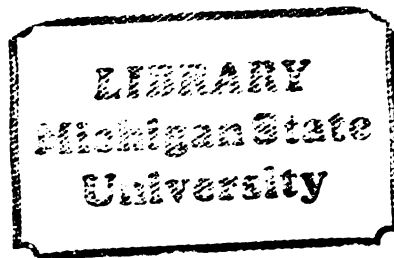


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FAILURE TO VALIDATE A TYPOLOGY OF RAPISTS BASED ON
DIFFERENT DEGRESS OF VIOLENCE INVOLVED

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Larry Kennard Lewis

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FAILURE TO VALIDATE A TYPOLOGY OF RAPISTS BASED ON
DIFFERENT DEGREES OF VIOLENCE INVOLVED

By

Larry Kennard Lewis

A DISSERTATION

Submitted to
Michigan State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
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ABSTRACT

FAILURE TO VALIDATE A TYPOLOGY OF RAPISTS BASED ON
DIFFERENT DEGREES OF VIOLENCE INVOLVED

By

Larry Kennard Lewis

Forty incarcerated rapists were divided into two groups based on court room reports of the degree of violence exhibited in their sexual assaults. It was hypothesized that rapists who used an excessive degree of violence would differ from rapists utilizing a lesser degree of violence. The groups were compared in terms of their (a) violent personality traits, (b) criminal histories, (c) attitudes toward heterosexual relationships, and (d) beliefs in myths about rape; however, no significant differences were found between these two groups of rapists on any of these variables. Both groups, in terms of the assessment devices employed in the study, expressed negative evaluations of violence, positive evaluations of associations with women, and very little belief in rape myths. Failure to show distinct differences between the psychological profiles of the two groups suggested that differing levels of brutality perpetrated by rapists may not be reflective of differences in their expoused attitudes and values. One explanation of the results considered the possibility that, as a rule, rapists were essentially a psychologically homogeneous population whose levels of brutality were influenced more by chance

Larry Kennard Lewis

factors accompanying the rape scenario as opposed to basic differences in personalities. It was proposed that future research explore a possible link between ego development and sexual aggression.

To God and my family

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INTRODUCTION

Forcible rape, as defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in their annual report of crime in the United States (Uniform Crime Reports, 1980), "is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will." According to their 1980 data, there were a total of 82,088 forcible rapes reported--77% were rapes by force, while the remaining figure reflected attempts or assaults to commit forcible rape. The number of reported rapes represented an 8% increase in the volume of the crime since 1979, and a 45% increase in volume since 1976. The FBI's "crime clock" indicated that one forcible rape occurred every six minutes in 1980; yet, even this high, reported incidence of the crime was considered to be a conservative estimate:

Even with the advent of rape crisis centers and an improved awareness by police dealing with rape victims, forcible rape, a violent crime against the person, is still recognized as one of the most underreported of all Index crimes (Uniform Crime Reports, 1980, p. 15).

Bode (1978) noted that estimates of "rapes reported" versus "rapes committed" ranged from a high of all rapes being reported to a low of one in every ten being reported. With such estimates, it is quite possible that nearly a half million or more women were victims of a sexual assault in 1980.

The alarming magnitude of the criminal offense of rape, coupled with its seemingly steady growth over the years, underscores a need

for concentrated research efforts aimed at acquiring an in-depth understanding of the offender and his psychodynamics. The present research project is one attempt to increase the body of knowledge about the psychological make-up of the rapist with the hope that it will eventually lead to the development of more effective treatment paradigms for this class of criminal offenders.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Rape

Shrier (1981) in explaining the standard legal definition of rape--"carnal knowledge of a person by force and against that person's will"--stated that two elements were necessary in order for a sexual act to be considered rape. First, sexual intercourse must occur, and second, the act must be committed forcibly and without consent. Penetration, however slight, constitutes carnal knowledge; while force was defined as either (1) the use of actual physical force to overcome the victim's resistance, or (2) the threat of death or grave bodily injury whereby the victim relents out of fear for their safety and well-being.

Schiff (1978) outlined what he perceived as the four criteria comprising the traditional legal definition of rape. The first criterion was that the victim be female, adult or child, and not the wife of the offender. A wife, by virtue of the marriage contract, was considered to have given her husband sexual access to her body and she could not retract that consent. A husband could, however, be convicted of raping his wife if he held her down while someone else raped her--in such an instance, he could be considered an accessory to the crime. The second criterion for rape was that intercourse take place without the victim's lawful consent. To give lawful consent, the victim must have been conscious and "in full possession of her

senses, not asleep, intoxicated, under the influence of drugs, insane, or feeble-minded." Utilization of force to overcome the victim's resistance was the third criterion. While more archaic laws required the woman to produce evidence of resistance, such as bruises, etc., gradually allowances were granted whereby a woman could be intimidated by such an "array of physical force" that, in her judgment, she dare not resist. The final criterion provided by Schiff (1978) was the occurrence of penetration, no matter how slight. Emission of seminal fluid was not necessary, although its presence was corroborating evidence admissible in court.

Leaders in the revision of old rape statutes were the states of Florida and Michigan. Schiff (1978) noted that the new laws in each state avoided using the word rape, with Florida opting for the phrase "involuntary sexual battery" and Michigan adopting the terminology "criminal sexual conduct." The new legislation in Florida, according to Schiff (1979), expanded upon the traditional definition of what constituted a rape:

The two most salient points of the new legislation are that, first, the victim can be of either sex, not only female; secondly, a crime is committed not only if a penis penetrates to one degree or another, the female genitalia, but if it passes into the body opening, such as the anus or mouth. Furthermore, if an instrument (other than those used "for bona fide medical purposes"), a bottle, stick, a twig, a finger, or even a tongue as in cunnilingus, be introduced into the sexual organ of another without consent, then a sexual offense has been committed (p. 97).

The rise of the Women's Movement produced a number of feminist authors studying the historical, political, sociological, and

psychological dynamics and ramifications of rape. In their opening chapter, Medea and Thompson (1974) stated:

. . . Rape is the deprivation of sexual self-determination. Rape is a man's fantasy, a woman's nightmare. Rape is all the hatred, contempt, and oppression of women in this society concentrated in one act. . . . Rape is not a special, isolated act. It is not an aberration, a deviation from the norms of sexual and social behavior in this country. Rape is simply at the end of the continuum of male-aggression, female-passive patterns. . . . Rape is any sexual intimacy forced on one person by another (pp. 11-12).

Brownmiller (1975) defined rape as:

If a woman chooses not to have intercourse with a specific man and the man chooses to proceed against her will, that is a criminal act of rape (p. 18).

Common to the writings of Medea and Thompson (1974) and Brownmiller (1975) was the belief that it does not matter who the person may be (boyfriend, husband); the nature of the relationship (dating, marital, employee); the external circumstances (party, date, war, hitchhiking); nor the degree of resistance--if any man, in any way, forces his sexual intentions upon a woman, then a rape is said to have occurred.

Typologies of Rapists

The typical American rapist might be the boy next door. Especially if the boy next door happens to be about 19 years of age and the neighborhood you live in happens to fit the socioeconomic description of lower class or bears the appellation of "ghetto." That is what the statistics show (Brownmiller, 1975, p. 174).

While statistical studies of rape (e.g., Amir, 1971) have provided a descriptive model of the rapist and his method of operating, they, by virtue of their design, have not directly addressed the issue of why some men rape. On the basis of clinical interviews, observations and psychological testing (in some instances), various

researchers have developed typologies of rapists based upon the offenders' motivations to commit the assault. In their explanatory model, Cohen et al. (1971b) observed that the act of rape entailed both sexual and aggressive components. Either a sexual aim was in service to a dominant aggressive aim or an aggressive aim was subordinate to a prevailing sexual aim; in some situations, a fusion of the two aims gave rise to what was termed "sexual sadism."

"Rape-Aggressive Aim" was the label Cohen et al. (1971b) used to describe the sub-type of rapist who utilized the sexual attack as a vehicle to humiliate and defile his victim. A clearly savage intent could be detected from the brutality present and the evidence of sexually mutilating behaviors (e.g., tearing, biting of the genitals or breasts, violent insertion of objects into the anus, etc.). This rapist generally attacked females who were total strangers and his victims appeared to be objects of displacement for his rage. Anger was reported to be the predominant emotion during the attack.

"Rape-Sexual Aim" encompassed the category of rapist where the fulfillment of a sexual wish/desire was the prime motivation for the attack. Excessive violence was absent during the assault and the rapist would more than likely terminate the attack if his victim offered a vigorous resistance. Although the victims were strangers, they had been earlier identified as a target and subsequently stalked. As opposed to an impulsive act, the rape had been lived and rehearsed numerous times in the offender's fantasy life.

"Rape-Sex-Aggression Diffusion" described the pattern of assault where aggression was a necessary stimulus for sexual arousal. Usually,

the victim's resistance was encouraged in order to bring about a level of excitation that otherwise would be lacking. The affect of anger did not manifest itself during the attack and aggression ceased once intercourse was completed. Sadistic aspects of the rapist's psyche were said to have been projected onto the victim, whereby her struggle was interpreted as indications of her sexual arousal.

Howells and Wright (1978) delineated two categories of rapists. In the first group, the author placed those men suffering from problems of impotence. These men developed feelings of inferiority and sexual inadequacy which they perceived as being attributable to female domination. By subjugating the female with an act of forceful degradation, she--rather than he--became the weakened, frightened character. The second category of rapists were depicted as antisocially-oriented men whose feelings of rejection prompted them to vent their wrath and exaggerated humiliation against the first available female. The victim could be anyone and was viewed as being representative of the original object which incurred the rapist's wrath.

Groth, Burgess, and Holmstrom (1977) saw power and anger--not sex--as the key ingredients underlying rape. They remarked;

. . . in all cases of forcible rape, three components are present: power, anger, and sexuality. . . . We have found that either power or anger dominates and that rape, rather than being primarily an expression of sexual desire, is, in fact, the use of sex to express issues of power and anger. Rape, then, is a pseudo-sexual act. . . . It is sexual behavior in the service of nonsexual needs (p. 1240).

The authors defined two categories of rapists. The first group were the "power rapists" who sought power and control over their victims.

These offenders were portrayed as feeling inadequate in all areas of life and rape became their avenue for proving strength and potency. Prior to the assault, these rapists were pictured as being possessed by an obsessional fantasy in which their victims initially resist their advances, but then gratefully submit themselves to the rapists' sexual appetites. A conscious attempt to hurt the victim was said to be lacking, with physical aggression being utilized only to gain the victim's submission. Power rapists could be divided into two sub-groupings, depending on whether their sexual assault stemmed from a need for assertion or reassurance. The "power-assertive" rapist was said to utilize rape as an expression of his dominance, while the "power-reassurance" rapist utilized the rape to prove to himself that he was sexually adequate.

