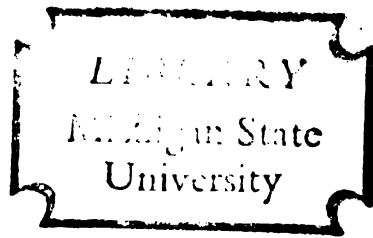


THE POTENTIATION OF HOSTILITY - GUILT
IN THE INHIBITION OF EXTERNALLY FOCUSED
RESPONSE TO AN INSTANCE OF INDECENT EXPOSURE

Thesis for the Degree of M. S.
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
CLAUDE TOURNAY

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ABSTRACT

THE POTENTIATION OF HOSTILITY-GUILT IN THE INHIBITION OF EXTERNALLY FOCUSED RESPONSE TO AN INSTANCE OF INDECENT EXPOSURE

By

Claude Tournay

The relationship between divulgence of a personal experience as the victim of an incidence of maladaptive sexual behavior and guilt was investigated in 69 females of two state universities. The tendency to report to others such minor sexual offense as exhibitionism was estimated by using a three alternative seven point scale. Guilt was assessed by the Mosher Forced-Choice Guilt Inventory (MFCGI) scale which uses referents from Freud's theoretical conception of guilt. A lower inclination for third party involvement, generated by inhibition formation, was significantly related to the hostile guilt incidence score indicated by the MFCGI.

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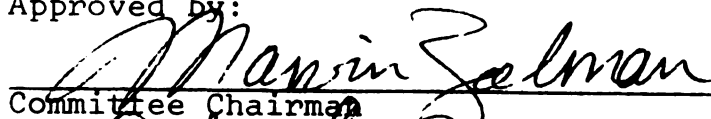
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MASTER OF SCIENCE

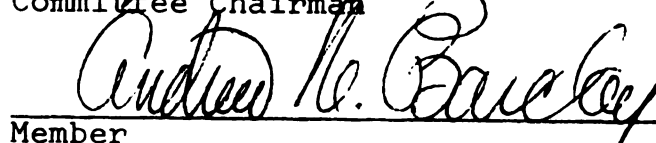
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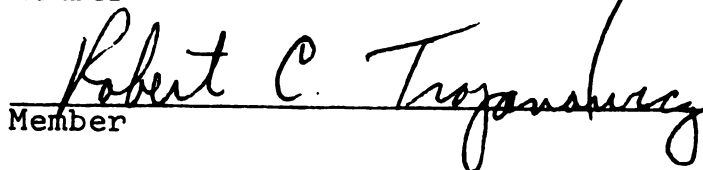
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INTRODUCTION

According to Amir (1967), there is little chance to estimate with accuracy the number of victims of exhibitionism simply because many of them choose not to report the offense to the police.

Gebhard et al. (1965), found that adults are in general more likely to report directly to the police than are minors, and minors report the offense directly more often than do children. Overall, they observed that in exhibition, about half of the cases were turned in to the police by the offended female.

Landis (1956), investigating the childhood experiences of 1,800 college students with sexual deviates, discovered that almost one in two of the victims had told their parents. He also noticed that a child is more willing to tell her parents about the stranger who exposes himself to her than about other sexual offenses or indecent liberties, which are usually committed by individuals known to the child:

Friends predominate in heterosexual offenses vs. minors or adults, and also are fairly evident in homosexual offenses involving children or minors (Gebhard et al., 1965, p. 775).

Landis explains this difference by the fact that the girl is usually a little older when she encounters an exhibitionist, and, he being someone she most of the times has never seen before (well over 90 percent of the cases: Gebhard et al., 1965, p. 774), she feels that there could be no implication of possible cooperation on her part in the incongruous behavior she witnesses.

As may be expected, various factors operate on a victim in deciding whether to report or conceal a sexual offense. This study will examine a theoretical conception of the inhibitive tendency generated by guilt not to report to others an incidence of violation of social code of conduct of a sexual nature.

The purpose of the present investigation is to assess the relationship between the level of guilt experienced by the victim of an instance of psychosexual offense, namely exhibitionism, and a nonreportive attitude subsequent to the incident. It is hypothesized that we will find a significant correlation between the victim's level of guilt and a nonreportive behavior due to unconscious material that engenders acute tension in the victim. Mosher (1966) suggests that guilty Ss should condition more readily to "superego" or guilt-related content than should less guilty Ss. Furthermore, Nunberg (1955) advises us that a tense person reacts to danger differently from a normal individual:

The tense person develops a latent readiness for explosion which through an additional influx of fear from the perception of danger, causes him to become paralyzed (p. 195).

It is assumed here that an individual, whose preconscious inclination toward guilt with respect to his unresolved instinctual impulses prevents him from normal social trust, is basically a tense creature.

Therefore, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that the situation referred to in the present discussion would sharply increase his tension level, possibly to the point of anxiety hysteria seen by Fenichel as the "simplest kind of psychoneurosis."

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Galton (1884) stated one of the most notable differences between people lay in emotional temperament. He indicated that "a sudden excitement, call, touch, gesture, or incident of any kind always evokes, in different persons, a response that varies in intensity, celerity, and quality" (Goodstein & Lanyon, 1971, p. 7). Nunberg's view (1955) on the reactive comportment of an individual has a similar aspect:

The reaction of anyone to an outer stimulus is simple and clear: either it is accepted and assimilated in one way or another, or it is rejected through defense or flight (p. 55).

Indeed, the determining factors making one adopt one attitude over another in response to an external cause are likely to be found in the realm of psychic and moral disposition. In point of fact, it has been argued in some interpretations of moral development that different reactions and attitudes are to be expected from adolescents on the basis of their level of moral consciousness (Piaget, 1948; Kohlberg, 1958; Durkin, 1959).

Aronfreed (1968) has dealt in detail with the development of the child's conscience and the manner in which this development affects the child's conduct. His

general feeling is that "conscience involves those areas of conduct where social experience has attached substantial affective value to the child's cognitive representation and evaluation of his behavior" (p. 6). He adds, however, that, as far as analyzing the various psychogenic dynamisms of an adolescent's responsive attitude, it is the unconscious layer of that individual's psychological make-up that we ought to examine rather than his level of moral consciousness.

This position is certainly in line with Kardiner's (1939) who advises us to look for the presence of neurotic guilt in case of instinctual reactions.

Nunberg (1955), detects in the feeling of guilt the introduction of a powerful moral factor, which he describes as "a state of mind which results from real or intended inhibitions imposed by the superego on the ego" (p. 159). Gerhart and Singer (1953) describe this moral factor in a more dramatic way, referring to it as "the painful internal tension generated whenever the emotionally highly charged barrier erected by the superego is being touched or transgressed." Stein (1968) reminds us that Freud made it clear that neurotics were kept anxious, guilty, and restricted by "compulsions and depressions because of their fearful overresponses to their sexual and aggressive impulses which were defensively avoided rather than consciously related to" (p. 142).

Horney (1930) has indicated that we may also expect in this situation a reaction formation of excessive inhibition aiming at masking the repressed drive for expression, due to anxiety from a guilty neurotic superego whenever confronted with an outer stimulus likely to cathect one's pregenital needs. As a result, we have the executive activity of the affected person completely suppressed, and the establishment of the psychic constellation known as inhibition (p. 111). Thus, we see that through his anxiety, which is an anticipation of danger, an individual protects himself against incongruous gratification of his dormant erotic and destructive instinctual tendencies whose presence is due to a neurotic superego that has kept him fixed to his infantile conditioning. For Nunberg, this infantile social anxiety forms the core of what later becomes the "fully developed sense of guilt." But he adds that, in nonpathological cases, the individual will have suppressed his oral, anal, and aggressive impulses:

The normally adapted child complies with social standards (p. 159).

Fenichel (1945) mentions that the clinical basis of the new Freudian theory is the existence of aggression:

Aggressive tendencies of all kinds constitute a considerable proportion of all human drives. In part, they manifest a reactive character, which means that they are the response to frustrations and have as their goal the overcoming of frustrations (p. 58).

Kardiner (1939) agrees with that, saying that "all forms of contact with an object can be considered aggressive, and all human relationships contain an element of aggression" (p. 57), adding, however, that an individual always has some technique for its expression whether controlled and checked by social pressure or neurosis. Regarding this point, Kardiner reminds us that "the social force which in the family is exercised as parental authority, particularly that of the father, becomes, through internalization of parental prohibitions and precepts, a faculty with attributes of morality and power in the form of the superego" (p. 65).

For Freud (1927, 1930, 1933) it is also the process of identification with the parents that leads to the acquisition by the child of standards of moral behavior, and it is the violation of these internalized rules of moral and social conduct that lead to guilt at a later stage of moral development.

Ruma and Mosher (1967) corroborate this assertion by bringing new substantiation to the belief that, "while the young child avoids transgressing moral standards due to fear of external punishment from the parents, the older child will avoid transgressing moral standards to prevent the painful emotional experience of the guilt feeling proper."

Kardiner explains that "the controlling external force is transformed so as to operate from within, thus becoming a fear of a psychic faculty which the individual has erected within himself. Hence, in place of a fear of external authority, there is an inner anxiety" (p. 65).

Nunberg suggests that "the feeling of guilt, in the strict sense of the term, develops out of conflict not with the external world, but rather with the internal world" (p. 159). While social anxiety brings about the child's first adaptation to society, guilt, on the other hand, provides the necessary energy against the release of instinctual impulses.

