturally we cannot describe your exact fantasy. For some women these themes form extensive daydreams, for others, they are just passing thoughts or feelings.

Follow the same instructions given for part 2.

PROCEED WITH PART 3

1. I imagine that I am being overpowered or forced to surrender.
2. I daydream that I am being made love to by more than one man at a time.
3. I enjoy pretending that I am doing something wicked or forbidden.
4. I am in a different place like a car, motel, beach, woods, etc.
5. I pretend that I am another irresistably 'sexy female.
6. My thoughts center about feelings of weakness or helplessness.
7. Thoughts of an imaginary romantic lover enter my mind.
8. I pretend that I am a whore or a prostitute.
9. I pretend that I struggle and resist before being aroused to surrender.
10. I imagine that I am forced to expose my body to a seducer.
11. I imagine myself delighting many men.
12. I see myself as a striptease dancer, harem girl, or other performer.
13. I re-live a previous sexual experience.
14. My fantasies center around urination or defecation.
15. I imagine that I am observing myself or others having sex.

Part 4

If you do not have any of the fantasies described in part 3, do not answer the questions in this section. Skip to part 5. If you answered positively to part 3, continue now with part 4.

Part 4 consists of 20 statements about women's fantasies during sexual intercourse. You are to indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with these statements or if they are "mostly true" or "mostly untrue" for you.

5 stands for "strongly agree" or "mostly true."

1 stands for "strongly disagree" or "mostly untrue."

PROCEED WITH PART 4

1. I would not fantasize if my husband were a better lover.
2. I fantasize to put me in the mood for sex when I am not ready.
3. Fantasy is part of my regular sex routine like kissing and petting.
4. My fantasies during sex make me feel detached from my husband.
5. I automatically fantasize during sex.
6. My fantasies replace all other forms of sex.
7. Fantasies decrease my wish to have intercourse.
8. I enjoy fantasy for its own sake.
9. I fantasize to overcome temporary feelings of boredom or anger towards my husband that might interfere with sexual pleasure.
10. I feel guilty about my fantasies.
11. I feel that my fantasies interfere with full sexual response.
12. I suspect that my fantasies help me to overcome a fear of sex.
13. Fantasy is part of the pleasure I get from having sex with my husband.
14. My fantasies during intercourse resemble my childhood or adolescent sex fantasies.
15. I have some favorite fantasies that arouse me during intercourse.
16. The themes of my fantasies reflect movies, books, etc.
17. My fantasies are a substitute for having an affair with another man.
18. My fantasies are so fulfilling in themselves that I do not want any further sexual activity.

19. I think that I have fantasies because I am tired of my husband.
20. My fantasies resemble masturbation fantasies I have had.

Part 5

Part 5 consists of 25 statements that may be true or untrue for you or with which you may agree or disagree.

5 stands for "strongly agree" or "mostly true for me."

1 stands for "strongly disagree" or "mostly untrue for me."

PROCEED WITH PART 5

1. A woman does not need sex to enjoy a happy marriage.
2. If a woman does not achieve orgasm regularly, her marriage cannot be complete.
3. I feel guilty about sex.
4. I sometimes feel happy, sometimes depressed, without any apparent reason.
5. I experience most of my orgasms during intromission (when my husband's penis is inside my vagina).
6. I seldom have orgasms during intromission but experience orgasm from stimulation before or after intromission.
7. I do not like to see my husband's penis.
8. I enjoy having sexual relations with my husband.
9. My orgasms are very intense.
10. Satisfaction during sex can come through tenderness, orgasms are not necessary.
11. A woman should enjoy participating fully with her husband in sexual activity.
12. I have frequent ups and downs in mood, either with or without apparent cause.
13. My mind often wanders when I am trying to concentrate.
14. Sex is over-rated by books, movies, etc..
15. I want to achieve a creative and sensual sex life.
16. I am frequently "lost in thought" even when supposed to be taking part in a conversation.
17. I participate in oral(mouth)-genital sex.
18. Most good women do not seek sex, they submit dutifully to their husbands.
19. I am sometimes bubbling over with energy and sometimes very sluggish.
20. I have been having sexual relations with men other than my husband during my marriage.

21. After sexual relations with my husband, I feel relaxed and contented.
22. I would probably be happier if my husband did not approach me for sex.
23. I am inclined to be moody.
24. My husband is an inadequate lover.
25. I often desire intercourse and encourage my husband to have sex.

Part 6

Answer the following 8 items by marking an X over the most appropriate choice on the answer sheet.