The second major category of rapists presented by Groth, Burgess, and Holmstrom (1977) were the "anger rapists," who used more force than necessary to subdue their victim. Through the act of rape, they expressed their hatred and contempt by excessively abusing their victims. The intent of the assault was the injury of the victims, on whom they were believed to have displaced negative affects generated from problematic relationships with significant women in their lives (e.g., mother, wife, girlfriend). Depending on whether the rape experience represented conscious rage or pleasure, these rapists also could be placed into two sub-groupings. When the motive for rape appeared to be revenge, with degradation and humiliation as goals, then the offender was labeled as "anger-retaliation" rapists. Through

the rape, his anger and hostility toward women gained expression. If the offender derived a sadistic pleasure from hurting and torturing his victim, then he was described as "anger-excitation" rapist.

Aggression for this rapist was said to be eroticized.

Groth and Burgess (1977) succinctly summarized the motivational underpinnings of rape when they commented:

Rape is a complex, multi-determined act which, in addition to expressing anger and asserting control, also serves to compensate for feelings of helplessness, to reassure the offender about his sexual adequacy, to assert his identity, to defend against homosexual impulses, to deny fear of women, and retain status among peers, to achieve sexual gratification, and to discharge frustration. In this sense, the act of rape is equivalent to the function of a symptom: it expresses the conflict, defends against the anxiety, and partially gratifies or discharges the impulse (p. 404).

Research Efforts

Cohen and Boucher (1972) wrote:

The man-on-the-street is convinced that the sexual criminal is insane or mentally retarded, that he is brutal and deprived, immoral and oversexed, a social isolate who spends his time reading pornography. . . . The common denominator of these misconceptions appears to be the need to make the sexual criminal an alien being (p. 57).

Researchers have been able to better distinguish fact from fantasy as they have investigated the psychological and behavioral functioning of the rapist. Perdue and Lester (1972) found that rapists being paroled did not differ significantly from persons convicted of aggressive nonsexual crimes on measure of intelligence (IQ) and Rorschach variables. Vera, Bernard, and Holzor (1979) also found that rapists did not differ significantly in IQ when compared with nonviolent

sexual offenders, nonviolent nonsexual offenders, and nonsexual violent offenders.

Rivlin and Fisher (1971) investigated the psychological needs of rapists, utilizing the Edward's Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS). The researchers compared EPPS scores of rapists with those of an adult normative sample and with a general criminal sample. The results of the comparison found the rapists, when compared with the adult male sample, scored higher on intraception, abasement, endurance, and heterosexuality, while scoring lower on autonomy, dominance, and aggression. The authors interpreted these findings as indicating:

Rapists, compared with normal males, tend to be less aggressive, less independent, and self-motivated, and less self-assured and dominant. They demonstrate a greater heterosexual need, a greater propensity to analyze introspectively their own and others' motives, to be more self-critical and to have a greater need to endure (p. 183).

When compared to the offender sample, rapists scored higher on succorance, abasement, nurturance, and endurance and lower on achievement, autonomy, change, heterosexuality, and aggression. These results were analyzed as suggesting that:

Rapists, when compared with adult offenders, tend to be less achievement oriented, less self-assured and aggressive, less independent and self-directed, to have less need for change and a greater need to endure, a lower heterosexual drive, a greater self-criticism and a greater need to nurture others and to be dependent upon others (p. 183).

The authors believed that their research was supportive of the proposition that rape is an act of hostility by a male who perceives himself as weak, inadequate, and dependent.

Utilizing the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), Rader (1977) compared the profiles of rapists, expositors, and assaulters. The results of the study supported the author's hypothesis that rapists -- a group combining sex and violence--would produce the most disturbed psychological profile. They scored significantly higher K-corrected raw score means than the expositors on scales F, Hs, D, Hy, Pd, Pa, and Sc. When compared to the assaulters, the rapists' raw scale score means were significantly higher on scales Pd, Pt, and Sc. These results suggested that the rapists appeared to show "more bizarre mentation, somatic concerns, depression, repression, denial, aggression, anger, hostility, acting-out, and suspiciousness" than the expositors. The rapists in comparison with the assaulters appeared to be more hostile, anxious, aggressive, and bizarre in mentation. Rader (1977) proffered an interpretation of the group profile for the rapist sample:

They are apt to appear irritable, hostile, angry, and suspicious, perhaps also somewhat depressed and anxious. They may be seen as unpredictable and peculiar in action and thought. The rapists are apt to act-out in self-defeating ways, often in a manner that seems designed to get them caught. Although acting-out is likely to be their main defense, they are also apt to project blame and to use repression and denial. Fear of emotional involvement may be characteristic, social intelligence is likely to be poor, and serious difficulties can be expected in the areas of empathy and communication ability. Inner conflicts about sexuality and alcohol abuse are likely to be noted (p. 65).

Armentrout and Haver (1978) also utilized the MMPI as they compared rapists of adults, rapists of children, and nonrapist sex offenders. These authors postulated that if rape were motivated by aggressive aims that were more than or equal to sexual aims, then

rapists should appear "more interpersonally hostile and aggressive" than nonrape offenders. It was also believed that rapists of adults would have to be more aggressive than rapists of children, due to the greater resistance that would have to be overcome in subduing an adult victim. Their data supported the experimental hypothesis with rapists of adults producing an elevated 8-4 profile, while rapists of children produced a primed 4-8 profile, and the nonrapist sexual offenders a 4-prime profile. The results were interpreted as indicating that rapists of adults were more "hostile, resentful, and interpersonally alienated" than the other offenders in the study.

Thorne and Haupt (1966) assessed attitudes about sex, using the Sex Inventory, a questionnaire that addresses various aspects of sexuality. Sexual offender samples were found to be conservative and repressive in their sexual attitudes. Additionally, they manifested high levels of conflict and frustration in regard to heterosexual relationships and the expression of sexuality in healthy, socially acceptable ways. The authors observed that both homicidal offenders (murderers) and aggravated sex groups (rapists) displayed a sexual conservatism and conventionality which fit well with:

The standard psychoanalytic interpretation of high sex drive repressed from consciousness by a strong Super Ego and resulting in episodes of failure of impulse control associated with intense conflict and guilt (p. 402).

As part of their study, Howells and Wright (1978) compared the sexual attitudes of sexual and nonsexual offenders. The researchers, utilizing the Sex Inventory, found what they felt were "clear differences in sexual attitudes" between their subject populations. The

sexual offenders expressed a greater dissatisfaction with their sex lives, more anxiety in reference to sex, difficulties in finding satisfaction in their sexual contacts, and a higher frequency of sexual difficulties. Sexual offenders also expressed a concern about an inability to adequately control strong sexual impulses. Overall, the sexual offender appeared to be a frustrated individual with poor sexual relations and an inability to control "deviant" sexual inclinations.

The use of alcohol in connection with the rape offense has been studied by Rada (1975), and Bernard, Holzer, and Vera (1979). Through an analysis of the autobiographies of 77 convicted rapists, Rada (1975) determined that 50% of the sample were drinking at the time of the rape, with 43% of this group classified as drinking heavily. Of the sample population, 35% were classified by Rada as alcoholic, and 14% of the sample admitted to being alcoholics. That 35% of his sample could be considered serious problem drinkers highlighted for the author a need for treatment programs for sexual offenders to be cognizant of addressing some offenders' maladaptive drinking patterns.

Bernard, Holzer, and Vera (1979) also found alcohol use to be prevalent in sexual assaults, as well as a factor in the social histories of their rape offenders. An interesting discovery gleaned from the social histories was that the alcoholic rapist had a greater number of criminal charges for violence than their nonalcoholic counterparts.

The rapist's sexual functioning during his attack was one area of interest for Groth and Burgess (1977). One hundred seventy men

convicted of sexual assault were interviewed as part of a diagnostic evaluation. Information regarding their sexual functioning revealed that some reported experiencing problems in this area during the rape. Three types of sexual dysfunction were documented within the sample. The most prevalent dysfunction was "erectile inadequacy," defined as either partial or complete failure to achieve and sustain an erection (impotency). Of the sample, 16% reported some degree of impairment in establishing and maintaining their erections. "Ejaculatory incompetence" (retarded ejaculation) was the second most reported dysfunction and was characterized by either difficulty or failure to ejaculate during intercourse. Of the rapists, 15% communicated problems ejaculating. The final and least frequent (3%) dysfunction reported was "premature ejaculation," either before or immediately upon penetration. In total, 34% (58 cases) of the rapist sample indicated they had suffered from some form of sexual impairment in connection with the sexual assault. Dramatizing this finding was the fact that hardly any of these rapists related any problems in their sexual performance in the consenting sexual relationships in which they were involved.

Factors which elicit sexual arousal in rapists have been of interest to a number of researchers. Abel, Barlow, Blanchard, and Guild (1977) measured erections of rapists and nonrapists while audio descriptions of rape and nonrape scenes were presented. These researchers found that rapists had erections to both rape and nonrape depictions of sex, while nonrapists displayed significantly less erections to the rape scenes. Barbee, Marshall, and Lantheir (1979),

improving on the experimental design of Abel et al. (1977), presented audio descriptions of rape, nonsexual assault, and mutually-consenting sex to a group of rapists and a group of graduate students. Both groups displayed arousal to the mutually-consenting sex presentations; however, rape descriptions were not as arousing to the graduate students, although these produced levels of arousal in the rapists comparable to their reactions to the mutually-consenting sex scenarios. Both groups demonstrated low levels of arousal to the nonsexual assault descriptions. The data showed that the rapists in the study did not manifest a greater arousal to forced sex as opposed to consenting sex. The findings of the study led the investigators to conclude that, while forced or violent sex did not necessarily arouse rapists more than other forms of sex, violent sex also did not appear to inhibit their sexual arousal, as it did with the nonoffender population.

HYPOTHESES

Although several researchers have distinguished within the population of rapists those who characteristically use excessive force from those where brutality is minimal or nonexistent (Cohen et al., 1971; Medea & Thompson, 1974; Groth, Burgess, & Holmstrom, 1977), more often than not rapists have been treated as a homogeneous group in research projects (e.g., Fisher & Rivlin, 1971; Perdue & Lester, 1974; Rada, 1975; Abel et al., 1977; Howells & Wright, 1978; Vera, Barnard, & Holzer, 1979). Such treatment may "average out" significant differences between categories of rapists, thereby producing misleading data whenever this combined grouping is compared to nonrapist samples. While it may be more accurate to compare each category of rapists separately against nonrapist samples, research must first establish the validity and reliability of such categories. The present research project attempted to discern if those rapists whose brutality clearly exceeded that which was required for the perpetration of the crime (Greater Violence Rapists) were indeed a psychologically distinct group from those rapists whose brutality contained only the degree of coercion necessary to force their victims to acquiesce to their demands (Lesser Violence Rapists).

Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1: Greater Violence Rapists (GV) compared to Lesser Violence (LV) exhibit more violent personality characteristics and attitudes.

Rationale

Groth, Burgess, and Holmstrom's (1977) "anger rape" and Cohen et al.'s (1971) "rape-aggressive aim" both refer to a sexual assault characterized by an excessive amount of physical violence. In both instances, the attack was described as being primarily an aggressive, destructive act with the goal being the injury of the victim. The GV rapist should be distinguishable from the LV rapist, not only by his excessively violent actions during the rape, but also by a distinct psychological and emotional make-up expressive of such violent acting out.

Hypothesis 2: GV rapists compared to LV rapists have a more extensive criminal history of nonsexual destructive and nonsexual assaultive crimes.

Rationale

The GV rapists' propensity for violent behavior should manifest itself in nonsexual areas of their life outside of the sexual arena. This violent proclivity should result in their engaging in a number of antisocial activities (especially assaultive activities) as they seek to discharge their emotional energies.

Hypothesis 3: LV rapists compared to GV rapists exhibit more positive attitudes toward heterosexual relationships.

Rationale

Cohen et al.'s (1971) "rape-sexual aim" and Groth, Burgess, and Holmstrom's (1977) "power rape" both describe a rape where the rapist utilizes only enough force to subdue his victim. The rape is characterized by an obsessional fantasy whereby the rapist believes his victim, once overpowered, will be so enthralled with his sexual performance that she will enthusiastically respond to him with wild sexual abandon. The LV rapists should be distinguishable from the GV rapists, in that their erotic and romantic desires should produce favorable attitudes towards women whom they need to fulfill their fantasies.

Hypothesis 4: LV rapists compared to GV rapists exhibit a greater belief in rape myths (beliefs that women, at some level of awareness, want to be raped).

Rationale

Whereas anger and hostility may serve as powerful disinhibiting agents for GV rapists, allowing them to sexually aggress against females, less angry and less hostile rapists may need some other disinhibitors. By adopting beliefs congruent with their rape fantasies, the LV rapists are provided with the disinhibition necessary to sexually assault their victim. By perceiving their victims as desirous of their attacks (or deserving), the LV rapists can more easily justify their actions; additionally, if the victim's protestations can be interpreted as not signaling genuine noncompliance, then the LV rapists can once again justify continuing their assault, despite the expressed

unwillingness of their victims and the inappropriateness of their behavior.

METHODOLOGY

Subjects

Subjects (Ss) were either prisoners being received for processing and classification in the Michigan Penal System at the Reception and Guidance Center of the State Prison of Southern Michigan, or inmates of the institution who had served less than 25 months. All were rapists who had been convicted of sexually assaulting a female above the age of 13 that neither lived in their household nor was a relative of theirs. A sexual assault (rape) was operationally defined in the study as a sexual act (or acts) in which the victim was forced to participate against her will by actual use of violence or by the expressed (or implied) threat of violence. Insertion of any object into a woman's vagina or anus was considered a sexual act, as well as insertion of the male genitalia into any orifice of the woman's body. Finally, any touching of the woman's genitalia was viewed as a sexual act and such an act was said to have occurred if the man forced the woman to touch his genitalia. Intercourse was not necessary for an attack to be classified as a rape/sexual assault (in the study the terms rape and sexual assault were used interchangeably). Utilizing the description of the crime as depicted in their accompanying Pre-Sentence Investigative Reports, the rapists were divided into two groups based on the degree of violence present in the commission of the offense that led to their incarceration. One group was labeled

Greater Violence (GV) and consisted of those rapists who appeared to use an amount of force which far exceeded that which was necessary to subdue the victim and gain her compliance. The GV group was comparable to the "anger rapists" category described by Groth, Burgess, and Holmstrom (1977), and the "rape-aggressive aim" category outlined by Cohen et al. (1971). Included in this grouping were those offenders who subjected their victims to sadomasochistic acts, such as prolonged beatings or sodomy, mutilating acts, and violent insertion of objects. The second group of Ss was labeled Lesser Violence (LV) and was comprised of those rapists who were described as using the threat of violence or minimal physical violence to overcome their victims. The LV group was analogous to the "rape-sexual aim" typology of Cohen et al. (1971) and the "power rape" typology of Groth, Burgess, and Holmstrom (1977). Included in the LV classification were those rapists who verbally threatened great harm, but never carried out said threat; those who produced a weapon, but never used it; and those whose violent acts were of low intensity, short duration, and occurred only at moments of noncompliance. The Experimenter (E)--after reviewing the Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI)--determined which group a subject was placed in. (Appendix A provides a sample PSI excerpt from each group.) All Ss were categorized prior to testing, and no S was tested who was obviously psychotic, under the influence of mind-altering drugs, or mentally retarded. Of 41 inmates identified, 40 consented to participate in the study. There were 20 Ss in each experimental condition. All Ss were compensated \$2.50 for their time and efforts.

Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 provide demographic data about the sample. It is seen that there were no significant differences between the two groups in relation to: (1) age; (2) academic achievement levels; (3) yearly income at time of their arrest; (4) length of prison sentence received for their present offense; (5) ethnic composition; (6) prior participation in group therapy for sex offenders; and (7) whether employed at time of offense.

Procedure

Each S identified for inclusion in the study was seen for individual testing and interviewed by E. At the time of testing, each S was told that E was interested in their attitudes/opinions about a variety of topics. Subjects were also told that the information they provided could possibly aid in the development of future treatment programs. All Ss were assured of the anonymity of their responses and were informed that the results of the study would be published in the form of a doctoral dissertation. A consent form (Appendix B) acknowledging willingness to participate in the study was then signed and some biographical information collected, after which testing began.

The Experimenter prefaced each testing session with the offer to assist S if he came upon any word or phrase which was unfamiliar. The order of administration of research material was: (1) Semantic Differential, (2) Rape Myth Acceptance Scale, and (3) Rape Information Interview. Once the interview was completed, S was released.

All other data in the study--arrest records, MMPI, reading and math levels--were gathered by E from institutional files.

TABLE 1.--Demographic Characteristics and Comparisons of Sample

Variable	Greater Violence	Lesser Violence	Significance of Difference
Age			
Mean	28.33	27.58	F = .20
SD	4.06	4.99	p > .05
Reading Level			
Mean	8.40	6.77	F = 2.33
SD	3.45	3.27	p > .05
Math Level			
Mean	7.35	6.75	F = .33
SD	3.38	3.02	p > .05
Est. Yearly Income			
Mean	\$8,031.30	\$8,630.53	F = .04
SD	\$8,868.16	\$9,396.87	p > .05
Minimum Prison Sentence			
Mean	7.65	11.22	F = .42
SD	23.63	6.85	p > .05
Maximum Prison Sentence			
Mean	19.15	21.0	F = .06
SD	17.97	26.11	p > .05

Table 2.--Ethnic Composition of Sample

	Greater Violence	Lesser Violence	Total
Black	9	13	22
Caucasian	10	7	17
Latino**	1		1

$$*\chi^2 = .619, df = 1, p > .05$$

**Note: Latino subject not included in χ^2 analysis.

TABLE 3.--Members of Sample Who Have Participated in Group Therapy for Sex Offenders

	Greater Violence	Lesser Violence	Total
Yes Participation	5	2	7
No Participation	15	18	33

$$*\chi^2 = .692, df = 1, p > .05.$$

TABLE 4.--Members of Sample Employed at Time of Offense.

	Greater Violence	Lesser Violence	Total
Yes Employed	10	12	22
Not Employed	10	8	18

$$*\chi^2 = .101, df = 1, p > .05.$$

Materials

Semantic Differential

The semantic differential method (Osgood, Succi, & Tannenbaum, 1957) was utilized to determine if the two experimental groups differed in the meanings they ascribed to a select group of concepts. The semantic technique consists of a series of bi-polar adjective scales (i.e., adjectives that are opposite in meaning from one another) with each adjective pair being separated by seven spaces. The seven spaces represent the degree to which a concept on stimulus is defined more by one adjective in a pair than its counterpart. By assigning a numerical value to each space from 1 to 7, it is possible to assess the elements of direction and distance. The selection of one of the seven spaces imparts a judgment of both the quality of meaning and the intensity of meaning for a rated concept or stimulus. Osgood et al. (1957) developed 50 such bi-polar scales and following is an example of a semantic scale:

Good	_____	$\frac{X}{(6)}$	_____	_____	_____	_____	Bad
	(7)		(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)

In the above example, let us say the concept that was rated was Today's Weather. Here it is seen that the quality of the rating was positive (in the direction of good) and the intensity of the rating was high (scored a six). Factor analysis by Osgood et al. (1957) of their 50 descriptive scales yielded three major factors: Evaluative, Potency, and Activity.

In the present study, ten semantic scales representing the evaluative and potency dimensions were used. The scales selected were ten of 18 used by Pesetsky (1961), who identified adjective pairs which were understandable at a fifth grade level. The selection of the semantic scales and the number of scales utilized was dictated by knowledge that Ss would have generally poor reading skills as well as limited motivation to attend to the experimental task. The evaluative dimension in the study was operationally defined as a S's score on a continuum from positive to negative feelings about a concept. The potency dimension was operationally defined as a S's score on a continuum ranging from a concept having great importance to little importance for the S. Table 5 shows the ten Semantic Scales, their factor loadings, and the direction of scoring.

The semantic differential has been employed by many authors as a research tool in assessing attitudes about a concept or some type of stimulus. Rabin (1959) and Rabin and Limuaco (1967) used 20 scales to ascertain the stimulus value of Rorschach cards, while Pesetsky (1961) used 18 scales to have delinquents and nondelinquents rate the meaning of the same criminal activity couched within varying social contexts. In a more recent study, Richardson (1981) utilized seven scales in his investigation of attitudes of Black clergy and parishioners toward mental illness and mental health care providers. The present study had rapists rate six experimental concepts, six control concepts, and one practice concept. The six experimental concepts were as follows: Beating up someone you are angry at,

TABLE 5.--Semantic Scales, Directional Scoring, and Factorial Composition

Scale	Scored		Factor Loadings*		
	1 - 7	7 - 1	E	P	A
Thick - Thin		X	-.06	.44	-.06
Unfair - Fair	X		.83	.08	-.07
Light - Heavy	X		-.36	.62	-.11
Large - Small		X	.06	.62	.34
Clean - Dirty		X	.82	-.05	.03
Bad - Good	X		.88	.05	.09
Weak - Strong	X		.19	.62	.20
Nice - Awful		X	.87	-.08	.19
Cruel - Kind	X		.82	-.10	-.18
Honest - Dishonest		X	.85	.07	-.02

*Osgood et al. (1957).