This faculty of self-observation which, according to Kardiner, includes ideals originating in reaction formations against forbidden instinctual tendencies, results in "the fear of consequences of certain assertive tendencies" (p. 63), which are therefore quickly inhibited or expressed in such a way that "the original aggression is turned on the subject himself" (p. 64).

At this point, we think appropriate to stress the strong relation of the sense of shame to external conditions. In effect, Kardiner makes it clear that this particularity can be easily proved in individuals who presumably have no sense of guilt about certain activities until they are obliged to talk about them to someone else:

Under the conditions of secrecy, guilt or discrepancy between ego and super-ego is tolerated without much

conflict. As soon as the outer world is included, the guilt breaks out afresh (p. 74).

We wish to point out that, for Freud shame rather than guilt was related to sexuality in general, and especially so to the one aspect of sexuality that interests the present research. Gerhart and Singer (1953) underline the fact that Freud saw in sexual exhibitionism "a clinical situation in which the subsequent feelings of guilt really concealed a shame problem."

We surmise that this pathological phenomenon can likewise be observed in the victim of such an offense, as a verification of Anna Freud's concept of "identification with the aggressor." Sarnoff (1951) reminds us that before the child reaches the verbal level, he tends to use identificatory thinking exclusively: he will internalize whatever attitudes his parents have toward him, both positive and negative. "If the self-attitudes thus acquired are essentially negative," adds Sarnoff, "the child's feelings of internal weakness motivate him to incorporate the characteristics of others whom he perceives to be powerful and threatening." This inclusion occurs unconsciously and serves to diminish the anxiety aroused in the self as it encounters ego threatening situations.

Balint (1945) suggests that "the capacity to resist the use of identification as a means of dealing with threatening external objects develops out of the kind of interpersonal relationships the child has experienced."

And, finally, Nunberg observes that "whether an identification is total or partial, it always fulfills an aim, and often expresses something in common with the person with whom one is identifying."

Hence, we ought to consider that if inhibition and anxiety hysteria are used as defense mechanisms against exposure to exhibitionistic compulsion, perhaps the feeling of guilt, experienced at the preconscious level which consequently protects the victim's ego, is in effect a reaction to some instinctual demand suddenly awakened by the sexual confrontation. Perhaps also, it is the nature of the reaction which accounts for the subsequent sense of shame, and the victim's reluctance to tell anyone about the event, this attitude resulting from the ensuing feeling of degradation. Let us remember that the severity of a neurotic superego gives one a low frustration threshold.

Nunberg feels that the sense of guilt not only interferes with objectionable instinct gratification and increases instinct tension, but it may also procure masochistic gratification (p. 171). For Helene Deutsch (1925), who was the first to introduce the concept of feminine masochism, "every masochistic function contains a component of moral masochism that serves to gratify guilt feelings" (p. 263). Similarly, Nunberg sees in moral masochism the influence of the superego, as sadism or a pregenital sexual need is deflected from the object onto the ego, and

discharged there. As a result, "an active instinctual drive--the sadistic attitude of the id toward the external world--is changed into a passive one--the passive attitude of the ego" (Nunberg, 1955, p. 170).

This displacement of the psychic stress from the object onto the ego that characterizes our nonreportive subjects is simply the mechanism of the common psychological phenomenon known since Jung (1921) as introverted feeling which is "aroused by internal or subjective conditions, especially primordial images arising out of archetypes" (Hall et al., 1973, p. 100).

In order to illustrate what we mean, we would predict that, in the case of the victim of an indecent exposure, the person who has a high hostility guilt incidence, when compelled into such a psychologically threatening situation, will identify with the perceived threat--her own instinctual impulse cathected by this startling sexual offense--and absorb it into her ego rather than expressing any resentment toward the actual threat. Her superego is then able to discharge its aggressive feeling against the representative of the object within the ego. The ego, however, which identifies with the sexual situation, enjoys this aggression masochistically. And, we end up having, in agreement with Nunberg's view, "a libidinal masochistic relationship between the ego and the superego" (Nunberg, 1955, p. 170).

A libidinal striving is added to the feeling of guilt toward hostile thoughts, and her morality is debased to the level of masochism. Thus, we recognize the situation of a nonreportive person who has just been the victim of an instance of sexual perversion. Freud (1924, 1937) has at various times called attention to the difficulty in psychoanalysis of conquering a severe unconscious sense of guilt. Fenichel (1945) reminds us that "children exhibit numerous types of instinctual behavior which in content are identical with the drives which in perverse individuals replace normal sexuality" (p. 56). Hence, a fixation at any pregenital stage of development will very likely have some dramatic influence upon adult psychosexual personality traits.

Fenichel also advances that "there are various frequent specific inhibitions of aggressiveness due to anxieties and guilt feelings in persons whose aggressive or sadistic tendencies have been repressed" (p. 178). These individuals, as a rule, avoid all arguments, all manifestations of hostile nature. This attitude soon becomes an unvarying entity, exerting a continuous influence upon functioning, which has been called by Allport (1961) "the personal disposition" of an individual and described as a generalized neuropsychic structure of overpowering force.

Thus, concludes Nunberg, the component instincts may establish the path for the genital function or inhibit it to a certain degree. While the normal superego of an individual undergoes changes in accordance with the external reality, reflects Kardiner (1939), the neurotic superego will tend to be tainted with its infantile conditioning.

Nunberg feels that in some cases sexual relationships can be approached only with the help of fantasies belonging to the pregenital stages:

If they are conscious, they border on perversion; if they are unconscious, they form an integral part of the neurosis. While in the perversion, the instinctual impulse is conscious and active, in hysteria, for instance, it is unconscious and repressed (p. 268).

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

MacDonald (1973) expresses the view that the diversity of reactions to exhibitionism is related to the presence of threats of violence, the age of the victim, her cultural background, personality, and prior sexual experiences. He notes that reactions range from lack of concern or deceptive apparent lack of concern through mild irritation, fear, anger, disgust, to marked emotional disturbances. Be that as it may, our particular investigation will cover only the relationship between the tendency to report such a manifestation of social and psychosexual deviance to others and the level of hostility-guilt of the victim, as measured by the Mosher Forced-Choice Guilt Inventory (MFCGI). Mosher (1968) explains that measuring guilt, conceptualized as a disposition, becomes relevant in situations where opportunity to violate moral standards is present. Females who score higher on these guilt measures are expected to inhibit the expression of aggressive or sexual behaviors when faced with temptation. Hence, we anticipate that the higher on the Hostility-Guilt scale of the MFCGI the subject scores, the more likely she is to experience stress as a result of

her low frustration threshold. It is expected that we will observe at that point the undergoing by the High Hostility Guilt Girl (HHGG) of an acute form of anxiety hysteria, from which, as it is seen in most cases of neurosis, she can only escape through the use of autoplasmic measures, such as symptom formation.

Regarding this point, Nunberg (1955) reminds us that the purpose of symptom formation is to remove the anxiety or to escape from the situation of danger:

The symptom offers two advantages:

- (1) through it the ego evades the instinct demands;
- (2) the ego gains the capacity of removing the anxiety (p. 301).

In this particular situation, the HHGG will supposedly try to escape from the inner state of tension that she experiences as a consequence of the hostile sexual exposure, first, by fleeing away from the actual threat, and secondly, by inhibiting all hostile impulses generated by the incident. In doing so, she protects herself through her symptom formation against her perceived threat, i.e., the hypercathexis of her component instincts.

Hence, because of this mechanism of defense against affect through symptom formation, it is expected that a never-married coed female with a high incidence of hostility guilt will not report the incident to others if exposed to hostile sexual deviance. Conversely, a never-married coed female scoring low on the Hostility-Guilt

scale of the MFCGI, who therefore is not expected to experience the affect of guilt, will not manifest any evidence of psychoneurotic reaction. She is therefore expected to be more likely to report to others an incidence of hostile sexual nature if confronted with such.

Nunberg makes the point that "a hysterical symptom is among other things a memory symbol of a real affective experience" (p. 267). A comprehensive knowledge of the individual appears indispensable. "Indeed, proposes Kardiner, the distinctions between individual character formations depend on the different habitual attitudes, perceptions, and action formulas to the same external stimuli which each individual creates for himself" (p. 86).

Bloch and Prince (1967) argue that "human behavior may be perceived only in relation to an activating situation to which the person responds selectively. Why the individual responds as he does to certain situations and the key elements of and not to others, depends upon the linkages he has established with the past, or specifically incidents within similar situations" (p. 139).

We realize that in view of those important considerations we should have investigated the history of each HHGG thoroughly, hoping to find at some stage of her development the unconscious material responsible for their deviate reaction. This we could not do because of the anonymity of the major portion of our subject sample.

However, a fair number of the coeds personally approached, who had had the experience of being subjected to indecent exposure, agreed to narrate to us what had happened on those occasions. The recountal was tape-recorded and practically uninterrupted. In Appendix 2, the interviews are given on a strictly informative basis and were no part of the data used in the present study.

Statistical Hypothesis

On this basis, the following hypothesis is the target of our inquiry:

Female Ss who score high on the MFCGI hostile guilt subscale are less likely to show interest for third party involvement in case of incidence of unmasked sexual exhibitionism than are female Ss whose hostile guilt scores are low.

H_0 : the observed difference in guilt incidence in the female's tendency to report the indecent exposure incident to a third party occurred by chance, given the distribution in the population of HHG individuals and LHG individuals are the same.

$$p < .05$$

H_1 : the population of HHG individuals and LHG individuals differ in the distribution of propensity to report indecent exposure occurrences to a third party.