PROCEED WITH PART 6

1. I fit into one of the following age groups:
 1. under 25 2. 25-34 3. 35-44 4. 45-54 5. 55 or over
2. The highest school degree I have obtained is:
 1. elementary 2. high school 3. college 4. masters 5. additional study
3. My religious interest can be described as:
 1. very devout 2. religious 3. middling 4. unconcerned 5. opposed to religion
4. I have been married to my present husband for:
 1. 4 yrs. or less 2. 5-9 yrs. 3. 10-19 yrs. 4. 20-29 yrs. 5. more
5. My religion is: (if your faith is not included here, skip the question)
 1. Protestant 3. Jewish 5. Catholic
6. My sexual experience before marriage was:
 1. I had intercourse with several men 2. I had intercourse with one man not my husband
 3. I had intercourse with my husband 4. I petted but did not have intercourse
 5. I had very limited sex experience
7. Most of my orgasms can best be described as:
 1. I have multiple orgasms(a series of climaxes).
 2. I have one strong climax with vaginal contractions.
 3. I have a build up and release from tension but no contractions.
 4. I have some release but not very strong.
 5. I do not have orgasms
8. I masturbated before marriage:
 1. never 2. a few times 3. infrequently 4. often 5. very often

Part 7

The instructions for this section are different than for the others. There are three possible answers to each question. Place an X over either a, b, or c, depending on which you feel is correct.

Example: woman is to child as cat is to:

- a. kitten b. dog c. boy

The correct answer is a, for kitten. Do not mark the questionnaire. Place an X over the correct answer on the answer sheet. Work quickly.

PROCEED WITH PART 7

1. "Spade " is to "dig" as "knife" is to:

a. sharp b. cut c. point
2. "Tired" is to "work" as "proud" is to:

a. smile b. success c. happy
3. Which of the following items is different in kind from the others:

a. candle b. moon c. electric light
4. "Surprise" is to "strange" as "fear" is to:

a. brave b. anxious c. terrible
5. Which of the following fractions is not in the same class as the others:

a. $\frac{3}{7}$ b. $\frac{3}{9}$ c. $\frac{3}{11}$
6. "Size is to "length" as "dishonest" is to:

a. prison b. sin c. stealing
7. AB is to dc as SR is to:

a. qp b. pq c. tu
8. "Better" is to "worst" as "slower" is to:

a. fast b. best c. quickest
9. Which of the following should come next at the end of this row of letters: xxxooxxxooxxx?

a. oxxx b. oox c. xooo
10. Which of the following words does not properly belong with the others:

a. any b. some c. most

11. "Flame " is to "heat" as "rose" is to:
- a. thorn b. red petals c. scent
12. Which of the following words does not belong with the others?
- a. wide b. zigzag c. straight
13. "Soon" is to "never" as "near" is to:
- a. nowhere b. far c. away

This is the end of the first questionnaire. You may begin the second questionnaire now. Place your answers to the second questionnaire on the last answer sheet.

APPENDIX B

Matrix of Significant Correlations Among
the 94 Variables: Reduced Copy of
the Computer Print-out

Note. -- $R=.16$, $p<.05$; $R=.21$, $p<.01$ (Baggaley, 1964)

CORRELATIONS OF A

***P

POSITION		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	LABEL	EF1	EF2	EF3	EF4	EF5	EF6	EF7
1	EF1	100	33	40	41	21	47	21
2	EF2	33	100	32	48	30	18	38
3	EF3	40	32	100	47	29	23	25
4	EF4	41	48	47	100	43	27	49
5	EF5	21	30	29	43	100	36	39
6	EF6	47	18	23	27	36	100	
7	EF7	21	38	25	49	39		100
8	EF8	25	34	51	38	34	24	33
9	EF9	48	36	24	45	26	52	
10	EF10	38	30	29	25	25	30	
11	EF11	31	50	34	32	36	27	42
12	EF12	27	27	27	36	27	17	22
13	EF13		19			23		22
14	EF14							
15	EF15	28	30	29	31	28		20
16	TOTEF	62	66	61	73	62	53	58
17	POSF							
18	NEGF					16	22	31
19	DISF							20
20	MAUDN		25	22	18	17		24
21	SINFF		18	18	17	24	27	22
22	SING				21	28	27	31
23	SINP	19	22		35	20		31
24	SINA							
25	SINF	17	18	18	22	17		17
26	INT							
27	PIV01							
28	PIV02	26	22	30	38	35	24	33
29	PIV03	38	48	21	42	30	27	31
30	PIV04	30		24			21	34
31	PIV05	34	41	33	44	39	24	40
32	PIV06		19		24		19	21
33	PIV07							
34	PIV08	34	29	26	35	33	20	41
35	PIV09	19	20	20	20			33
36	PIV10	21		17	18		18	
37	PIV11							
38	PIV12	21						
39	PIV13	29	27	25	27	32	34	24
40	PIV14	19	20			20		
41	PIV15	31	37	32	35		25	30
42	PIV16	22	28	18	38	26	23	31
43	PIV17		27	30	24	30	20	47
44	PIV18							
45	PIV19		22		23			36
46	PIV20	22	33		17	19	18	
47	PVI1					-18		
48	PVI2		-18					
49	PVI3							
50	PVI4					-19		