Rape of a woman, Power over women, Women, Sex with a woman, Love of a woman. The six control concepts of: Men, Sports, Soap Operas, Drug Dealing, Shoplifting, and Television were designed to disguise the instrument so that Ss would not immediately discern that its main purpose was to investigate their attitudes about rape, women, and aggression. Prison life was the one practice concept for all Ss.

Each S was given a packet of 13 pages with the ten scales listed on each page (see Appendix C). At the top of every page, centered in the middle, in large capital letters, was the concept to be rated. The first page provided S with an opportunity to practice rating a concept under the guidance of E. The experimenter explained how the rating scheme worked, and allowed each S to question E concerning the correct procedure. Once E and S were comfortable that the task was fully understood, S then proceeded to rate the remaining 12 concepts.

Each test packet was arranged so that no experimental concept was followed by another in sequence. On each page of the packet, in order to avoid positional effects, positive and negative adjectives were intermingled on both sides of the blanks. A re-examination of Table 5 shows that all the semantic scales are scored in the same direction such that "1" refers to low potency or low evaluation and "7" to high potency or high evaluation.

Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (RMA)

The RMA (see Appendix D) was designed by Burt (1980) as an instrument to assess the degree to which a person accepted various myths about rape. The scale consists of a series of 19 statements to which

the respondent indicates the magnitude of his/her agreement to each item on a 7-point scale (strongly agree to strongly disagree). Analysis of the scale by Burt (1980) found it to be highly reliable, producing a Cronbach's alpha of .875. In the present study, the RMA was shortened to 13 items (6 items assessing prejudices were eliminated) and a 5-point rating scale (greater ease in responding) was employed. Subsequent analysis by E of the modified instrument indicated the instrument remained very reliable, yielding a reliability coefficient alpha of .837. Each S had the nature of the rating task explained to him by E after which he proceeded to rate three practice statements. Upon completion of the practice items, S, if there were no questions, moved on to the RMA. Questions concerning any item were answered by E.

Rape Information Interview

The rape information interview was essentially a short questionnaire which E completed according to rapists' responses (see Appendix E). The items focused on such information as the presence of sexual interactions prior to the offense, the quality of sexual interactions prior to the offense, the affect present during the offense, acts which occurred during the rape, the presence of any sexual dysfunctioning, the level of sexual satisfaction following the culmination of the rape, and the amount of alcohol consumed during the time period preceeding the assault. The Experimenter introduced the questionnaire in the following manner:

There are several things about your crime which I would like to know more about. The information you give me will not go on any record of yours, and, in fact, is not even being recorded under your name. Please be as straightforward as possible in the information which you provide. (There was no time constraint of the questionnaire and Ss were allowed to elaborate on any item they desired.)

Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)

The MMPI, according to Dahlstrom, Welsh, and Dahlstrom (1972):

. . . is a standardized inventory designed to elicit a wide range of self-descriptions from each test subject and to provide in quantitative form a set of evaluations of his personality status and emotional adjustment (p. 3).

A respondent answers either "True," "False," or "Cannot Say" to each of 550 affirmative statements. Once scored, a profile is generated which is depicted on a psychogram. The profile consists of four validity scales and ten clinical scales. The validity scales, states Anastasi (1968):

. . . are not concerned with validity in the technical sense. In effect, they represent checks on carelessness, misunderstanding, malingering, and the operation of special response sets and test-taking attitudes (p. 442).

The four validity scales are labeled: Question Scale (?), Lie Scale (L), Infrequency Scale (F), and Correction Scale (K).

The ten clinical scales (personality scales) have names, abbreviations, and code numbers which are given on the chart on the next page. Anastasi (1968) indicated that the norms of the original control sample were reported in standard scores with a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of ten. When scores are plotted against these standards, generally any score above 70 (two standard deviations above

Name	Abbreviation	Code Number
Hypochondriasis	Hs	1
Depression	D	2
Hysteria	Hy	3
Psychopathic deviate	Pd	4
Masculinity-femininity	Mf	5
Paranoia	Pa	6
Psychasthenia	Pt	7
Schizophrenia	Sc	8
Hypomania	Ma	9
Social introversion	Si	0

the mean) is suggestive of pathological deviation in that clinical area.

Interpretations of test results can be based on each scale viewed separately and/or an analysis of the configuration of scores which takes into account the inter-relationships between scales. Dahlstrom, Welsh, and Dahlstrom (1972) reported interpretations of MMPI profiles based on the high-point pairs of scores (i.e., two highest scores) from the ten basic clinical scales. In the present study, each S had his MMPI scores retrieved from the institutional testing files with particular interest being paid to S's two-point digit code (two highest scores).

Persons and Marks (1971) found that, in an inmate sample, 66.7% of those prisoners with a 4-3 (elevations on Psychopathic-deviate (4) and Hysteria (3)) MMPI profile type were currently incarcerated for violent crimes; additionally, 85.4% of those prisoners had a history of committing violent offenses. In their work, Davis and Sines (1971) indicated that hostile-aggressive behavior was characteristic of men who generated the 4-3 profile code. Rader (1977) noted that the modal code type for rapists in his sample was 4-3 and 4-8 (a tie). The 4-3 MMPI profile, as suggested by Dahlstrom, Welsh, and Dahlstrom (1960), "reflects problems in impulse control and social conformity."

The presence of the violent 4-3 profile code was noted for each S in the study.

Stanford Achievement Test (SAT)

The SAT is an educational measurement device consisting of a battery of sub-tests, designed to assess a variety of academic skills. In discussing the SAT, Anastasi (1968) remarked:

Foreshadowing many characteristics of modern testing, this battery provided comparable measures of performance in different school subjects, evaluated in terms of a single normative group (p. 15).

Of interest in the present study were the "Grade Equivalent" scores for Math and Reading, capable of being derived from the test battery. Retrieved from each inmate's in processing testing file were the scores reflecting their respective math and reading grade levels. These scores were used to investigate the comparability of the groups with respect to academic achievement.

Pre-Sentence Investigation Report (PSI)

The PSI is a document prepared for the court, detailing a convicted defendant's family, marital, social, academic, employment, health, and criminal histories. A case worker prepares the report and it usually is very instrumental in aiding a judge in determining the nature of the punishment that will be administered during the sentencing phase of judicial proceedings. In the present study, all information concerning a S's arrest record was collected from the PSI located in his institutional file.

Treatment of the Data

The comparisons between Greater Violence and Lesser Violence rapists for nominal (category) type variables--ethnicity, employment, participation in therapy--were conducted through use of the chi-square technique. For all scale type variables, the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) technique was utilized, wherein one-way ANOVA's were calculated on the data containing one independent variable (i.e., Violence) and two-way ANOVA's were performed on the data generated from the incorporation of two independent variables (e.g., Violence x Ethnicity).

RESULTS

The present study focused on rapists who utilized a great degree of violence in contrast to those rapists utilizing a lesser degree of violence. Four major hypotheses were tested in an effort to determine whether the magnitude of violence present in their sexual assaults were a result of differences in attitudes towards women and aggression.

Hypothesis 1

Hypothesis 1: Greater Violence Rapists (GV) compared to Lesser Violence Rapists (LV) exhibit a greater degree of violent personality traits and attitudes.

The first general hypothesis was tested, employing two measurement devices--the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), and Semantic Differential. It was postulated that GV rapists would have a higher incidence of the hostile and aggressive 4-3 MMPI profile type (highest elevations on psychopathic-deviate and hysteria scales, respectively). A review of the data found only two instances of the 4-3 profile in the entire sample (and these were both in the LV group), thereby making further statistical analysis meaningless (see Appendix F).

Three concepts on the Semantic Differential assessed a respondent's affinity for aggressive behavior. The concepts "Beating up someone you are angry at," "Power over women," and "Rape of a woman"

were rated on both an evaluation and potency dimension. It was hypothesized that if GV rapists were of a more violent nature than LV rapists, then this difference would be reflected in their semantic ratings. Figures 1 and 2 provide a visual look at the data, while Tables 6 through 8 show that there were no significant differences between rapists' categories on either the evaluation or potency dimensions for any of the three concepts (Appendix G presents a graphing of scores for the individual scales, with those scales grouped according to the dimension they represented).

The null hypothesis was accepted.

Hypothesis 2

Hypothesis 2: Greater Violence Rapists compared to Lesser Violence Rapists have a more extensive criminal history of both assaultive and nonassaultive offenses.

It was believed that the violence exhibited in the GV rapists' attack was part of an extensive pattern of antisocial acting-out behaviors. The second general hypothesis was investigated by comparing the arrest records of the GV rapists with those of the LV rapists. Table 9 shows the arrest data for the sample, while Table 10 indicates there were no significant differences between GV and LV rapists in their history of arrests for violent, as well as nonviolent offenses.

The null hypothesis was accepted.