$H_0: P_1 = P_2$

against

$H_1: P_1 \neq P_2$

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

One hundred and ten never-married females were chosen without random sampling design on the campuses of Michigan and Washington State universities, and were given an envelope containing one copy of the MFCGI and one copy of a questionnaire designed to measure their personal disposition to divulge an incident involving sexual exhibitionism.

They were asked to answer both tests and to return the answer sheets by mail, using the self-addressed envelope provided. Out of the 110 coeds, a total of 69 returned the answer sheets completed. Forty-three answers came from Michigan State, and 26 answers were returned from Washington State. Ages varied from 18 to 25, with a mode of 19, and a mean of 20. All participants were chosen by chance, in the following manner:

- 24 were personally approached and asked whether they had the time to spare, either as they were walking on campus or sitting on buses serving the campus of MSU;

- 18 returned the answer sheets by mail after they had been deposited in their mailbox out of 25 names chosen at random;
- finally, 25 out of 50 returned the answer sheets that had been left in a pile in one of the WSU dormitories.

Measure of Guilt

The participants completed the 78-item Mosher forced-choice guilt inventory. The 78 items are to be scored at four points along a guilt dimension: very guilty (2), guilty (1), nonguilty (-1), very nonguilty (-2). Three subcategories of guilt (sex guilt, hostile guilt, and morality-conscience guilt) are distinguished. Using the scoring weights mentioned above, theoretically the 39 sex guilt items scores could range from 64 to -61; the 22 hostile guilt items could range from 33 to -33; and the 17 morality-conscience items could range from 27 to -24. Split-half reliability coefficients for each of the three scales are in the .90s. Mosher (1966a) has provided evidence of the convergent and discriminant validity of the guilt scales in a multitrait-multimethod matrix analysis. A series of construct validation studies (Galbraith, 1964; Lamb, 1963; Mosher, 1961, 1965, 1966; Mosher & Mosher, 1967; Ruma & Mosher, 1967) has been offered to support the Mosher scales as measures of guilt. The MFCGI assumes to measure the individual's generalized expectancy

for self-mediated punishment for violating or anticipating the violation of internalized standards of proper behavior (Ruma & Mosher, 1967).

In the present research, only the scores of the 22 hostile guilt items are relevant and confronted with the scores obtained on the tendency to report scale (see Table 1).

Measure of Tendency to Report

Seven "suggested confidants" were proposed to the following question: should an unknown male, for whom you would not have otherwise any positive or negative feeling, indecently expose himself to you against your will, would you tell any of the persons mentioned here about this experience? Three alternatives were given: yes; maybe; and no. One point was accorded for each confidant checked in any one of the three alternative columns (see Table 2).

Interviews

Five of the respondents personally approached during the course of the study informed us that they had experienced an incident of indecent exposure. They agreed to tell us about what happened, how they felt, and who knew about it. We tape-recorded the interviews with their consent, the transcript verbatim of which appears in Appendix 3.

We chose to include this aspect of the research on a limited basis to provide further information about perceptual responses of a subset of Ss.

RESULTS

Restating the hypothesis in terms of the specific measure used to operationally define the constructs, it was predicted that the overall tendency to report an indecent exposure of coeds who are high on the measure of the MFCGI hostility-guilt subcategory will be lower than the overall tendency to report an indecent exposure of coeds who are low on the same scale. The instinctual impulse-guilt-affect was expected to create a higher emotional upset than the external threat in and of itself. Thus, coeds who score high on hostility-guilt were expected to have a lower tendency to report than coeds who score low on hostility-guilt.

The obtained range (see Table 1) was for the hostility-guilt scores from +27 to -33 with a mean of 13.95; a median of +1; two modes of -11 and +11; and a standard deviation of 7.3. The admitted propensity to divulge an incidence of exhibitionism to a third party (see Table 2) was lower for the HHGG group on all proposed confidants, except with regard to their best friend where their tendency to report matches the tendency to report of the LHGG group. The "uncertain" alternative answers show

Table 1.--Frequency distribution of guilt incidence as measured by the MFCGI and of tendency to report for each participant.

Individual Data		Ss Response Scores (n = 69)					
		Guilt Scale			Tendency to report incidence of hostile sexual dev.		
		Hostility Guilt	Morality-Conscience Guilt	Sex Guilt			
Ss #	Age	33 to -33	27 to -24	64 to -61	Yes	Maybe	No
1	21	+27	+12	-42	1	3	3
2	19	- 3	- 9	-55	4	2	1
3	24	+17	-11	-19	6	1	0
4	23	-13	+ 6	-35	7	0	0
5	18	-17	-16	-59	6	0	0
6	22	-13	- 5	-46	6	1	0
7	21	+23	-24	-55	1	4	2
8	21	+21	- 4	-55	1	2	4
9	19	+13	-16	-45	4	2	1
10	21	+ 3	-18	-47	4	3	0
11	21	-13	-19	-44	4	3	0
12	22	-11	-18	-56	5	2	0
13	19	+ 1	-22	-57	4	3	0
14	19	+11	-13	-55	4	2	1
15	21	- 7	-24	-59	4	2	1
16	23	-19	-15	-59	5	2	0
17	25	+11	- 2	+19	4	1	2
18	22	+ 7	-15	-59	3	4	0
19	22	- 7	-18	-59	6	1	0
20	22	+11	- 7	-51	0	3	4
21	22	-19	-22	-55	7	0	0
22	24	-23	-13	-55	5	2	0
23	23	- 3	-16	-49	6	0	1
24	19	+21	- 8	-42	6	1	0
25	19	+13	- 3	-55	6	1	0
26	21	-17	-24	-59	7	0	0

Table 1.--Continued.

Individual Data		Ss Response Scores (n = 69)					
		Guilt Scale			Tendency to report incidence of hostile sexual dev.		
		Hostility Guilt	Morality- Conscience Guilt	Sex Guilt			
Ss #	Age	33 to -33	27 to -24	64 to -61	Yes	Maybe	No
27	21	+23	+ 5	-38	3	1	3
28	20	+ 7	- 4	-52	6	0	1
29	19	- 9	0	-24	6	1	0
30	19	+ 7	-10	-38	7	0	0
31	18	-31	-17	-59	7	0	0
32	18	-17	-12	-59	4	3	0
33	18	+ 9	+ 1	-36	4	3	0
34	18	+ 7	0	-31	5	2	0
35		-25	- 5	-39	3	3	1
36	20	+13	+15	+39	3	3	1
37	21	-19	- 8	+ 6	3	3	1
38	19	-13	+15	+22	7	0	0
39	19	+23	+11	+46	0	1	6
40	20	+15	- 3	-46	2	4	1
41	18	+13	- 5	-27	0	3	4
42	19	-33	- 3	+30	6	1	0
43	18	+17	-24	-59	0	0	7
44	19	+15	- 1	-49	5	2	0
45		-31	-12	-49	4	3	0
46	19	-11	+ 5	- 7	4	1	0
47	21	-21	-18	-54	6	1	0
48	20	-11	-18	-55	7	0	0
49	20	- 7	- 4	-33	5	2	0
50		-23	- 8	-54	5	2	0
51	19	-25	+ 1	-40	4	1	2
52	20	+ 3	- 9	-50	7	0	0

Table 1.--Continued.

Ss Response Scores (n = 69)							
Guilt Scale					Tendency to report incidence of hostile sexual dev.		
		Hostility Guilt	Morality- Conscience Guilt	Sex Guilt			
		33 to -33	27 to -24	64 to -61	Yes	Maybe	No
53	19	+ 9	-19	-48	6	0	1
54	18	+11	-16	-57	5	2	0
55	18	+15	+ 6	-55	6	0	1
56	19	-17	-20	-53	7	0	0
57	20	+ 3	- 8	-49	7	0	0
58		- 9	-14	-55	5	2	0
59	21	-11	-18	-59	7	0	0
60	22	+17	-17	-48	5	0	2
61	20	-11	-24	-51	4	3	0
62	20	+11	- 7	-53	4	3	0
63	20	+ 7	+ 5	-53	6	0	1
64		+ 1	-17	-14	1	3	3
65	18	+19	+13	- 3	5	2	0
66	18	+11	-13	-51	7	0	0
67	19	+19	+ 8	+22	6	1	0
68	19	-11	- 4	-38	4	2	1
69	24	- 9	-13	-53	4	3	0

Table 2.--Combined data--admitted propensity to divulge
incidence of exhibitionism to a third party for
both HI and LO guilt incidence Ss.

	Yes	Uncertain	No
Ss: HI guilt incidence level			
would tell a friend	17	12	4
would tell her roommate	24	6	2
would tell her best friend	32	2	2
would tell her sister/brother	18	11	3
would tell her mother/father	18	6	8
would tell her boyfriend	22	9	3
would tell the police	13	14	6
Ss: LO guilt incidence level			
would tell a friend	26	5	1
would tell her roommate	30	2	0
would tell her best friend	32	1	0
would tell her sister/brother	21	11	1
would tell her mother/father	18	12	1
would tell her boyfriend	31	2	0
would tell the police	16	12	5

n = HHGG = 36

LHGG = 33

Total sample = 69

more hesitation felt by the HHGG group than by the LHGG group, with the exception of their reportive attitude toward their parents where the LHGG Ss expressed a greater hesitation, while the HHGG Ss definitely knew they would not tell their parents.