CORRELATIONS OF A

***PAGE

POSITION		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	LABEL	EF1	EF2	EF3	EF4	EF5	EF6	EF7	EF8
51	PV15								
52	PV16		-28						
53	PV17								
54	PV18	17		18					
55	PV01	-20			-21		-22		
56	PV02								18
57	PV03							18	
58	PV04					-18			
59	PV05								
60	PV06							20	
61	PV07							-17	
62	PV08						-17		
63	PV09								
64	PV10								
65	PV11				-20				
66	PV12								
67	PV13	25	19	25	19	22	20		21
68	PV14								
69	PV15								
70	PV16							-20	
71	PV17							18	
72	PV18								
73	PV19								
74	ABASE								
75	ACH								
76	AFF		-25						
77	AGG							19	
78	AUT		30						
79	CHANGE		17						
80	COGSTR		-16						
81	DEFEND			18				17	24
82	DOM								
83	ENDURE								
84	EXHIB		16					23	
85	HARM								
86	IMPUL		19			17		18	
87	NURT		-22						-1
88	ORDER								
89	PLAY	-16							
90	SENT								
91	SOCREC								
92	SUCCOR								
93	UNDER								
94	DESIR		-22						

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
EF7		EF9		EF11		EF13		EF15		POSF		
EF6	EF8		EF10		EF12		EF14		TOTEF		NEGF	
					-20		-38		-20	-23		-19
											-26	23
22			-21			-18				-24		
	18					19						
	18										-17	
			17						-20		16	-38
											-17	27
	20										-20	33
	-17										59	-45
17									17		36	-32
												-19
											-23	28
20		21		20	16				38	32		
			-17									22
							29		25			
	-20										39	-43
	18								17		-38	45
					17						-36	39
											44	-34
				-24		-21		-31		-18		
19		17			26					22		17
				19	19	18						
											23	
17	24				20	17				21		
					17							
23					27					19		
							-17				-17	
18					16		16			16		
	-19			-29				-30		-19	22	
											24	
											19	
												18
					-17							

24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
SINF	PIV01	PIV03	PIV05	PIV07	PIV09							
NA	INT	PIV02	PIV04	PIV06	PIV08	PIV10						
17		26	38	30	34					34	19	21
18		22	48		41			19		29	20	
18		30	21	24	33					26	20	17
22		38	42		44			24		35	20	18
17		35	30		39					33		
		24	27	21	24			19		20		18
17		33	31	34	40			21		41	33	
19		23	26		28					29		
		25	43		31					19		
21		21	29		30					26		
16		25	38		36					33	21	
		17	32		32							16
		18		16	22							
				16								
23		40	35	27	43					26	19	
27		47	56	30	60			18		48	28	21
21		-32		-30				-25	-17		-28	-24
		22	22	30	23			27			31	22
		17		31				16			27	19
		22	21	21	18	27				24	30	
28				18	22					16		
		16	21	17	20					19	22	
6	48		22	26		26				41		
00	39									20		-20
9	100	18				23				35	17	
	18	100										
		100	20		18						31	20
		20	100	46		41				45	42	20
			46	100	22	72	20			37	23	18
		18		22	100	32	21				36	32
	23		41	72	32	100	16			44	26	29
				20	21	16	100				17	31
								100				
0	35		45	37		44				100	45	18
	17		31	42	23	36	26	17		45	100	20
0			20	20	18	32	29	31		18	20	100
			22			39						22
			25				19		17			
			16	57	50		57		25		24	
0			29	19			26	18		47	24	
	23		17	58	51	27	56			30	16	
2	18			39	38		35			51	29	
			25	28	33	20	29			45	34	
			27				16			34	39	25
			43	29	24	34	27	27	16	22	49	26
8			19	25			32					