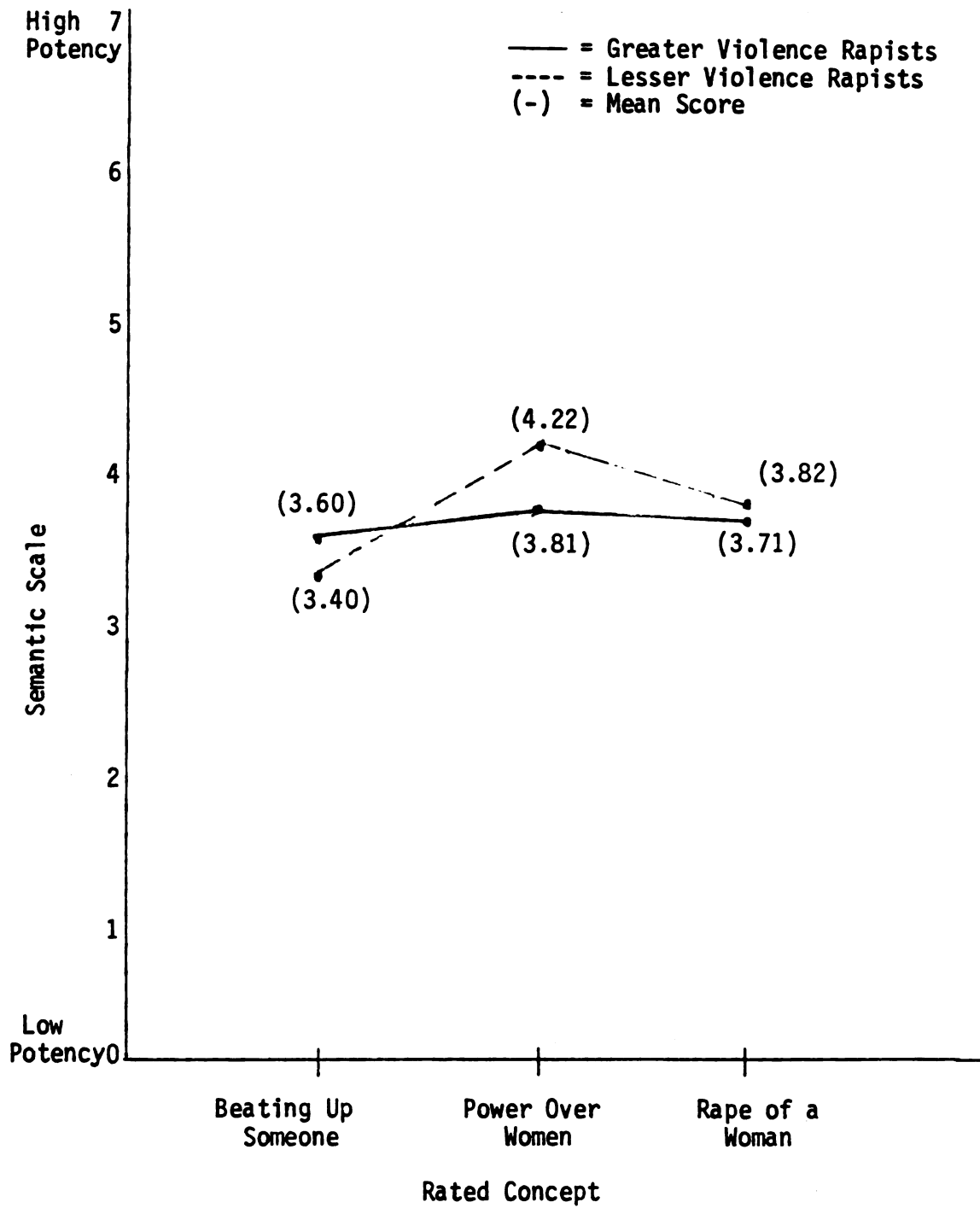


Figure 1.--Semantic Differential Scoring--Potency.

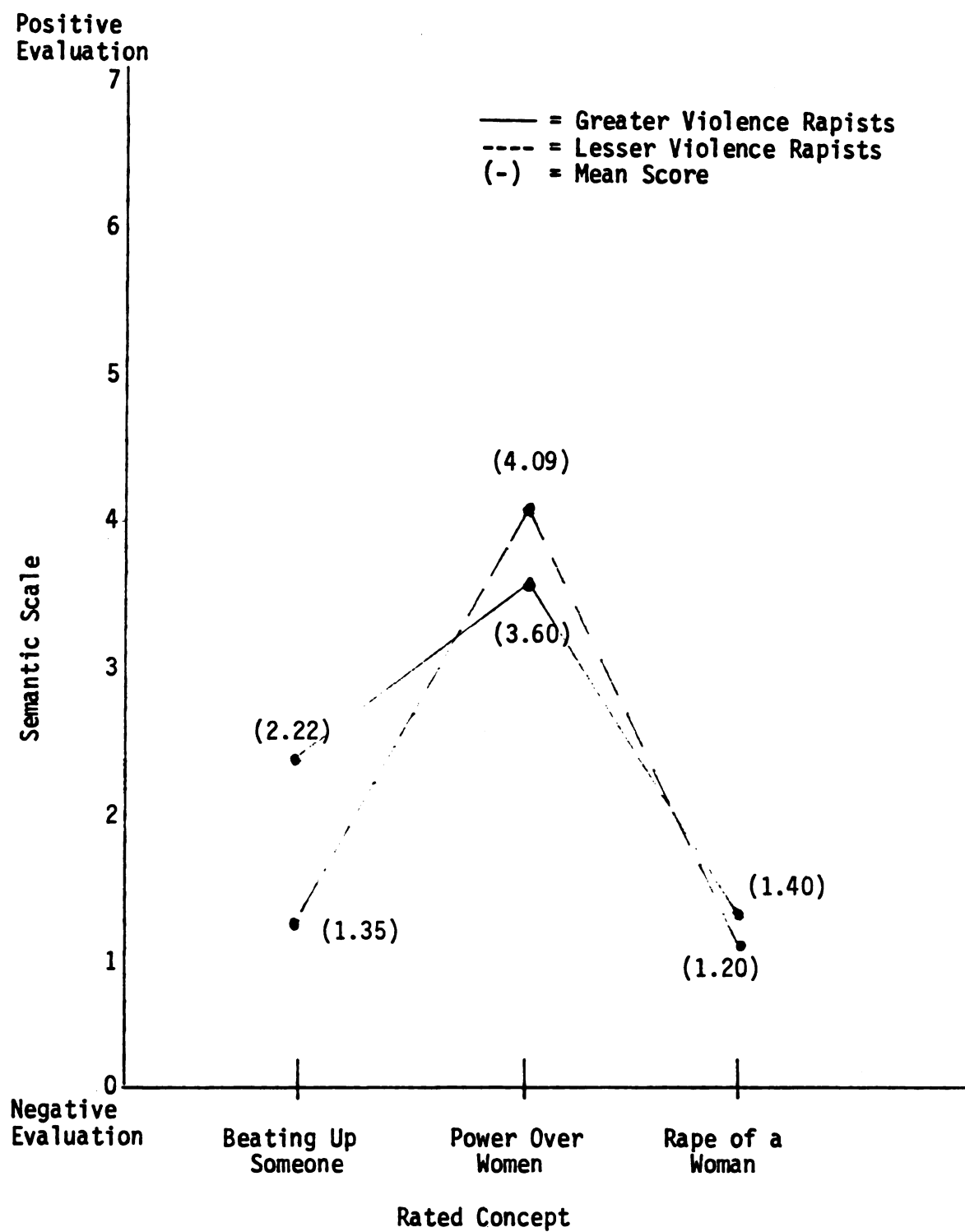


Figure 2.--Semantic Differential Scoring--Evaluative

TABLE 6.--Anova--Semantic Concept of: Beating Up Someone

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p
Evaluative:					
Total	46.42	39			
Between Groups	1.41	1	1.41	1.187	p > .05
Within Groups	45.01	38	1.18		
Potency:					
Total	68.94	39			
Between Groups	.35	1	.35	.195	p > .05
Within Groups	65.58	38	1.80		

TABLE 7.--Anova--Semantic Concept of: Power over Women

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p
Evaluative:					
Total	88.16	39			
Between Groups	2.34	1	2.34	1.034	p > .05
Within Groups	85.82	38	2.26		
Potency:					
Total	54.17	39			
Between Groups	1.70	1	1.70	1.232	p > .05
Within Groups	52.47	38	1.38		

TABLE 8.--Anova--Semantic Concept of: Rape of a Woman

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p
Evaluative:					
Total	27.47	39			
Between Groups	.25	1	.25	.350	p > .05
Within Groups	27.22	38	.72		
Potency:					
Total	99.67	39			
Between Groups	.13	1	.13	.048	p > .05
Within Groups	99.55	38	2.62		

TABLE 9.--Mean Number of Previous Arrests in Sample for Violent and Nonviolent Offenses

	Greater Violence	Lesser Violence	Total Sample
Nonviolent			
Mean	3.60	1.90	2.75
S.D.	3.85	2.82	3.44
Violent			
Mean	.94	1.40	1.17
S.D.	1.26	1.27	1.27

TABLE 10.--Anova--Previous Arrests in Sample for Violent and Nonviolent Offenses

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p
Nonviolent:					
Total	463.50	39			
Between groups	28.90	1	28.90	2.527	p > .05
Within groups	434.60	38	11.44		
Violent:					
Total	61.74	38			
Between groups	2.00	1	2.00	1.236	p > .05
Within groups	59.75	37	1.61		

Hypothesis 3

Hypothesis 3: Lesser Violence Rapists compared to Greater Violence Rapists exhibit more positive attitudes toward heterosexual relationships.

Lesser Violence Rapists have been purported to be motivated by an obsessional erotic/romantic fantasy. As a consequence, it was theorized that their amorous strivings would lead them to express more positive evaluations than GV rapists on the Semantic concepts of "Love of a woman," "Sex with a woman," and "Women;" additionally, it was also theorized that they would affix a more potent rating to these three concepts. While Figures 3 and 4 allow for a visual perusal of the data, Tables 11 through 14 show that there were no significant differences between groups in either their evaluative or potency ratings of the three concepts. (Appendix G provides a graphing of scores for the individual scales, with those scales grouped according to the dimension they represented.) When looking at Figures 3 and 4, it is interesting to note, however, that there was a definite trend for the data to support the hypothesis for the concepts "Sex with a woman" and "Women."

Although the null hypothesis was accepted, it did appear that LV Rapists tended to have a higher evaluation of women than GV rapists and that women were a more important concept to them than GV rapists.

Hypothesis 4

Hypothesis 4: Lesser Violence Rapists compared to Greater Violence Rapists exhibit a greater belief in rape myths.