Tables 3, 4, and 5 (see Appendix 1) contain the means, variances, standard deviations and standard scores of the YES propensity, the MAYBE propensity, and the NO propensity for the HHGG group and Tables 6, 7, and 8 (see Appendix 1) contain the same informations for the LHGG group.

A χ^2 test, for independence between our two variables, i.e., guilt over hostility and propensity to report exhibitionism incidences to others, was conducted (see Appendix 2). The resulting χ^2 test was significantly different from chance expectations $p < .001$ indicating that the interaction between those two measures has a positive negative effect upon the victim's reactive attitude to indecent exposure.

The presence of the significant interaction between hostility-guilt incidence revealed in Table 1, page 24, and an examination of the descriptive statistics reported in Tables 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in Appendix 1, indicate the hypothesis was supported and confirmed by the Pearson correlation found in Tables 9 and 10 (see Appendix 1).

Finally, an ANOVA of tendency to report was conducted. Again, as with the χ^2 the null hypothesis was rejected and the independent variable was seen as producing an effect $p < .05$ in the expected direction: coeds who scored low on hostility-guilt were more likely to report an occurrence of sexual deviance than were the high hostility guilt coeds (see Tables 11 and 12, in Appendix 2).

CONCLUSION

By and large, the data have supported the construct validity of the Mosher measure of hostility guilt. Females who are predisposed to responding with guilt over "inter-pestive" sexual behavior, admitted limiting their reaction pattern to themselves in higher percentage than the females who were not similarly predisposed.

However, aspects of the results are surprising. It was expected that the LHGG should be more likely to report an incidence of maladaptive sexual behavior, and this was the case. Also, it was expected that the HHGG who are in a state of psychic disturbance, brought about by anxiety and defense over the indecent exposure, should have a strong tendency of not reporting to others, and this was not exactly the case.

Social determinism apparently being a common organizing agent for both groups in the response pattern of the majority of the participants, the norm was to confide in somebody the deviant encounter. Still, the inhibitive neurotic reaction processes appeared to be over three times as prevalent in the HHGG category than in the LHGG category.

In addition, another unanticipated result shows that most people of either group would be least likely to report to the police such event than to any other suggested confidant (Table 2). Their main reason seems to be that exhibitionism does not physically injure another person. They see the "performer" as a minor sex pervert whose conduct offends good morals, and tend to see his act as improper rather than illegal. To most of them, it is simply something that "has happened during the day worthy of telling close friends": for LHGG, their best friend, boyfriend, and roommate; for HHGG, only their best friend.

Hence, they tend to feel that law enforcement intervention resulting in the arrest, the indictment, and the incarceration of the exhibitionist would be an excessive punishment. Rickles (1950) reports that his personal experience has conclusively shown that the public need have no fear of exhibitionists: they are not a physical threat to anyone.

There is a possibility, however, that young children especially girls, may suffer some degree of psychic trauma as a result of being witnesses to their act (Rickles, 1950, p. 42).

Ellis and Brancale (1956) have observed through their study of 300 sex offenders that force or duress is virtually never employed by sex offenders convicted of exhibitory acts (p. 50). However, according to MacDonald (1973), force or threat is occasionally used by the

exhibitionist. He found out that four out of 200 exhibitionists he studied used force, three followed their victim, and two chased their victims (MacDonald, 1973, p. 54). Naturally, in that case, feelings change: criminal charges and prison sentences seem to be appropriate, agreed most of the coeds interviewed. However, it is likely that if a man grabs a woman, the probability is great that he is more of an assaulter than a mere exhibitionist.

Landis (1956) found that overall, "younger girls were more seriously affected by deviate sexual experiences than were older girls" (pp. 30-31). "But," says Rickles (1950), "even this is not serious unless it is made so by the exaggerated reactions of parents or other adults" (p. 42).

MacDonald (1973) even mentions the occurrence of surprisingly frequent cases in which rough neighborhood children tease what they consider a potential exhibitionist while one of them goes and gets the police (p. 78).

Finally, Sagarin (1974) seems to express a widely shared opinion in the following statement:

The career exhibitionist that violates the norms of society is more of a nuisance to the victim or the community than a threat in the usual criminal sense, and is probably best handled by a combination of legal and psychiatric processes (p. 159).

A combined scheme mixing court injunction and family therapy appears advisable since oftentimes "only legal pressure can keep exhibitionists in psychotherapy"

(Mathis & Collins, 1970). Lester (1975) concedes that a few exhibitionists intend their act to be an invitation to further sexual involvement, but the great majority of exhibitionists do not want sexual involvement with the audience (p. 7). Yet, when suddenly confronted in a lonely place by a man with his penis exposed, there is little inclination on the part of the female to find out whether he is a rapist, or a mere exhibitionist.

Gebhard et al. (1965) are convinced that exhibitionists expose themselves without any conscious drive to provoke a sexual approach from the female and would be disturbed or embarrassed if a female responded in this fashion:

Often we asked exhibitionists what they would do if a female to whom they had exhibited were to make a sexual approach. The answer was not infrequently: "Well, I don't know I guess I'd run away" (p. 391).

On the whole, conclude Gebhard et al. exhibitionists are to be pitied rather than feared (p. 399).

Accordint to Ullerstam (1966), Kinsey considers that the exhibitionists' only problem derives from the reaction of their environment (p. 4). Ullerstam advocates that every human being has his own pattern of talents and abilities; likewise, he has an urge pattern, consisting of various habits of sexual behavior, such as exhibitionism (p. 32).

Malmquist (in Resnik & Wolfgang, 1972) reminds us that perverse development is a failure of polymorphous elements to undergo transitions and become subsumed under striving for heterosexual objects with coitus as a goal (p. 75). Gebhard et al. (1965), point out that "a combination of insecurity, real or imagined emotional deprivation, and sense of failure is common among patterned exhibitionists, and the exposure may be a simultaneous expression of retaliation, declaration of masculinity, and sexual solicitation" (p. 397). However, "the exhibitionist is a person for whom exhibition is a desired end in itself" assures Gebhard et al.

"Surely," comments Ullerstam, "the fact that a pathological process creates its own potential for pleasure, cannot, in itself, justify a desire to force these people to lead unhappy lives" (p. 4), urging his readers to "allow our fellow human beings the beneficial magic of the exhibitionistic rite" (p. 67), and above all "not to report him to the police." Indeed, punishing an individual as a "criminal" on account of a poor decision of norm violation may not simply annihilate any chance for that individual to understand the teleological *raison d'être* of the law that he violated, but, and this we see as critical in and of itself, his social reinsertion almost certainly will be difficult.

Exhibitionism is considered to be a criminal act by almost every state in the nation--indecent exposure is not mentioned in the Alaska Statutes--being seen as either a gross misdemeanor for a first offense in most states or as a felony punishable by imprisonment in state prison for not less than one year in a few (California), for the second and each subsequent conviction. This latter sentence is what most convicted exhibitionists are likely to receive, since Gebhard et al. (1965) found out that "the exhibitionists are quite recidivistic":

Relatively few (13 percent) have only one conviction; about one third, the second largest proportion recorded, had four to six convictions; and they display the third largest percentage of those convicted seven or more times (16 percent) (p. 394).

Schur (1973) reminds us that "for the positivists, the important thing if criminology was to become a science was to shift attention from the crime to the criminal" (p. 30). We suggest that, maybe, time has come to reshift it from the offender to the interaction between rule-violators and those who respond to their behavior (Becker, 1963; Scheff, 1966; Amir, 1967).

Scheff (1966) has noticed a prevalence of violation of cultural norms higher in "normal" populations than in subgroups of diagnosed deviants, observing that the one thing that distinguishes the "normal" rule-breaker from the "abnormal" one is precisely the response of the witness to the deviation.

Noticeably, there is a bit of the exhibitionist in nearly all females, and in many males as well. Everyone wants to be physically sexually attractive: it is psychologically important to anyone. Society even expects and encourages a certain display of physical charms. Were it not for the fact that most people do not expose their genitalia, many a male and female on a sunny beach could be called exhibitionist, for the plausible sexual gratification they receive from displaying their anatomy. They very likely enjoy the knowledge that they are sexually desirable.

With the coming of spring weather, exhibitionistic beach attitudes are soon adopted on most campuses, and the audacious streaker and the "aguichante" thinly dressed coed suddenly present the "flasher" with a condoning atmosphere. Hindelang (197) tells us that "those who engage in a particular illegal behavior are more approving of that behavior than those who do not"; henceforth, one can hardly expect these lady Godivas of modern times to want police protection from indecent exposure.

As inferred by Schur (1973), it appears therefore legitimate to suggest that "close attention to reaction processes be given high priority in the field of criminology, in order to produce a realistic assessment of deviance problems" (p. 10).

Attitudinal research is particularly relevant to our matter of concern because in the area of psychosexual deviation, there is an obvious tendency of the political or administrative authorities to make assumptions about the acceptance level of their community, without first assessing the relative seriousness of the abusive conduct.

Perhaps, this is due to the fact that most of these groups are constituted by men, since Barclay and Haber (1965) have shown that men appear to be more defensive than women about sex and aggression. To take but one example, while in the sixties the simple suggestion for the tolerance of braless areas in his coastal resort town cost a French mayor his position, at the present time nude beaches are flourishing in many part of the French seashore, providing a simultaneously hedonistic and therapeutic guilt-free exhibitionistic setting.