-19

19

-20

174

CORRELATIONS OF A

***PAGE

POSITION		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	LABEL	DISF	MAUDN	SINFF	SING	SINP	SINA	SINF	IN
51	PVI5						-27		
52	PVI6	-16			-21				
53	PVI7	17							
54	PVI8			23	16				
55	PV01								
56	PV02								
57	PV03		16	22	28		-28		
58	PV04	-31	-25	-19	-17				
59	PV05		29		19				
60	PV06		21						
61	PV07	-22							
62	PV08								
63	PV09								
64	PV10								
65	PV11								
66	PV12				19	21		18	
67	PV13								
68	PV14	17							
69	PV15								
70	PV16	-20							
71	PV17	27							
72	PV18	24	27						
73	PV19							19	
74	ABASE			23	19				
75	ACH	20		-17					
76	AFF		-22						
77	AGG		36	16	29				
78	AUT								
79	CHANGE		25		19				-2
80	COGSTR		-16						
81	DEFEND		29						
82	DOM			-24					
83	ENDURE								
84	EXHIB								
85	HARM								
86	IMPUL	17	32	22	28				
87	NURT								
88	ORDER		-22						
89	PLAY								
90	SENT				16	32	25	21	
91	SOCREC	20	21	25	28	21			
92	SUCCOR	18	17	29	32	24			
93	UNDER					18			1
94	DESIR		-38	-39	-40				1

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
SINF	PIV01	PIV03	PIV05	PIV07	PIV09						
INT	PIV02	PIV04	PIV06	PIV08	PIV10						
	21		-18	-18				-17		16	
			-18								
	23	18	21	18							
	17									-24	
										18	
	-28		-16				-17	-20		-34	-18
		19								-17	
18					20				19		19
		19	17	21	20				21		
			16	22							
	-33		-31							-37	-21
		26	23	26	20	33				17	16
	48	17	19	16	18					26	24
19	-17	-28					-18				
							23				
						18					
	-20								16		-17
									20		
						-19					
		17							20	17	
						18			21		
					16	24			16		
			-25	-19						-25	
										-16	
21									18		
		17									
	17				16				-22	21	
	16	-22								-16	

43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
PIV17	PIV19		PVI1		PVI3		PVI5		PVI7		
PIV18		PIV20		PVI2		PVI4		PVI6		PVI8	
			22								17
27		22	33		-18				-28		18
30											
24		23	17								
30			19	-18			-19				
20			18								
47		36									
33											
19			38								
37			27						-20		
19			24								
				-24		16	-25		-38		
20			25			26			-20		
42		24	32						-23		
-19		-55								-26	
17		43							-19	23	
		31	-17						-16	17	
24		21									
23			21								23
20									-21		16
21			18						-27		
				-19							
25	27	43								21	
28		29	19								
33		24	25								
20		34				19			-18		
29	16	27	32						-18		
		27				-20					
		16									
34		22							-17		
39	29	49								16	
25		26									
		16						17	-16		
	27		24								
23	28	16	29								
			42			22			-17		31
25		25	23						-19		18
21			20	-17							
100	22	50									
22	100	22					16		17	20	
50	22	100									
			100			20		-23			38
				100		-21	77		30		
					100						
			20	-21		100	-26	-22	-32		23
	16			77		-26	100		45		

CORRELATIONS OF A

***P

POSITION		37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	LABEL	PIV11		PIV13		PIV15		PIV17
			PIV12		PIV14		PIV16	PI
51	PV15	17						
52	PV16	-16			-17	-19		
53	PV17							
54	PV18				31	18		
55	PV01		17					
56	PV02							
57	PV03							18
58	PV04							
59	PV05	16		17				
60	PV06		18					
61	PV07							-19
62	PV08							
63	PV09							
64	PV10							
65	PV11							
66	PV12							
67	PV13			16	20	23	19	17
68	PV14							
69	PV15							
70	PV16	-21						-24
71	PV17		18			23		
72	PV18	19						27
73	PV19	-16						
74	ABASE							
75	ACH							
76	AFF							-17
77	AGG			16	19	21	26	
78	AUT					19		
79	CHANGE				16			
80	COGSTR					-21		
81	DEFEND					20	22	
82	DOM							
83	ENDURE							
84	EXHIB							
85	HARM							
86	IMPUL				25	20		
87	NURT				-19			-20
88	ORDER							
89	PLAY		-16					
90	SENT	-17					19	
91	SOCREC							
92	SUCCOR							
93	UNDER							
94	DESIR				-24	-19	-23	

43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
PIV17	PIV19		PVI1		PVI3		PVI5		PVI7		
PIV18		PIV20		PVI2		PVI4		PVI6		PVI8	
			-23			-22		100			
	17			30		-32	45		100	16	-21
	20								16	100	
			38			23			-21		100
	30		-16							16	
										-21	
18		21			18		25		20		-17
							-18	18			
		19									
-19	-26	-47									-35
	-16										-57
	-17										
	21										
	-17										
17			20	-20			-21		-27		
				-23			22				
				18							
									-32		23
-24		-35				-19					-28
		36			-17						
27		40		22			20			30	
		-26		-25			-24			-16	
				20		-19	20				
			-17		21			-18			
-17											
	-16			-20		25	-24		-39		
						16					
			-19					22	21		
						20					
				-19	26		-21		-21		-21
	16			19		-25	-23		-42		
						21	22		34		
			18						-41		
-20		-27	-23			-21					
			-17								
	-17				-16				-26	-21	
				-19			-22				
					21						
					20				16		-19