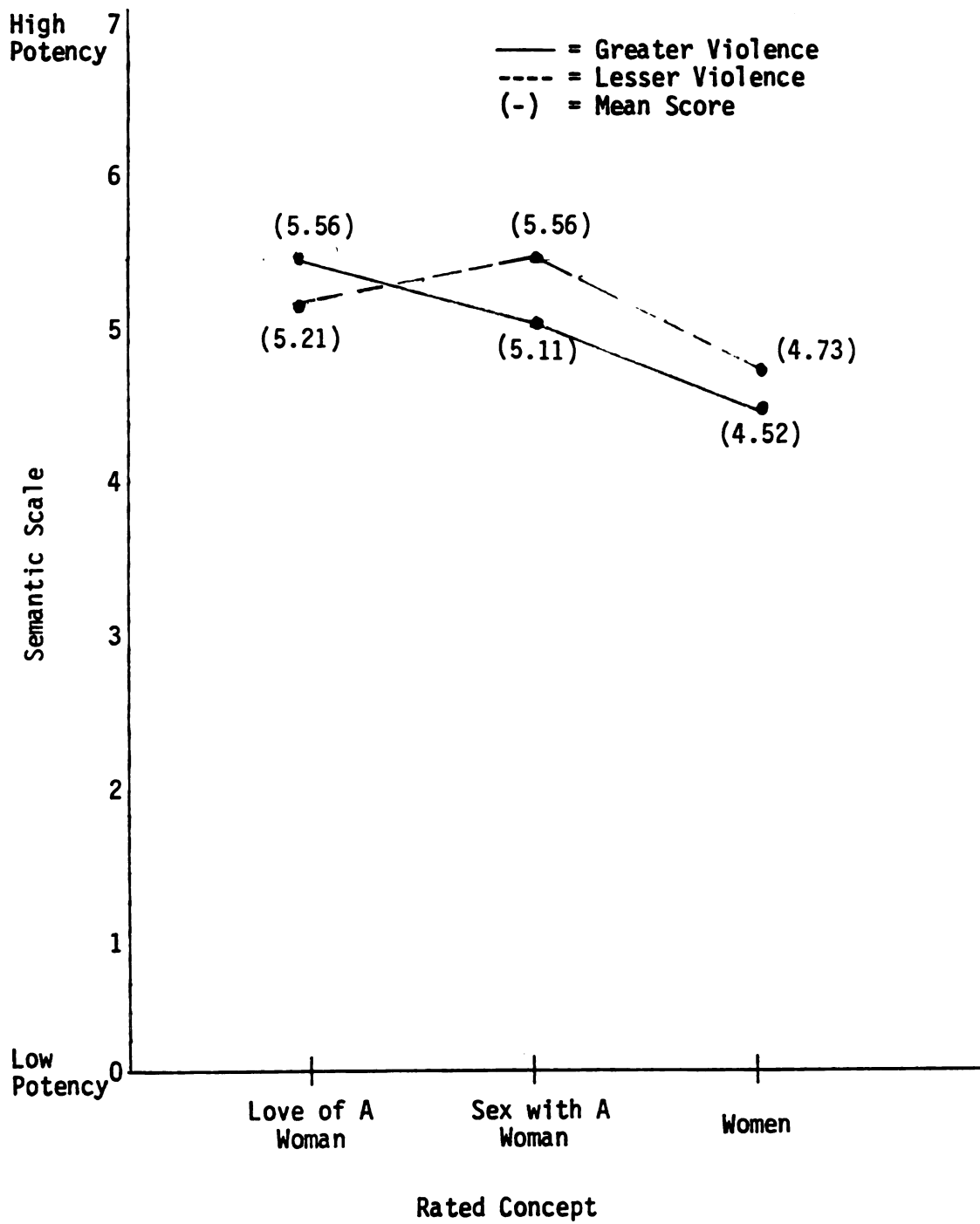


Figure 3.--Semantic Differential Scoring--Potency

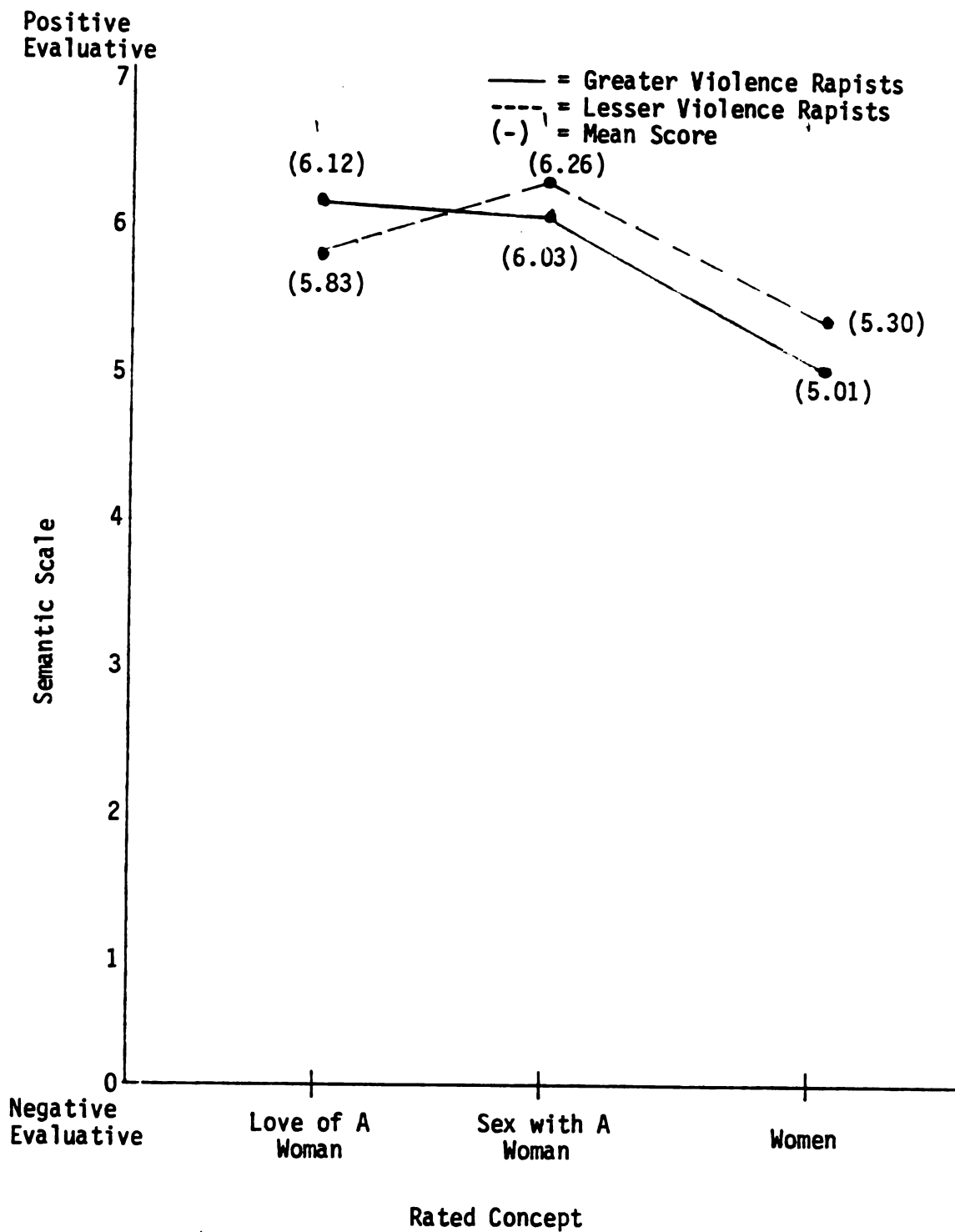


Figure 4.--Semantic Differential Scoring--Evaluative

TABLE 11.--Anova--Semantic Concept of: Love of a Woman

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p
Evaluative:					
Total	55.93	38			
Between groups	.83	1	.83	.557	p > .05
Within groups	55.19	37	1.49		
Potency:					
Total	78.35	38			
Between groups	1.21	1	1.21	.579	p > .05
Within groups	77.14	37	2.08		

TABLE 12.--Anova--Semantic Concept of: Sex with a Woman

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p
Evaluative:					
Total	40.11	39			
Between groups	.54	1	.54	.516	p > .05
Within groups	40.66	38	1.06		
Potency:					
Total	58.94	39			
Between groups	2.03	1	2.03	1.352	p > .05
Within groups	56.92	38	1.50		

Table 13.--Anova--Semantic Concept of: Women

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p
Evaluative:					
Total	87.75	39			
Between groups	.85	1	.85	.372	p > .05
Within groups	86.90	38	2.29		
Potency:					
Total	73.87	39			
Between groups	.45	1	.45	.234	p > .05
Within groups	73.42	38	1.93	1.93	

Greater Violence and Lesser Violence Rapists had to overcome both taboos prohibiting aggression and sexual assaults before they could commit their crimes. The GV rapist's anger was considered to be sufficient enough to allow them to aggress against female targets, while LV rapists, being less angry, were thought to harbor a belief system which enabled them to justify/rationalize their actions. It was hypothesized that such a belief system would embody a number of myths concerning rape, and LV rapists, as a consequence, would exhibit a greater endorsement of myths about women and rape than GV rapists. Figure 5 depicts the item-by-item comparison between both groups on the Rape Myth Acceptance Scales with Table 14 revealing that there were no significant differences between the groups on the individual items or in their overall RMA scores.

The null hypothesis was accepted.

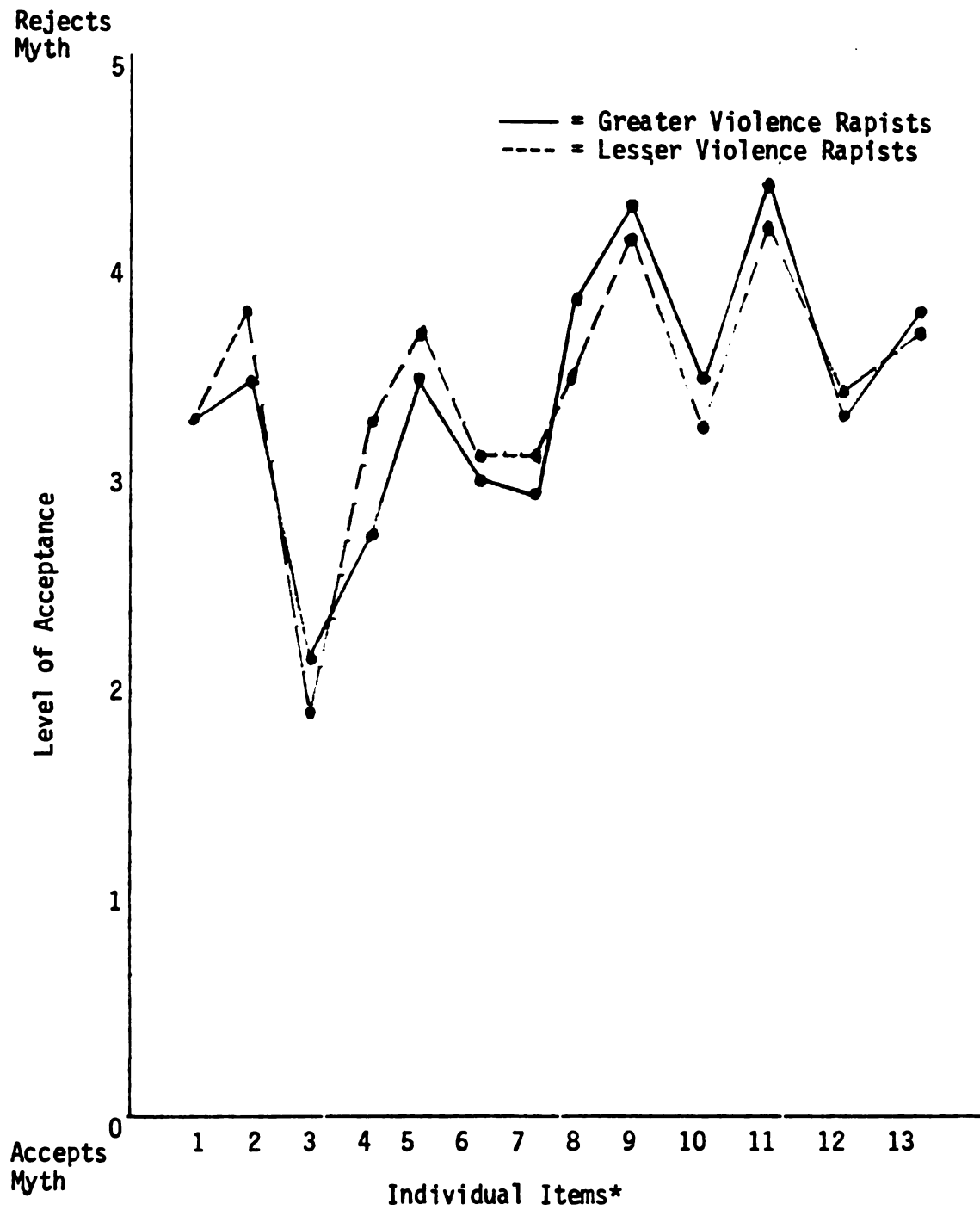


Figure 5.--Item Comparison of Rape Myth Acceptance Scale

*See Appendix for Scale Items.