We will conclude these reflections with one of Schur's cardinal considerations which indicates that "if the public definition of deviance is central to our understanding of what is simply immoral and what is in fact a dangerous offense, then the investigation of public attitudes is especially crucial" (Schur, 1973, p. 10), and one of Schur's enhanced comments:

A complete understanding of deviance is only possible through an analysis that relates an individual's actions to the responses of others (p. 40).

Carson (1969) has indicated that the problem of circular causality in person-environment relationships is rather subtle:

If a person's reaction or response to an event is determined by his perception of that event, and not by the objective event itself, it follows that the truly functional 'stimulus' that evokes his response is in part determined by that response, in the sense that one of its component parts is his perceptual representation or 'interpretation' of the stimulus. Thus, the functional stimulus is determined by a component of the person's total response to it, and it may be altered by that response (pp. 14-15).

This viewpoint appears to be very much in line with what we have seen in our findings, where most nonreportive subjects were less affected by the actual event than they were by the perceived threat which was responsible for the highly emotionally disturbing impact of the experience. This type of circular causality is termed by Carson 'the response determined stimulus effect.' He urges us to keep in mind that "all things considered, the causal attributions made by the witnesses in explaining a behavior are what establishes its degree of abnormality" (Carson, 1969, p. 227).

Manifestly, further research should be done on a periodical basis in order to investigate the changing societal reactions to deviance in general and in maladaptive sexual behavior in particular, and adjust our criminal code, law statutes, and morality accordingly.

GLOSSARY

Cathexis: investment of libido (drive energy) directed from the id (source of instinctual drive energy) into an object.
also used as a verb.

Neuropsychic structure: intrapsychic aspect of personality.
aspect going inside the person in terms of internal attitudes, fantasies, dreams, that depends upon individual phenomenology rather than overt behavior.

Symptom formation: idiosyntonic censor which signals anxiety and protects the organism from excessive stimulation.

the censor is a general construct which is not a defense mechanism in the sense of other defense mechanisms.

the repression by the censor is the signal anxiety that indicates that something is about to happen.

Potentiation: a notion of a supraorganic principle which refers to a sort of indefinable potentiality that makes development of individual unpredictable.
applies when libido is manifested consciously in striving potentiated by psychic energy.

Drive components: aspects of a drive that determine the orientation of the drive.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

APPENDIX 1

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Table 3.--Calculations of the variance of High Hostility Guilt Girls (HHGG) propensity scores on the tendency to report Yes alternative answers.

Suggested confidant	Yes propensity scores	Frequency count		Intermediate calculations	
		f	x ²	fx	fx ²
friend	17	1	289	17	289
roommate	24	1	576	24	576
best friend	32	1	1024	32	1024
sister/brother	18	2	324	36	648
mother/father	18				
boyfriend	22	1	484	22	484
police	13	1	169	13	169
	144	7		144	3190

S _x ² = 38; S _x = 6.16; Mean = 20.57					
z scores = -.58; +.55; +1.85; -.41; -.41; +.23; +1.22					

Table 4.--Calculations of the variance of High Hostility
Guilt Girls (HHGG) propensity scores on the
tendency to report Maybe alternative answers.

Suggested confidant	Maybe propensity scores	Frequency count		Intermediate calculations	
		f	x^2	fX	fX^2
friend	12	1	144	12	144
roommate	6	2	36	12	72
best friend	2	1	4	2	4
sister/brother	11	1	121	11	121
mother/father	6				
boyfriend	9	1	81	9	81
police	14	1	196	14	196
	60	7		60	1618

$S_x^2 = 17$; $S_x = 4.12$; Mean = 8.57					
z scores = +.83; -.62; -1.59; +.58; -.62; +.10; +1.31					

Table 5.--Calculations of the variance of High Hostility
 Guilt Girls (HHGG) propensity scores on the
 tendency to report No alternative answers.

Suggested confidant	No propensity scores	Frequency count		Intermediate calculations	
		f	x^2	fx	fx^2
friend	4	1	16	4	16
roommate	2	2	4	4	8
best friend	2				
sister/brother	3	2	9	6	18
mother/father	8	1	64	8	64
boyfriend	3				
police	6	1	36	6	36
	28	7		28	142

$s_x^2 = 5$; $s_x = 2.23$; Mean = 4					
z scores = 0; -.89; -.89; -.44; +1.79; -.44; +.89					

Table 6.--Calculations of the variance of Low Hostility
 Guilt Girls (LHGG) propensity scores on the
 tendency to report Yes alternative answers.

Suggested confidant	Yes propensity scores	Frequency count		Intermediate calculations	
		f	x^2	fx	fx^2
friend	26	1	676	26	676
roommate	30	1	900	30	900
best friend	32	1	1024	32	1024
sister/brother	21	1	441	21	441
mother/father	18	1	324	18	324
boyfriend	31	1	961	31	961
police	16	1	256	16	256
	174	7		174	4582

$s_x^2 = 42.83$; $s_x = 6.48$; $\bar{x} = 28.85$					
z scores = $-.43$; $+.17$; $+.48$; -1.21 ; $+1.67$; $+.33$; -1.98					

Table 7.--Calculations of the variance of Low Hostility
 Guilt Girls (LHGG) propensity scores on the
 tendency to report Maybe alternative answers.

Suggested confidant	Maybe propensity scores	Frequency count		Intermediate calculations	
		f	x^2	fx	fx^2
friend	5	1	25	5	25
roommate	2	2	4	4	8
best friend	1	1	1	1	1
sister/brother	11	1	121	11	121
mother/father	12	2	144	24	288
boyfriend	12				
police	12				
	45	7		45	443

$s_x^2 = 25.66; s_x = 5; \bar{x} = 6$					
z scores = +.20; -.80; -1.00; +1.00; +1.20; -.80; +1.20					

Table 8.--Calculations of the variance of Low Hostility
 Guilt Girls (LHGG) propensity scores on the
 tendency to report No alternative answers.

Suggested confidant	No propensity scores	Frequency count		Intermediate calculations	
		f	X ²	fX	fX ²
friend	1	3	1	3	3
roommate	0	3	0	0	0
best friend	0				
sister/brother	1				
mother/father	1				
boyfriend	0				
police	5	1	25	5	25
	8	7		8	28

$S_x^2 = 3.1; S_x = 1.7; \bar{X} = 1.14;$ z scores = -.08; -.06; -.06; -.08; -.08; -.06; +2.21					

Table 9.--High Hostility Guilt Girls (HHGG).

Subject #	Independent variable X		Dependent variable Y				Computation XY		
	Hostility- Guilt scores		Tendency to report scores						
			yes	maybe	no		yes	maybe	no
1	27	729	1 (1)	3 (9)	3 (9)		27	81	81
3	17	289	6 (36)	1 (1)	0 (0)		102	17	0
7	23	529	1 (1)	4 (16)	2 (4)		23	92	46
8	21	441	1 (1)	2 (4)	4 (16)		21	42	84
9	13	169	4 (16)	2 (4)	1 (1)		52	26	13
10	3	9	4 (16)	3 (9)	0 (0)		12	9	0
13	1	1	4 (16)	3 (9)	0 (0)		4	3	0
14	11	121	4 (16)	2 (4)	1 (1)		44	22	11
17	11	121	4 (16)	1 (1)	2 (4)		44	11	22
18	7	49	3 (9)	4 (16)	0 (0)		21	28	0
20	11	121	0 (0)	3 (9)	4 (16)		0	33	44
24	21	441	6 (36)	1 (1)	0 (0)		126	21	0
25	13	169	6 (36)	1 (1)	0 (0)		78	13	0
27	23	529	3 (9)	1 (1)	3 (9)		69	23	69
28	7	49	6 (36)	0 (0)	1 (1)		42	0	7
30	7	49	7 (49)	0 (0)	0 (0)		49	0	0
33	9	81	4 (16)	3 (9)	0 (0)		36	27	0
34	7	49	5 (25)	2 (4)	0 (0)		35	14	0
36	13	169	3 (9)	3 (9)	1 (1)		39	39	13
39	23	529	0 (0)	1 (1)	6 (36)		0	23	138
40	15	225	2 (4)	4 (16)	1 (1)		30	60	15
41	13	169	0 (0)	3 (9)	4 (16)		0	39	52
43	17	289	0 (0)	0 (0)	7 (49)		0	0	119
44	15	225	5 (25)	2 (4)	0 (0)		75	30	0
52	3	9	7 (49)	0 (0)	0 (0)		21	0	0
53	9	81	6 (36)	0 (0)	1 (1)		54	0	9
54	11	121	5 (25)	2 (4)	0 (0)		55	22	0
55	15	225	6 (36)	0 (0)	1 (1)		90	0	15

Table 9.--Continued.

Subject #	Independent variable X Hostility- Guilt scores		Dependent variable Y Tendency to report scores				Computation XY		
			Tendency to report scores				XY		
			yes	maybe	no		yes	maybe	no
57	3	9	7 (49)	0 (0)	0 (0)		21	0	0
60	17	289	5 (25)	0 (0)	2 (4)		85	0	34
62	11	121	4 (16)	3 (9)	0 (0)		44	33	0
63	7	49	6 (36)	0 (0)	1 (1)		42	0	7
64	1	1	1 (1)	3 (0)	3 (0)		1	3	3
65	19	361	5 (25)	2 (4)	0 (0)		95	38	0
66	11	121	7 (49)	0 (0)	0 (0)		77	0	0
67	19	361	6 (36)	1 (1)	0 (0)		114	19	0
n = 36	454	7300	144(756)	60(164)	48(180)		1628	768	788

Correlation of our independent variable Hostility-Guilt scores X of HHGG with the three alternatives of our dependent variable Y:

HG incidence and Yes scores relationship: $r_{xy} = -.35$

HG incidence and Maybe scores relationship: $r_{xy} = +.35$

HG incidence and No scores relationship: $r_{xy} = +.51$

Table 10.--Low Hostility Guilt Girls (LHGG).