CORRELATIONS OF A

***PA

POSITION		55	56	57	58	59	60	61
	LABEL	PV01		PV03		PV05		PV07
			PV02		PV04		PV06	PV08
1	EF1	-20						
2	EF2							
3	EF3							
4	EF4	-21						
5	EF5				-18			
6	EF6	-22						
7	EF7			18			20	-17
8	EF8		18					
9	EF9	-21				17		
10	EF10							
11	EF11							
12	EF12	-18	19					
13	EF13							
14	EF14							
15	EF15				-20			
16	TOTEF	-24						
17	POSF			-17	16	-17	-20	59
18	NEGF				-38	27	33	-45
19	DISF				-31			-22
20	MAUDN			16	-25	29	21	
21	SINFF			22	-19			
22	SING			28	-17	19		
23	SINP							
24	SINA			-28				
25	SINF							
26	INT							
27	PIV01			23		17		-28
28	PIV02			18				
29	PIV03	-18	21					
30	PIV04							-16
31	PIV05		18					
32	PIV06							-17
33	PIV07							-20
34	PIV08							
35	PIV09				-24	18		-34
36	PIV10							-18
37	PIV11					16		
38	PIV12	17					18	
39	PIV13					17		
40	PIV14							
41	PIV15							
42	PIV16							
43	PIV17			18				-19
44	PIV18	30						-26
45	PIV19			21			19	-47
46	PIV20	-16						
47	PVI1				18			
48	PVI2							
49	PVI3							
50	PVI4				25	-18		

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
PV07		PV09		PV11		PV13		PV15		PV17	
	PV08		PV10		PV12		PV14		PV16		PV18

						25					
						19					
						25					
				-20		19					
						22					
						20					
-17									-20	18	
						21					
							-17				
						20					
						16					
									29		
	17					38		25		17	
						32					
59	36			-23					39	-38	-36
-45	-32			-19	28		22		-43	45	39
-22							17		-20	27	24
											27
						19					
						21					
						18					
-28									-33		48
						19				26	17
	19					17		16		23	19
-16						21		22	-31	26	16
					20	20				20	18
-17										33	
-20											
					19	21					
-34	-17								-37	17	26
-18					19				-21	16	24
									-21		19
										18	
						16					
						20					
						23				23	
						19					
-19						17			-24		27
-26	-16			-17	21	-17					
-47									-35	36	40
						20					
					-20	-23	18				22
										-17	
									-19		
						-21	22				20

178

CORRELATIONS OF A

***PA

POSITION		55	56	57	58	59	60	61	
	LABEL	PV01		PV03		PV05		PV07	
			PV02		PV04		PV06		PV08
51	PVI5					18			
52	PVI6				20				
53	PVI7	16	-21		-17			-35	
54	PVI8								
55	PV01	100	-19					-29	
56	PV02	-19	100						
57	PV03			100		17			
58	PV04				100	-63		18	
59	PV05			17	-63	100		-22	
60	PV06						100	-27	
61	PV07	-29			18	-22	-27	100	
62	PV08	-25	26		25	-20		41	10
63	PV09	18	-39		-17				-3
64	PV10	-20						17	
65	PV11	41	-18					-23	-2
66	PV12	-22	21						
67	PV13	-20			-27		-18	17	
68	PV14	20					24		
69	PV15								
70	PV16				28	-22		53	4
71	PV17	18			-18		26	-38	
72	PV18				-26	23		-35	-2
73	PV19			-20		-16	-21	42	2
74	ABASE								
75	ACH								
76	AFF								
77	AGG	-16	20						
78	AUT								1
79	CHANGE								
80	COGSTR								
81	DEFEND		19						
82	DOM			-18					
83	ENDURE	21							
84	EXHIB								
85	HARM								
86	IMPUL	-17							
87	NURT	22							
88	ORDER								
89	PLAY								1
90	SENT								
91	SOCREC					18			
92	SUCCOR								
93	UNDER								
94	DESIR			-17		-21			