TABLE 14.--Rape Myth Acceptance Scale Item Comparisons

Scale Items*	Greater Violence	Lesser Violence	Significance of Difference
Go to guy's place			
Mean	3.250	3.250	F = 0
S.D.	1.372	1.118	p > .05
Any woman can			
Mean	3.55	3.80	F = .382
S.D.	1.504	1.005	p > .05
Lie About rape			
Mean	2.10	1.95	F = .221
S.D.	1.210	.759	p > .05
Healthy--can fight off			
Mean	2.75	3.35	F = 2.346
S.D.	1.333	1.137	p > .05
No bra			
Mean	3.55	3.75	F = .393
S. D.	1.191	.786	p > .05
Mess around			
Mean	3.05	3.10	F = .015
S.D.	1.395	1.165	p > .05
Get guy hot			
Mean	2.90	3.15	F = .394
S.D.	1.334	1.182	p > .05

TABLE 14.--Continued

Scale Items*	Greater Violence	Lesser Violence	Significance of Difference
Thumbing a ride			
Mean	3.95	3.65	F = .691
S.D.	1.099	1.183	p > .05
Too good to talk			
Mean	4.40	4.25	F = .234
S.D.	.940	1.02	p > .05
Secret wish			
Mean	3.65	3.30	F = 1.089
S.D.	1.137	.979	p > .05
Consent to one			
Mean	4.55	4.30	F = 1.24
S.D.	.510	.865	p > .05
Get even			
Mean	3.40	3.55	F = .143
S.D.	1.353	1.146	p > .05
Hide pregnancy			
Mean	3.80	3.70	F = .071
S.D.	1.24	1.129	p > .05
TOTAL SCORE			
Mean	3.454	3.469	F = .005
S.D.	.722	.610	p > .05

*See Appendix for Scale Items.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Hypothesis 1

The first hypothesis predicted the personality of the Greater Violence Rapist would be more violent than the personality of the Lesser Violence Rapist. Neither the MMPI nor the Semantic Differential yielded a significant difference between sub-groups. This lack of statistical significance was especially surprising, in light of the fact that there were considerable differences between the conditions in terms of the amount of aggression manifested in their sexual assaults.

An explanation of the findings may lie in the level of consciousness tapped by the assessment devices utilized in the study. It may be that a true reading of the rapists' personalities can only be obtained by employing measurements which explore those intrapsychic levels outside of their conscious control.

Another possibility is the chance that the rape situation unleashes a violence in the GV rapist that, otherwise, goes unnoticed and unexpressed. Such violence could be termed "situation-specific" in the sense that its occurrence would be extremely rare outside the boundaries of a sexual assault. Even if similar dynamics motivate both the GV and LV rapists to aggress sexually, once the assault has been initiated, the GV rapists may experience the activation of an additional psychological mechanism which propels them to escalating levels

of violence. Looking at this scenario from another perspective, it may be that, instead of an activation, there is a de-activation of the GV rapists' ego controls. The key factor may be that both GV and LV rapists are sufficiently violent, whereby they are willing to act out aggressively; however, GV rapists may have greater difficulty in regulating their aggressiveness once that aggression is allowed expression.

Hypothesis 2

In their effort to discharge pent-up aggressiveness, it was theorized that the allegedly hostile Greater Violence Rapists would engage in a greater number of antisocial activities than the supposedly less hostile Lesser Violent Rapists. The failure of the data to support this position may be attributed to the erroneous assumption that the aggressiveness of the GV rapist was a more powerful motivator than those forces, possibly prompting action in the LV rapist. While the GV rapist, perhaps, acts-out in response to deep-seated hostile impulses, the LV rapist may be spurred on by overwhelming anxieties generated from deep-seated feelings of inadequacy and insecurity. The insecurity of the LV rapist may be just as potent of a stimulus as aggressiveness is for the GV rapist. Rape, for each group, can then be viewed as one symptomatic expression of their unresolved psychological conflicts and, therefore, are indicative of their efforts to reduce internal tensions. Since both groups are willing to engage in the tabooed activity of rape to relive their internal pressures, it is quite likely that they both are equally inclined to participate in

other antisocial behaviors as outlets for their conflicts. Stated more succinctly, anyone capable of raping is capable of engaging in a wider array of sociopathic pursuits, thus, the lack of statistical difference between GV and LV rapists, in terms of the number of criminal endeavors undertaken by each group.

An interesting possibility that was not investigated deals with the "seriousness" of the antisocial activities and their correlation with the style of crime. Had there been a scale measuring the seriousness of a criminal act (e.g., Murder = 10, Assault with a gun = 8, Arson = 7, etc.), then maybe differences might have been noted between GV and LV rapists. Although GV and LV rapists may have been involved in an equal number of both violent and nonviolent offenses, there is a chance that GV rapists engaged in acts more lethal (murder vs. simple assault) and more destructive (breaking and entering vs. larceny).

Hypothesis 3

Lesser Violence Rapists' sexual assaults were believed to be motivated by romantic/erotic fantasies, which should have led them to express greater positive evaluations than Greater Violence Rapists on concepts representative of intimacy with women. While LV rapists did demonstrate a clear appreciation for women, their Semantic scores were not significantly different from those of GV rapists, who also rated relations with women favorably. This result suggests that both GV and LV rapists view interactions with women in a positive light, with neither group being motivated by a conscious hatred of women. Apparently, the act of rape and the level of violence present in a

rape are occurrences that are independent of the rapist's evaluation of women. A gap seemingly exists between the rapist's professed beliefs and his expressed actions. At a conscious level, rapists may (with all sincerity) espouse concurrence with all the values concerning womanhood inculcated by society, albeit their behavior belies feelings/attitudes of which they may be truly unaware. Convolutioned logic in concert with defense mechanisms such as denial and rationalization may all serve to delude the rapist into believing he honestly cares for and respects women.

Hypothesis 4

Numerous myths about rape exist and it was felt that the more a person believed in these myths, the easier it would be for him to justify sexually assaulting a female target. The fourth hypothesis was predicated upon the supposition that Lesser Violence Rapists were driven by obsessional erotic fantasies derived, in part, from myths about rape. These rape myths were thought to provide LV rapists the same impetus to ignore inhibitions against sexual aggression that anger/hostility supposedly provided Greater Violence Rapists. The experimental results found neither category of rapists demonstrating a belief in rape myths; furthermore, the two categories of rapists did not differ from each other in their endorsement of rape myths. These findings may be explained by searching for reasons each group of rapists might have in discounting myths about rape.

Lesser Violence Rapists, perhaps, completed the Rape Myth Acceptance Scale using a response set, where they hid their true feelings

behind intellectually appropriate answers. Such a response set would allow the LV rapists to maintain a facade of social respectability which safeguards them from having to confront internal feelings of inadequacy and insecurity. By ostensibly subscribing to the accepted beliefs of society, the LV rapist can avoid the self-examination required when one questions why their values differ from those of the majority.

GV rapists, on the other hand, may be heavily invested in disclaiming rape myths because believing in them would detract from the sadistic pleasure received from violating an unwilling victim. Raping someone who secretly "wants it" is not nearly as angry/hostile a gesture as raping someone who is horrified of being sexually abused. The viewpoint represented here is one which sees both GV and LV rapists minimizing the credence they lend to rape myths, with each category being motivated to do so for different reasons.

An equally plausible explanation returns to an earlier observation that a pronounced gap exists between rapists' "professed beliefs and their expressed behaviors." It may be too ego-threatening for the rapist to objectively view his own actions; consequently, he hides from himself via verbal compliance with society's mores and laws.

Additional Findings

The research study employed a questionnaire (see Appendix B) in an effort to investigate: (a) motivations to sexually assault, (b) methods of assault, (c) behaviors during assault, (d) presence of sexual dysfunctions (offenders), and (e) use of alcohol and/or drugs

contiguous with the attack. Looking at Table 15, it is seen that 62% of the sample denied raping their victim, with another 10% claiming they could not remember what (if anything) occurred. While the remaining 28% (11 Ss) of the sample could recount their offense, any conclusions derived from such a small subject pool would have been of highly questionable validity.

As a consequence, statistical analysis of the questionnaire data was meaningless. Nonetheless, it was interesting to note that six Ss in the Lesser Violence (LV) group blamed some form of substance abuse as being the motivation for their crime, while none of the Greater Violence group attributed their assaults to substance abuse. Although no conclusive statement may be gleaned from such a limited observation, the data does suggest the possibility that, even though GV and LV rapists may equally abuse mind-altering substances, LV rapists have a greater propensity to use this abuse to explain away their deviant behavior; GV rapists, on the other hand, may be more willing to accept personal responsibility for their actions. It is conceivable that aggression against women produces a greater cognitive dissonance in the less hostile LV rapists, thereby prompting them to rationalize their aberrant behavior via attribution to some substance.