Subject #	Independent variable X		Dependent variable Y				Computation XY		
	Hostility- Guilt scores		Tendency to report scores						
			yes	maybe	no		yes	maybe	no
2	- 3	9	4 (16)	2 (4)	1 (1)	- 12	- 6	- 3	
4	- 13	169	7 (49)	0 (0)	0 (0)	- 91	- 0	- 0	
5	- 17	289	6 (36)	0 (0)	0 (0)	-102	- 0	- 0	
6	- 13	169	6 (36)	1 (1)	0 (0)	- 78	-13	- 0	
11	- 13	169	4 (16)	3 (9)	0 (0)	- 52	-39	- 0	
12	- 11	121	5 (25)	2 (4)	0 (0)	- 55	-22	- 0	
15	- 7	49	4 (16)	2 (4)	1 (1)	- 28	-14	- 7	
16	- 19	361	5 (25)	2 (4)	0 (0)	- 95	-38	- 0	
19	- 7	49	6 (36)	1 (1)	0 (0)	- 42	- 7	- 0	
21	- 19	361	7 (49)	0 (0)	0 (0)	-133	- 0	- 0	
22	- 23	529	5 (25)	2 (4)	0 (0)	-115	-46	- 0	
23	- 3	9	6 (36)	0 (0)	1 (1)	- 18	- 0	- 3	
26	- 17	289	7 (49)	0 (0)	0 (0)	-119	- 0	- 0	
29	- 9	81	6 (36)	0 (0)	0 (0)	- 54	- 0	- 0	
31	- 31	961	7 (49)	0 (0)	0 (0)	-217	- 0	- 0	
32	- 17	289	4 (16)	3 (9)	0 (0)	- 68	-51	- 0	
35	- 25	625	3 (9)	3 (9)	1 (1)	- 75	-75	-25	
37	- 19	361	3 (9)	3 (9)	1 (1)	- 57	-57	-19	
38	- 13	169	7 (49)	0 (0)	0 (0)	- 91	- 0	- 0	
42	- 33	1089	6 (36)	1 (1)	0 (0)	-198	-33	- 0	
45	- 31	961	4 (16)	3 (9)	0 (0)	-124	-63	- 0	
46	- 11	121	4 (16)	1 (1)	0 (0)	- 44	-11	- 0	
47	- 21	441	6 (36)	1 (1)	0 (0)	-126	-21	- 0	
48	- 11	121	7 (49)	0 (0)	0 (0)	- 49	- 0	- 0	
49	- 7	49	5 (25)	2 (4)	0 (0)	- 35	-14	- 0	
50	- 23	529	5 (25)	2 (4)	0 (0)	-115	-46	- 0	
51	- 25	625	4 (16)	1 (1)	2 (4)	-100	-25	-50	
56	- 17	289	7 (49)	0 (0)	0 (0)	-119	- 0	- 0	

Table 10.--Continued.

Subject #	Independent variable X		Dependent variable Y				Computation XY		
	Hostility- Guilt scores		Tendency to report scores						
			yes	maybe	no		yes	maybe	no
58	- 9	81	5 (25)	2 (4)	0 (0)	-	45	-18	- 0
59	- 11	121	7 (49)	0 (0)	0 (0)	-	77	- 0	- 0
61	- 11	121	4 (16)	3 (9)	0 (0)	-	44	-33	- 0
68	- 11	121	4 (16)	2 (4)	1 (1)	-	44	-22	-11
69	- 0	81	4 (16)	3 (9)	0 (0)	-	36	-27	- 0
n = 33	-509	9809	174(972)	45(105)	8 (10)	-	2686	-681	-118

Correlation of our independent variable Hostility-Guilt scores X of LHGG with the three alternatives of our dependent variable Y:

HG and Yes scores relationship: $r_{xy} = -.61$

HG and Maybe scores relationship: $r_{xy} = -.04$

HG and No scores relationship: $r_{xy} = -.01$

APPENDIX 2

STATISTICAL CALCULATIONS

APPENDIX 2

STATISTICAL CALCULATIONS

The value of χ^2 , with $(3-1)(2-1) = 2$ degrees of freedom for the variables, is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi^2 &= 459 \left(\frac{144^2}{232.318} + \frac{60^2}{232.105} + \frac{28^2}{232.36} + \frac{174^2}{227.318} + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{45^2}{227.105} + \frac{8^2}{227.36} - 1 \right) \\
 &= 459 \left(\frac{20736}{73776} + \frac{3600}{24360} + \frac{784}{7352} + \frac{30276}{72186} + \frac{2025}{23835} + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \frac{64}{8172} - 1 \right) \\
 &= 459 (.281 + .147 + .106 + .419 + .085 + .007 - 1) \\
 &= 459 (.045) \\
 &= 20.655
 \end{aligned}$$

The percentile points of CHI-Square distributions tells us that the probability of the relationship between our two variables (hostility-guilt high incidence and propensity not to report exhibitionism occurrences to others) to occur by chance is less than .001.

We may therefore conclude that there is a tendency for HHGG to show a higher inclination not to report such an encounter to others than we find in LHGG.

Table 11.--Mean scores of the tendency to report sex crime.

	Yes	Maybe	No	Row totals	Row means
HHGG	144	60	28	232	77.33
LHGG	174	45	8	227	75.66
Column totals	318	105	36	459	
Column means	159	52.5	18		

Table 12.--Analysis of variance of tendency to report scores.

$$\begin{aligned}
 SS_A &= \frac{(144)^2 + (174)^2 + (60)^2 + (45)^2 + (28)^2 + (8)^2}{7} - \\
 &\quad \frac{(144 + 174 + 60 + 45 + 28 + 8)^2}{6(7)} \\
 &= \frac{20736 + 30276 + 3600 + 2025 + 784 + 64}{7} - \frac{(459)^2}{42} \\
 &= \frac{57485}{7} - \frac{210681}{42}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$SS_A = 8212 - 5016 = 3196$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 SS_{S/A} &= (3190 + 4582 + 618 + 443 + 142 + 28) - \\
 &\quad \frac{(144)^2 + (174)^2 + (60)^2 + (45)^2 + (28)^2 + (8)^2}{7} \\
 &= 9003 - \frac{57485}{7}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$SS_{S/A} = 9003 - 8212 = 791$$

Source	SS	df	MS	F
among groups	3196	5	639.20	29.85
within groups	791	36	21.41	
Total	3987	41		p < .05

$F(5,36) = 2.53$ Reject H_0 if F observed ≥ 2.53 .

Since F observed exceeds this value, we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that the independent variable produced an effect.

APPENDIX 3

INTERVIEWS

APPENDIX 3

INTERVIEWS

Subject #1, age 21, Hostility-guilt score = +27

I was walking on the highway. A red truck pulled off of the road on the other side of the highway. And there was a guy in there calling me over. I couldn't hear him and he was saying something to me. So, I went running over to the truck. He opened the truck door, and he sort of leaned partway out and said: "You know what this is?" He was holding his penis. It was erect, and he had a rubber on it. I just looked at it and said: "Yes," turned around and left. (Giggling) I just kept walking down the road, and I felt like I was in shock. That was it.

Then, I thought that I should have gotten the license plate or something. But I was scared to turn around, and so, I kept walking. I was on my way to my girlfriend's house. When I got there I was too embarrassed to tell her. And I never ended up telling anybody. I was too embarrassed. I was scared of red trucks for about six months (laughs). Now, it seems kinda funny, but then, it was really scary.

The only time I thought about it was when I got an obscene phone call (giggles). I started thinking about

this other guy. But other than that I never thought about it.

I wasn't as scared after the obscene phone call because I was not in immediate danger. With this other guy, I was really scared. You know, he could have pulled me into the truck, or something. Like he showed me something I had never really seen before (gentle laughs), you know. I don't even have any brothers (louder laughs). I was only sixteen. I had a boyfriend, but I didn't even tell him. I was too embarrassed.

If I felt anything, I think it was just a sort of like now there is a wall between us (boyfriend and her) because there was something I couldn't tell him. I didn't want to. I was too embarrassed. He never was aware of this. We were just dating now and then. It was not a heavy, big relationship, you know. I have two sisters, and we are about only a year apart. So, we are really close. And it's unusual that I didn't tell them. But, I just couldn't.

I dreamt about it after it happened. Right away, I started dreaming it, and it was months after that they would come back to me. I was really scared by it. But now, it doesn't scare me as much. It's been a long time.

When I saw the guy in the truck I thought it was really disgusting. I even thought "ooh!" You know. Afterwards, I was thinking about it, and I thought the whole

thing was totally revolting and I'd never have kids (giggles). But the first time I made love, I didn't associate anything with that.

As I've gotten older, not only I do have sexual relationships, but my whole outlook on these things, you know, things are a lot more open.