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
PV07		PV09		PV11		PV13		PV15		PV17	
	PV08		PV10		PV12		PV14		PV16		PV18
	-19					-27		-32			
-35	-57								-28		30
								23			
-29	-25	18	-20	41	-22	-20	20			18	
	26	-39		-18	21						
18	25	-17				-27			28	-18	-26
-22	-20								-22		23
-27						-18	24			26	
100	41		17	-23		17			53	-38	-35
41	100	-30		-28					43		-21
	-30	100		27							
17			100		28					-23	
-23	-28	27		100	-19		17		-19	18	17
			28	-19	100	26	-18			-18	
17					26	100					
				17	-18		100			22	
								100	-20	31	
53	43			-19				-20	100	-22	-52
-38			-23	18	-18		22	31	-22	100	24
-35	-21			17					-52	24	100
42	24		19	-18	29	19				-35	-22
						-17					
		18									
						-17					-26
		-17				17					
	19										
					19						
			-17			-17					
					18	19					
								-16			
		-18		-20	25						
					-23						
					25	23					
		33									-23
					-17				22		
17				-18	25						-24
		24									

CCORRELATIONS OF A

***PA

POSITION		73	74	75	76	77	78	79
	LABEL	PV19		ACH		AGG	CHANGE	
			ABASE		AFF		AUT	COGS
1	EF1							
2	EF2				-25		30	17
3	EF3							
4	EF4							
5	EF5							
6	EF6							
7	EF7					19		
8	EF8							
9	EF9					17		
10	EF10				-24		19	
11	EF11	17				26	19	
12	EF12				-21		18	
13	EF13							
14	EF14				-31			
15	EF15							
16	TOTEF				-18	22		
17	POSF	44						23
18	NEGF	-34				17		
19	DISF			20				
20	MAUDN				-22	36		25
21	SINFF		23	-17		16		
22	SING		19			29		19
23	SINP							
24	SINA							
25	SINF	19						
26	INT							-20
27	PIV01	-17						
28	PIV02	-28						
29	PIV03							
30	PIV04							
31	PIV05					18		
32	PIV06	-18	23					
33	PIV07							
34	PIV08						16	20
35	PIV09							
36	PIV10						-17	
37	PIV11	-16						
38	PIV12							
39	PIV13					16		
40	PIV14					19		16
41	PIV15					21	19	
42	PIV16					26		
43	PIV17				-17			
44	PIV18					-16		
45	PIV19	-26						
46	PIV20			-17				
47	PVI1	-25	20			-20		
48	PVI2			21				
49	PVI3		-19			25	16	
50	PVI4	-24	20			-24		

79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
CHANGE	DEFEND	ENDURE	HARM	NURT	PLAY	COGSTR	DOM	EXHIB	IMPUL	ORDER	SENT
											-16
17	-16				16				19	-22	
		18							17		
		17			23				18		
		24								-19	
										-29	
		20	17		27				16		
		17									
								-17	16		
										-30	
		21			19				16	-19	
23									-17	22	24 19
									17		
25	-16	29							32	-22	
			-24						22		
19									28		16
											32
											25
											21
-20											
		17									
									16	-25	
	-19				18				24	-19	
20		20			21				16		18
		17								-25	-16
											-17
											-16
16									25	-19	
	-21	20							20		19
		22									
										-20	
								16			-17
										-27	
	-19								18	-23	-17
			-19					19			-19
			26								-16
		20							-25	21	-21
			-21		-23				22		-22

180

POSITION		73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
	LABEL	PV19		ACH		AGG	CHANGE		DEFB
			ABASE		AFF		AUT	COGSTR	
51	PVI5			-18					22
52	PVI6					-39			21
53	PVI7	-16							
54	PVI8								
55	PV01					-16			
56	PV02					20			
57	PV03	-20							
58	PV04								
59	PV05	-16							
60	PV06	-21							
61	PV07	42							
62	PV08	24					19		
63	PV09			18		-17			
64	PV10	19							-17
65	PV11	-18							
66	PV12	29						19	
67	PV13	19	-17		-17	17			-17
68	PV14								
69	PV15								
70	PV16								
71	PV17	-35							
72	PV18	-22			-26				
73	PV19	100		17			16	24	
74	ABASE		100			-24	-16		
75	ACH	17		100			21		20
76	AFF				100		-35		
77	AGG		-24			100		22	-16
78	AUT	16	-16	21	-35		100	39	-27
79	CHANGE	24				22	39	100	-45
80	COGSTR			20		-16	-27	-45	100
81	DEFEND		-43			59			
82	DOM		-40	29		47	25		
83	ENDURE			70			26		22
84	EXHIB		-18		20	52			-22
85	HARM	-21				-26	-26	-36	34
86	IMPUL			-27		45		40	-62
87	NURT		36		46	-20	-28		20
88	ORDER			25				-27	61
89	PLAY			-17	47	26		17	-23
90	SENT				17			26	
91	SOCREC				25	22	-45	-18	25
92	SUCCOR		19	-32	28		-59	-18	
93	UNDER	16	-24	28				18	
94	DESIR		-18	25	31	-38		-30	24