If it happened now, I know I wouldn't be as upset as I was then. I think I'd just go home and laugh or something. But I still don't think I'd go to the police, or tell my parents or anybody. I'd be embarrassed to go to my parents. I might go to my boyfriend or my girlfriend. I wrote on your card that I wouldn't tell him. And I wrote that I'd be more likely to tell my best girlfriend, which is probably what would happen. It would depend. Like if I was to talk to him right after, but if I wasn't I'd be more likely to tell my girlfriend.

I was sixteen when I first made love. I don't think I told anybody about it. I was still pretty young, you know, as far as my friends. I wasn't really sure where they stood, and I was too embarrassed, so I didn't. It was half a year after the buy in the red truck.

Subject #6, age 22, Hostility-guilt score = -12

There were three or four of us girls walking down Grand River Avenue. It was on a weekend at night. It was kinda late. We were just walking down the street talking, and all of a sudden, we saw this man, he was

kind of older, and he kind of had a funny expression on his face, I thought, a sort of he had a coat on, and he walked toward us. At the same time he started walking toward us, something else happened, and I looked around and then he was by. And it was over. And everybody was talking about how he exposed himself. Everybody was disgusted about the whole thing. I didn't even see it, but I knew it had happened because everybody was talking about it.

The reaction of everybody else was just disgust. Nobody was upset, nobody was really shocked. It was just a disgust type of reaction. And I sort of felt the same way. We probably laughed, yeah.

Subject #2, age 19, Hostility-guilt score = -3

I was in a shopping center, in the parking lot, when (giggles) I saw a man standing by a car, and he exposed himself. He just took his pants off, and he stood there. And I just looked at him, and I just kept walking, I got into my car and drove away. I didn't think anything of it, really. He just stood there, looked at me and smiled at me. He had his pants off, he took them off completely (giggles). He just stood there and waved at me as I drove away in my car. It was last summer. It was in Roseville, it's about 16 miles north of Detroit. It was mid-afternoon. Then I went home. I told people, but I really didn't think anything of it. I told my

friends. No, I didn't tell my parents. My parents have a lot of hang-ups. (Laughs) I told my boyfriend too. He just told me never to go out there alone again, by myself. I think he was a little bit upset by it. He didn't say too much.

I just thought he was an ass (laughs). That's all I thought. He was an ass (laughs). I really wasn't that scared by it, I don't think. I was just more surprised, but I really wasn't that scared or anything. All I had to do was get into my car and drive away. So, it really didn't scare me very much. I had at that time sexual relations. And it didn't change my feelings about it. First time I made love after it happened, I enjoyed it just regular, I think.

Subject #8, age 21, Hostility-guilt score = +21

The first time, I was in the library and it was in the graduate section. This young man walked up to me and asked me where he could find a book on Masters and Johnson. That's what he said to me. And I said: "Well, why don't you try going down looking at the card catalogue, on the first floor?" And you know, it's apparent it was an indecent exposure. He was just standing there with his pants open. And I just told him that, turned around, and walked away. At that time, I didn't fear because it was a lighted area in the library. I thought it was kind of

funny, you know, like I thought something must be emotionally wrong with him for him to do that

The second time it happened I was walking down Michigan Avenue. It was late at night and it was in the summertime. An older man came out of nowhere from the side of the street and he had his pants open and he said to me: "Come on over here, honey, I really have something good for you, and you'd really like it." He was holding his penis in his hand, and I was really scared. I didn't wait more than about three seconds and took off running as fast as I could. And I kept feeling he was following me, and I lived alone at the time. So, I kept dodging in the apartment and kept checking if he was running after me. But he wasn't. When I got home, I was scared for like two hours after that. I had seen a police car but I just ran across the highway. It was going in the other direction. I thought about calling the police, but I thought he'd be gone by the time they get there. And it wouldn't do much good.

For some reason, at the library, I wasn't even bothered by that. But if the man in the street had had a weapon or something, it wouldn't have been very funny. But as it was, it turned out okay. The second time it happened I did have trouble falling asleep because it was an older man. He was in his forties, he was big and he just really had scared me because I was alone at the time.

I smoked about four or five cigarettes to calm down, went to bed, and just laid there.

Subject #21, age 21, Hostility-guilt score = -19

My sister and I were coming back from a fair. As we were getting to the car, we noticed someone that was following us. It was on a side street, so we kinda hurried up because we were a little bit nervous. Then, he started running after us. So, we ran to the car. We got in the car. We locked it. He came to the window of the door and exposed himself. He started jacking off against the window, saying all kinds of obscene things, you know, mouthing obscenities, pressed up against the window. Then we just laid on the horn and we took off as soon as possible. He was just a young kid. He was probably about sixteen or seventeen, I'd say.

The second time was on campus, here. I think he was a guy in my class. I had had Nat Sci in the nat sci building. I was going out after class, and I was going down the stairs. I heard somebody following me. So, I hurried up the side court of the stairwell. I turned around for a second and I saw him exposing himself, and he was jacking off. Then I just walked out the door and he still kept knocking on the window, pressing himself up and jacking off against the window. That time I reported him to the police too after I got home. I didn't tell my parents. My sister and I both talked about it

because we both were really scared and everything. We didn't know what to do. The second time I talked to the girls in the dorm, and they are the ones that got me to go to the police.

The last time, the guy was in the basement of a building that had a window in the basement. He tapped on the window. I just looked down and there he was. I just kept on walking, just ignored him. I didn't report him or anything. That time it really didn't bother me that much.

APPENDIX 4

MOSHER F-C INVENTORY

APPENDIX 4

MOSHER F-C INVENTORY

This questionnaire consists of a number of pairs of statements or opinions which have been given by college women in response to the "Mosher Incomplete Sentences Tests": These women were asked to complete phrases such as "When I tell a lie" and "To kill in war" to make a sentence which expressed their real feelings about the stem. This questionnaire consists of the stems to which they responded and a pair of their responses which are lettered A and B.

You are to read the stem and the pair of completions and decide which you most agree with or which is most characteristic of you. Your choice, in each instance, should be in terms of what you believe how you feel, or how you would react, and not in terms of how you think you should believe, feel, or respond. This is not a test. There are no right or wrong answers. Your choices should be a description of your own personal beliefs, feelings or reactions.

In some instances you may discover that you believe both completions or neither completion to be characteristic

of you. In such cases select the one you more strongly believe to be the case as far as you are concerned. Be sure to find an answer for every choice. Do not omit an item even though it is very difficult for you to decide, just select the more characteristic member of the pair.

Your answers are to be recorded on a separate answer sheet. If alternative A is more characteristic of you for a particular item blacken the space in the column under $\begin{smallmatrix} T \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}$. If alternative B is more characteristic of you for a particular item blacken the space under the column headed $\begin{smallmatrix} F \\ 2 \end{smallmatrix}$.

1. I punish myself . . .
 A. very infrequently.
 B. when I do wrong and don't get caught.
2. If I killed someone in self-defense . . .
 A. I would be glad to be alive.
 B. I would be a murderer.
3. Women who curse . . .
 A. usually want to bring attention to themselves.
 B. in private are still ladies.
4. When anger builds inside me . . .
 A. I let people know how I feel.
 B. I'm angry at myself.
5. If in the future I committed adultery . . .
 A. I hope I would be punished very deeply.
 B. I hope I enjoy it.
6. Obscene literature . . .
 A. is all right if you like it.
 B. ought to be completely abolished.
7. "Dirty" jokes in mixed company . . .
 A. do not bother me.
 B. are something that make me very uncomfortable.

8. Masturbation . . .
 - A. helps one feel eased and relaxed.
 - B. is wrong and will ruin you.
9. I detest myself for . . .
 - A. nothing, I love life.
 - B. for my sins and failures.
10. Sex relations before marriage . . .
 - A. should be permitted.
 - B. are wrong and immoral.
11. If in the future I committed adultery . . .
 - A. I would be unworthy of my husband.
 - B. I would have a good reason.
12. I should have been punished for . . .
 - A. many things I kept secret.
 - B. for very few things.
13. Capital punishment . . .
 - A. is totally acceptable for capital crimes.
 - B. is wrong and should be stopped.
14. If I committed a homosexual act . . .
 - A. it would be my business.
 - B. it would show weakness in me.
15. When caught in the act . . .
 - A. I make a fool of myself.
 - B. I try to get out of it the best I can.
16. After a childhood fight, I felt . . .
 - A. guilty and ashamed.
 - B. that I had triumphed.
17. When I was a child, sex . . .
 - A. was not talked about and was a feared word.
 - B. was fun to think about.
18. When I have sexual dreams . . .
 - A. I sometimes wake up feeling excited.
 - B. I try to forget them.
19. When I was younger, fighting . . .
 - A. didn't bother me.
 - B. never appealed to me.
20. Arguments leave me feeling . . .
 - A. elated at winning.
 - B. depressed and disgusted.