CORRELATIONS OF A

***PA

POSITION		91	92	93	94
	LABEL	SOCREC		UNDER	
			SUCCOR		DESIR
1	EF1				
2	EF2				-22
3	EF3				
4	EF4				
5	EF5				
6	EF6				
7	EF7				
8	EF8				
9	EF9				
10	EF10				
11	EF11				-17
12	EF12				
13	EF13				
14	EF14				
15	EF15				
16	TOTEF				
17	POSF				
18	NEGF		18		
19	DISF	20	18		
20	MAUDN	21	17		-38
21	SINFF	25	29		-39
22	SING	28	32		-40
23	SINP	21	24	18	
24	SINA				
25	SINF				
26	INT			17	16
27	PIV01		17		-22
28	PIV02				
29	PIV03				
30	PIV04			16	
31	PIV05				
32	PIV06				
33	PIV07			-22	
34	PIV08				
35	PIV09			21	-16
36	PIV10				
37	PIV11				
38	PIV12				
39	PIV13				
40	PIV14				-24
41	PIV15				-19
42	PIV16				-23
43	PIV17				
44	PIV18				
45	PIV19				
46	PIV20				
47	PV11				
48	PV12			21	20
49	PV13				
50	PV14				

POSITION		91	92	93	94
	LABEL	SOCREC		UNDER	
			SUCCOR		DESIR
51	PVI5				
52	PVI6				16
53	PVI7				
54	PVI8				-19
55	PV01				
56	PV02				
57	PV03				-17
58	PV04				
59	PV05	18			-21
60	PV06				
61	PV07				
62	PV08				
63	PV09				
64	PV10			17	
65	PV11				
66	PV12				
67	PV13				
68	PV14				
69	PV15				
70	PV16				
71	PV17				
72	PV18				
73	PV19			16	
74	ABASE		19	-24	-18
75	ACH		-32	28	25
76	AFF	25	28		31
77	AGG	22			-38
78	AUT	-45	-59		
79	CHANGE	-18	-18	18	-30
80	COGSTR	25			24
81	DEFEND	23			-26
82	DOM		-25	18	16
83	ENDURE	-18	-32	28	27
84	EXHIB	29			
85	HARM				
86	IMPUL		26		-45
87	NURT		18		23
88	ORDER				24
89	PLAY		21		
90	SENT			34	18
91	SOCREC	100	46	-20	
92	SUCCOR	46	100	-16	-17
93	UNDER	-20	-16	100	21
94	DESIR		-17	21	100

APPENDIX C

Standardized Scores on the Three Factors for Individual Subjects (N=141)

Note. --High scores on Factors I and III were computed in the negative direction; high scores on Factor II in positive direction.

a. Mean = 50.0

FACTOR COEFFICIENTS OF X AND OAC

POSITION		1	2	3
	LABEL	OAC.1	OAC.2	OAC.3
1	L1	50.519	49.028	49.795
2	L2	49.194	50.884	51.374
3	L3	50.324	48.645	49.235
4	L4	45.987	49.089	52.650
5	L5	47.312	48.460	48.105
6	L6	49.084	49.171	47.905
7	L7	50.911	50.817	49.476
8	L8	51.205	49.730	50.091
9	L9	51.178	49.836	49.804
10	L10	50.845	51.121	48.316
11	L11	50.954	50.187	49.882
12	L12	48.458	48.016	48.554
13	L13	49.298	49.093	51.530
14	L14	50.944	49.645	48.305
15	L15	50.776	49.736	50.508
16	L16	50.542	49.849	50.592
17	L17	50.751	51.165	49.582
18	L18	50.322	49.417	49.943
19	L19	51.067	50.370	49.126
20	L20	48.672	50.417	50.141
21	L21	49.362	50.519	51.078
22	L22	50.472	48.615	49.999
23	L23	51.107	52.241	48.964
24	L24	50.846	49.063	48.760
25	L25	50.803	50.404	50.236
26	L26	50.590	48.014	49.416
27	L27	50.666	50.294	49.731
28	L28	50.133	49.596	50.955
29	L29	50.896	49.999	50.406
30	L30	49.852	48.465	48.003
31	L31	48.230	50.073	50.838
32	L32	49.855	53.724	52.468
33	L33	50.044	48.869	49.294
34	L34	50.366	51.007	50.057
35	L35	50.931	48.883	50.361
36	L36	51.146	49.499	49.321
37	L37	51.151	49.447	49.622
38	L38	50.575	49.738	49.971
39	L39	48.681	51.346	49.428
40	L40	49.171	50.933	45.859
41	L41	48.308	52.097	51.286
42	L42	47.861	51.421	48.948
43	L43	51.289	49.377	49.314
44	L44	49.803	48.787	48.042
45	L45	49.344	50.003	51.732
46	L46	50.955	51.265	48.675
47	L47	50.937	48.521	49.744
48	L48	48.056	49.891	50.222
49	L49	50.072	51.527	51.350
50	L50	48.864	51.256	51.376

FACTOR COEFFICIENTS OF X AND OAC

POSITION		1	2	3
	LABEL	OAC.1	OAC.2	OAC.3
51	L51	50.730	49.593	48.993
52	L52	49.520	51.097	51.084
53	L53	50.248	51.787	49.628
54	L54	51.216	50.286	49.600
55	L55	49.570	49.885	48.906
56	L56	50.686	50.685	50.723
57	L57	50.730	50.526	50.259
58	L58	49.233	49.025	49.053
59	L59	47.141	48.458	49.908
60	L60	49.089	49.676	50.219
61	L61	50.923	50.500	50.522
62	L62	50.596	48.416	50.372
63	L63	50.796	51.708	48.403
64	L64	49.701	50.905	50.353
65	L65	51.095	49.553	50.116
66	L66	50.401	48.135	48.115
67	L67	49.287	49.396	51.420
68	L68	50.509	50.174	51.249
69	L69	50.821	48.441	50.236
70	L70	49.881	49.773	49.762
71	L71	50.806	50.876	50.721
72	L72	51.042	48.765	49.919
73	L73	50.490	49.321	50.993
74	L74	50.552	49.291	50.382
75	L75	49.880	49.944	50.994
76	L76	47.662	48.465	53.448
77	L77	48.282	51.134	50.225
78	L78	49.530	49.556	51.893
79	L79	50.307	50.083	50.821
80	L80	50.262	49.573	48.972
81	L81	50.654	50.306	50.302
82	L82	50.530	50.590	49.793
83	L83	51.271	48.803	49.350
84	L84	51.179	49.491	49.190
85	L85	50.258	52.521	49.743
86	L86	47.809	53.241	50.710
87	L87	50.782	52.660	51.552
88	L88	49.537	50.949	48.352
89	L89	51.248	48.760	49.475
90	L90	49.402	49.794	48.073
91	L91	51.243	50.180	49.888
92	L92	50.382	49.168	49.047
93	L93	50.840	48.786	50.205
94	L94	50.084	52.974	52.154
95	L95	49.419	49.198	52.973
96	L96	51.252	48.905	49.363
97	L97	49.825	50.505	49.897
98	L98	48.885	50.010	52.227
99	L99	50.725	51.049	50.422
100	L100	48.089	52.105	48.657

FACTOR COEFFICIENTS OF X AND OAC

POSITION		1	2	3
	LABEL	OAC.1	OAC.2	OAC.3
101	L101	50.598	49.054	50.218
102	L102	50.298	50.343	48.239
103	L103	49.967	48.671	50.593
104	L104	50.176	50.193	49.991
105	L105	50.528	50.749	51.478
106	L106	49.475	50.004	49.687
107	L107	51.064	49.002	50.290
108	L108	48.957	50.968	51.788
109	L109	51.236	48.739	49.537
110	L110	46.537	50.010	53.205
111	L111	50.043	49.901	50.727
112	L112	51.146	51.097	50.373
113	L113	49.203	50.384	46.718
114	L114	47.315	52.416	47.082
115	L115	50.048	49.755	51.266
116	L116	49.475	49.991	49.028
117	L117	51.282	50.489	49.280
118	L118	49.186	49.924	53.114
119	L119	51.143	48.499	49.857
120	L120	50.989	49.200	50.177
121	L121	50.758	53.267	51.335
122	L122	48.046	48.498	52.535
123	L123	50.879	49.967	48.274
124	L124	49.628	50.440	48.392
125	L125	50.141	49.417	50.767
126	L126	47.642	50.620	49.036
127	L127	50.260	50.457	50.642
128	L128	49.739	49.936	48.105
129	L129	49.728	48.481	49.825
130	L130	50.475	50.380	48.588
131	L131	50.180	49.628	49.801
132	L132	49.341	47.979	48.841
133	L133	50.433	50.705	49.596
134	L134	50.158	49.405	51.024
135	L135	49.925	50.102	50.028
136	L136	50.094	49.744	50.097
137	L137	49.186	49.873	47.898
138	L138	51.056	48.595	50.261
139	L139	49.654	48.445	51.133
140	L140	49.782	49.543	52.106
141	L141	51.102	50.541	50.023