21. "Dirty" jokes in mixed company . . .
 - A. can be funny depending on the company.
 - B. are in bad taste.
22. Capital punishment . . .
 - A. is a good deterrent to crime.
 - B. does not deter crime, so why keep it.
23. Obscene literature . . .
 - A. makes interesting reading.
 - B. is for people with sick minds.
24. I detest myself for . . .
 - A. nothing at present.
 - B. being so self-centered.
25. Petting . . .
 - A. is an expression of affection which is satisfying.
 - B. I am sorry to say is becoming an accepted practice.
26. Unusual sex practices . . .
 - A. are not so unusual.
 - B. don't interest me.
27. After a childhood fight, I felt . . .
 - A. good if I won, bad otherwise.
 - B. hurt and alarmed.
28. If I hated my parents . . .
 - A. I would need psychiatric help.
 - B. I would rebel at their every wish.
29. "Dirty" jokes in mixed company . . .
 - A. disgust me.
 - B. do not bother me as long as they are just in fun.
30. If I had sex relations, I would feel . . .
 - A. very dirty.
 - B. happy and satisfied.
31. Sex . . .
 - A. is good and enjoyable.
 - B. should be saved for wedlock and childbearing.
32. After an outburst of anger . . .
 - A. I usually feel quite a bit better.
 - B. I feel ridiculous and sorry that I showed my emotions.
33. I punish myself . . .
 - A. when I make mistakes.
 - B. rarely.

34. After an argument . . .
A. I feel proud in victory, understanding in defeat.
B. I wish that I hadn't argued.
35. A guilty conscience . . .
A. does not bother me too much.
B. is worse than a sickness to me.
36. When I have sexual desires . . .
A. I enjoy it like all healthy human beings.
B. I fight them for I must have complete control of my body.
37. Prostitution . . .
A. makes me sick when I think about it.
B. needs to be understood.
38. After a childhood fight, I felt . . .
A. that it was partly my fault.
B. much better, but made friends afterward.
39. Unusual sex practices . . .
A. might be interesting.
B. are disgusting and revolting.
40. The idea of murder . . .
A. is inconceivable to me.
B. understandable at times.
41. Sex relations before marriage . . .
A. are disgusting and unnecessary.
B. are o.k. if both partners are in agreement.
42. Masturbation . . .
A. is sickening.
B. is understandable in many cases.
43. One should not . . .
A. say "one should not."
B. lose his temper.
44. If in the future I committed adultery . . .
A. I would resolve not to commit the mistake again.
B. I would hope there would be no consequences.
45. Unusual sex practices . . .
A. are all in how you look at it.
B. are unwise and lead only to trouble.
46. Obscene literature . . .
A. helps people become sex perverts.
B. is fun to read once in a while.

47. Capital punishment . . .
A. is the only thing some criminals can understand.
B. is legal murder; it is inhuman.
48. Petting . . .
A. is just asking for trouble.
B. can lead to bigger and better things.
49. After an outburst of anger . . .
A. my tensions are relieved.
B. I am jittery and all keyed up.
50. When I have sexual desires . . .
A. I know it's only human, but I feel terrible.
B. I usually express them.
51. If I had sex relations, I would feel . . .
A. guilty, sinful and bad.
B. happy if I loved the boy and he loved me.
52. I punish myself . . .
A. for very few things.
B. by denying myself a privilege.
53. Masturbation . . .
A. is stupid.
B. is a common thing in childhood.
54. Sin and failure . . .
A. are the works of the devil.
B. do not depress me for long.
55. Unusual sex practices . . .
A. are the business of those who carry them out and no one else's.
B. are dangerous to one's health and mental condition.
56. After an argument . . .
A. I feel happy if I won or still stick to my own views if I lose.
B. I am disgusted that I let myself become involved.
57. Petting . . .
A. is justified with love.
B. is not a good practice until after marriage.
58. After a childhood fight, I felt . . .
A. like I was a hero.
B. as if I had done wrong.

59. When I have sexual desires . . .
A. I try to go to sleep and forget them.
B. I become easily aroused.
60. I detest myself for . . .
A. not always listening to those who know better.
B. very little.
61. If I had sex relations, I would feel . . .
A. cheap and unfit for marriage.
B. warm and very good.
62. Sex relations before marriage . . .
A. ruin many a happy couple.
B. might help the couple to understand each other and themselves.
63. I regret . . .
A. the way I have behaved.
B. few things in my life.
64. Masturbation . . .
A. is a normal outlet for sexual desires.
B. is wrong and a sin.
65. After an argument . . .
A. if I have won, I feel great.
B. I am sorry for my actions.
66. Petting . . .
A. depends on whom I'm with.
B. is against my better judgment but hard to resist for some.
67. After a fight, I felt . . .
A. relieved.
B. it should have been avoided for nothing was accomplished.
68. Masturbation . . .
A. is all right.
B. is a form of self destruction.
69. Unusual sex practices . . .
A. are all right if both partners agree.
B. are awful and unthinkable.
70. If I committed a homosexual act . . .
A. I would want to be punished.
B. I would be discreet.

- 71. When I have sexual desires . . .
 - A. I attempt to repress them.
 - B. I sometimes think of past experiences.
- 72. If I had sex relations, I would feel . . .
 - A. all right, I think.
 - B. I was being used not loved.
- 73. Arguments leave me feeling . . .
 - A. that it was a waste of time.
 - B. as if I might have accomplished something.
- 74. Sin and failure . . .
 - A. depress me more than any other acts.
 - B. are not necessarily related.
- 75. If I felt like murdering someone . . .
 - A. I would be ashamed of myself.
 - B. it would be for a good reason.
- 76. Sex relations before marriage . . .
 - A. are not good for anyone.
 - B. with the person I hope to marry is o.k.
- 77. After an outburst of anger . . .
 - A. I feel much better.
 - B. I usually hate myself for being so silly.
- 78. "Dirty" jokes in mixed company . . .
 - A. should be avoided.
 - B. are acceptable up to a point.

Mosher F-C Guilt Inventory

Form F

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A - MC -2
B - MC +2 | 17. A - +2
B - -2 |
| 2. A - HG -2
B - HG +2 | 18. A - -2
B - +1 |
| 3. A - MC +1
B - MC -1 | 19. A - HG -1
B - HG +1 |
| 4. A - HG -2
B - HG +2 | 20. A - HG -2
B - HG +2 |
| 5. A - +2
B - -2 | 21. A - +1
B - -1 |
| 6. A - MC -1
B - MC +1 | 22. A - HG -1
B - HG +1 |
| 7. A - -2
B - +2 | 23. A - MC -2
B - MC +2 |
| 8. A - -2
B - +2 | 24. A - MC -1
B - MC +2 |
| 9. A - MC -2
B - MC +2 | 25. A - -2
B - +2 |
| 10. A - -2
B - +2 | 26. A - -1
B - +1 |
| 11. A - +2
B - -1 | 27. A - HG -1
B - HG +1 |
| 12. A - MC +2
B - MC -1 | 28. A - HG +2
B - HG -2 |
| 13. A - HG -2
B - HG +2 | 29. A - +2
B - -2 |
| 14. A - -1
B - +1 | 30. A - +2
B - -2 |
| 15. A - MC +1
B - MC -2 | 31. A - -2
B - +2 |
| 16. A - HG +2
B - HG -2 | 32. A - HG -1
B - HG +1 |

$$\begin{array}{l} 33. \quad A - MC +1 \\ \quad \quad B - MC -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 34. \quad A - HG -1 \\ \quad \quad B - HG +1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 35. \quad A - MC -2 \\ \quad \quad B - MC +2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 36. \quad A - -2 \\ \quad \quad B - +2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 37. \quad A - +2 \\ \quad \quad B - -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 38. \quad A - HG +1 \\ \quad \quad B - HG -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 39. \quad A - -2 \\ \quad \quad B - +2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 40. \quad A - HG +1 \\ \quad \quad B - HG -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 41. \quad A - +2 \\ \quad \quad B - -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 42. \quad A - +2 \\ \quad \quad B - -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 43. \quad A - MC -2 \\ \quad \quad B - MC +1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 44. \quad A - +1 \\ \quad \quad B - -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 45. \quad A - \underline{1} \\ \quad \quad B - \underline{+1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 46. \quad A - MC +2 \\ \quad \quad B - MC -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 47. \quad A - HG -2 \\ \quad \quad B - HG +2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 48. \quad A - +2 \\ \quad \quad B - -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 49. \quad A - HG -1 \\ \quad \quad B - HG +1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 50. \quad A - +2 \\ \quad \quad B - -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 51. \quad A - +2 \\ \quad \quad B - -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 52. \quad A - MC -1 \\ \quad \quad B - MC +1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 53. \quad A - +1 \\ \quad \quad B - -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 54. \quad A - MC +2 \\ \quad \quad B - MC -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 55. \quad A - -2 \\ \quad \quad B - +2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 56. \quad A - HG -2 \\ \quad \quad B - HG +2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 57. \quad A - -1 \\ \quad \quad B - +1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 58. \quad A - HG -2 \\ \quad \quad B - HG +2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 59. \quad A - +1 \\ \quad \quad B - -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 60. \quad A - MC +1 \\ \quad \quad B - MC -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 61. \quad A - +2 \\ \quad \quad B - -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 62. \quad A - +2 \\ \quad \quad B - -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 63. \quad A - MC +2 \\ \quad \quad B - MC -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 64. \quad A - -2 \\ \quad \quad B - +2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 65. \quad A - HG -2 \\ \quad \quad B - HG +2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 66. \quad A - -1 \\ \quad \quad B - +1 \end{array}$$

67. A - HG -1
B - HG +1

68. A - -1
B - +2

69. A - -2
B - +2

70. A - +2
B - -2

71. A - +1
B - -1

72. A - -1
B - +1

73. A - GH +1
B - HG -1

74. A - MC +2
B - MC -1

75. A - HG +1
B - HG -1

76. A - +1
B - -1

77. A - HG -2
B - HG +2

78. A - +1
B - -1

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