Albeit, the examination of the 4-3 MMPI profile type proved fruitless, the chance still remained that significant differences might exist between Greater and Lesser Violence Rapists on the other MMPI scales. Table 16 provides a chart of the mean K-corrected MMPI T-scores and Figure 6 shows a graphing of the mean K-corrected T-scores

TABLE 15.--Motivations for Sexual Assault

General Reason	Total ^a	Greater Violence	Lesser Violence
Denied Charge	25 (62.5)	14 (35)	11 (27.5)
Substance Abuse-- Can't Remember Crime	4 (10)	3 (7.5)	1 (2.5)
Substance abuse-- Cause of Crime	6 (15)	0 (0)	6 (15)
Angry at Something/ Someone	2 (5)	1 (2.5)	1 (2.5)
Previous Excitation	2 (5)	1 (2.5)	1 (2.5)
Compulsion to Rape	1 (2.5)	1 (2.5)	0 (0)
TOTAL	40	20	20

^aNumbers in parentheses indicate percentage of total N.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 52 \\ 25 \\ 19 \\ \hline 96 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 32 \\ 25 \\ 19 \\ \hline 76 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 100 \\ 76 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 100 \\ 76 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$$

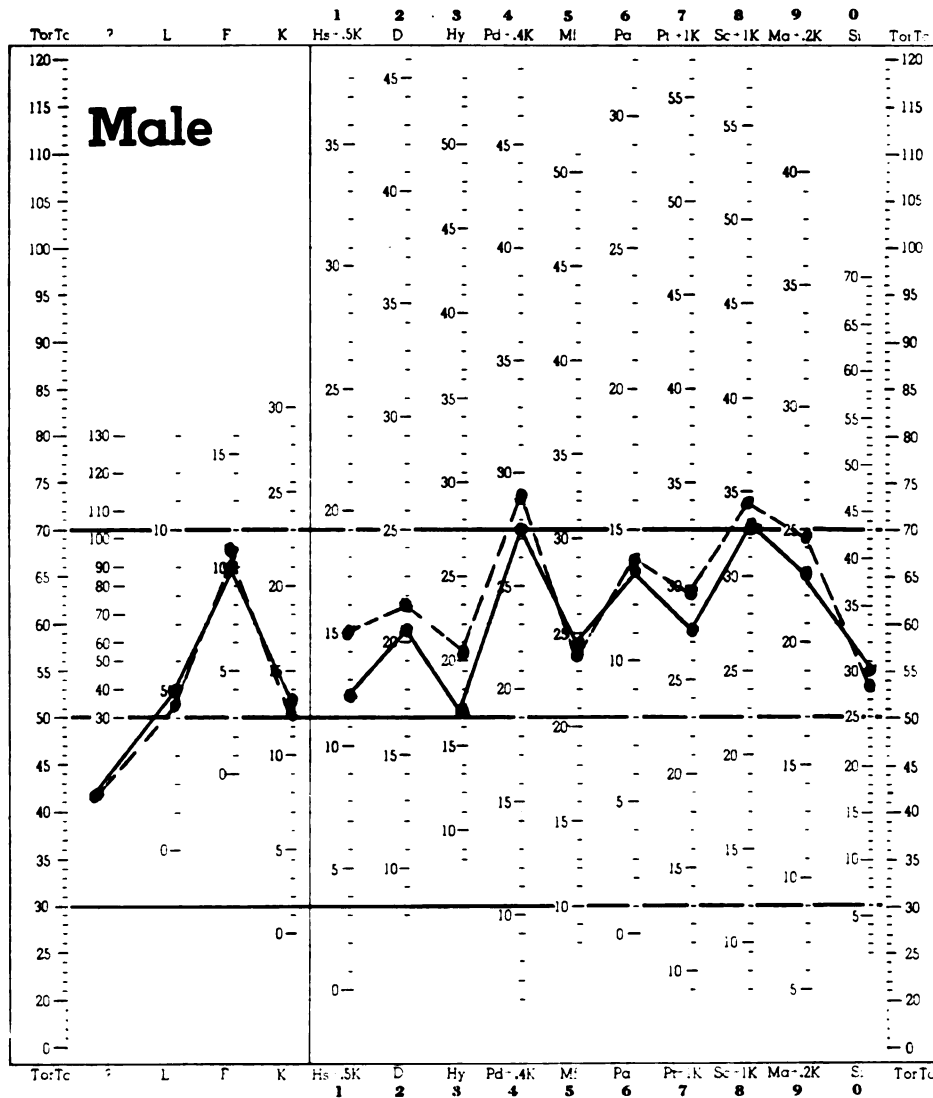
TABLE 16.--Comparisons of Mean K-Corrected MMPI T-Scores (N = 37)*

MMPI Scales	Greater Violence	Lesser Violence	Significance of Difference
? Question			
Mean	41.47	41.00	F = 3.193
S.D.	1.12	0	p > .05
L Lie			
Mean	52.68	51.55	F = .197
S.D.	8.87	6.28	p > .05
F Infrequency			
Mean	66.42	67.88	F = .102
S.D.	12.70	15.23	p > .05
K Correction			
Mean	51.52	50.55	F = .089
S.D.	10.27	9.43	p > .05
H Hypochondriasis			
Mean	52.05	59.33	F = 2.696
S.D.	13.72	13.21	p > .05
D Depression			
Mean	59.84	62.16	F = .454
S.D.	7.91	12.65	p > .05
Hy Hysteria			
Mean	50.52	57.16	F = 1.665
S.D.	15.53	15.76	p > .05

TABLE 16.--Continued

MMPI Scales		Greater Violence	Lesser Violence	Significance of Difference
Pd	Psychopathic-deviate			
	Mean	70.00	74.88	F = 1.451
	S.D.	12.49	12.17	p > .05
Mf	Masculinity-femininity			
	Mean	58.68	57.44	F = .212
	S.D.	9.31	6.77	p > .05
Pa	Paranoia			
	Mean	65.21	66.22	F = .048
	S.D.	11.70	16.15	p > .05
Pt	Psychasthenia			
	Mean	59.89	63.44	F = .708
	S.D.	11.73	13.88	p > .05
Sc	Schizophrenia			
	Mean	70.15	73.61	F = .421
	S.D.	15.75	16.63	p > .05
Ma	Hypomania			
	Mean	65.63	69.05	F = .754
	S.D.	9.65	14.04	p > .05
Si	Social Introversion			
	Mean	55.00	53.66	F = .166
	S.D.	10.25	9.62	p > .05

*Three cases missing due to unavailability of data.



— Greater Violence Rapists
 ---- Lesser Violence Rapists

Figure 6.--Comparison of MMPI Profiles.

for both groups--no significant differences were uncovered. Interesting, however, was the observation that the overall profile configuration depicted in Figure 6 was very similar to MMPI profile configurations found when testing inmate populations in general (see Appendix G1 and G2). Quite possibly, very little difference may exist between the personality dynamics of rapists and the general prisoner population. It is worth noting that the mean two-point code for both rapist groups was the 4-8 profile type (highest elevations on psychopathic-deviate and schizophrenia scales, respectively). The 4-8 profile type was described by Dahlstrom et al. (1972)

Persons with this profile pattern are frequently described by acquaintances as odd, peculiar, or queer. They are unpredictable, impulsive, and nonconforming and the term schizoid personality is frequently applied to them. Their educational and occupational histories are characterized by underachievement, marginal adjustment, and uneven performance. . . . Crimes committed by persons with this profile . . . are often senseless, poorly-planned, and poorly-executed, and may include some of the most savage and vicious forms of sexual and homicidal assault (p. 273).

The above description aptly depicted the lifestyles and antisocial behaviors manifested by the sample. Conceivably, if both GV and LV rapists possess characterological styles capable of violent attacks, then differences in their assaults may be attributable more to chance, rather than intrapsychic variations.

In the original four hypotheses, violence (greater vs. lesser) was the independent variable. A review of the data indicated there were no statistical differences between GV and LV rapists with respect to Race (Black vs. Caucasian); Occupation (employed vs. unemployed); Arrests for violent offenses (no previous arrests vs. any number of

previous arrests); and Arrests for nonviolent offenses (no previous nonviolent arrests vs. any number of previous nonviolent arrests). This occurrence made it possible to reanalyze each major hypothesis with two independent variables. One independent variable continued to be Violence, which was paired respectively with Ethnicity, Employment, Violent Arrests, and Nonviolent Arrests. Regrettably, the new analysis failed to yield any meaningful main effects or interactions.

Overall, the present study showed the rapists at the State Prison of Southern Michigan to be a fairly homogeneous population.

Limitations of the Study

There were several factors which, in retrospect, may have affected the outcomes of the research project. The review of the study's limitations will be organized into two sections: (1) problems inherent in the sample, and (2) problems inherent in the study's design.

Problems Inherent in the Sample

Issues concerning validity and generalizability plague any research endeavors conducted with a prison population. To begin with, personal experience has repeatedly underscored the distinct possibility that the crime for which a person is convicted is not always characteristic of his usual criminal behavior. In the present study, there were no guarantees nor safeguards that the within offense (crime engendering incarceration) was in keeping with a rapist's "modus operandi." While usually only moderately aggressive, a rapist on just one occasion--for which he was convicted--may have displayed enough

violence to earn a classification as a Greater Violence Rapist. This same scenario in reverse could find a GV rapist being classified as a Lesser Violence perpetrator. Each assignment error of this nature had the impact of masking any potential differences present between groups.

Social desirability, court appeals, and "institutional paranoia" (mistrust of everyone associated with the prison), were all variables influencing validity of responses. When inmates arrive at the prison, a significant number of them have court appeals pending or are in the process of filing an appeal. Lawyers oftentimes have advised their clients against discussing any material connected with their case. This then sets the stage for inmates to either totally deny their criminal involvements or heavily shade the truth, so that it is consistent with their legal appeals. Despite assurances of confidentiality, the prison milieu encourages a distrust of everyone, and E in the present project was no exception to this rule. Given such compelling motivations to render no response or only socially acceptable answers, and E would have to possess powers of divination in order to judge whether the data depicted the true sentiments of the sample.

Validity was also affected by the fact that, in many instances, a great deal of time passes between the commission of a crime, the offender's apprehension and trial, and lastly, his being remanded to a penitentiary. So much can transpire during this time period, whereby an inmate's response to psychological measures during incarceration may poorly reflect those attitudes prevalent at the time he committed his offense. The Investigator in this study can only speculate as to

whether the factor of "elapsed time" altered Ss' responses and suppressed findings.

Finally, reasonable questions can be raised concerning whether data collected from a prison census is generalizable to the total population of rapists. It can be successfully argued that, for the most part, it is those rapists at the lower end of the socioeconomic strata who "matriculate" through the criminal justice system and graduate to State Penitentiaries. Perhaps the better educated and more gainfully employed rapists are not caught, and when they are, they either escape conviction or receive sentences which do not entail serving time in prisons. Had there been some significant findings, the lack of a wider cross-section of rapists would have weakened efforts directed at making statements about rapists in general based on those conclusions derived from the prison sample.

Problems Inherent in the Study's Design

Flaws and limitations in the research design may have influenced the results through failure to eliminate or control some potential confounding variables. First, there was a heavy reliance on recorded information with no independent verification as to the accuracy of the data. Crucial material may have gone unreported, merely because a court investigator considered it unimportant or too time-consuming to include it in his Pre-Sentence Investigative Report. Conversely, an embellishment of activities/events to insure a harsh sentence from the judge also could occur. This dependence on the information

gathering and recording skills of others was extended to whether educational and psychological tests were properly administered, scored, and recorded. Sloppy and incomplete data collection by others may have resulted in: (a) incorrect assignment to groups, (b) demographic differences between groups going undetected, and (c) erroneous portrayals of Ss on psychological measurements.

In the study, assignment to groups was done by E. Having a panel of judges do the assignment to groups would have provided more assurance that each rapist was placed appropriately. The failure of E to have such a panel was a serious oversight and introduced a substantial measure of uncertainty as to the accuracy of the study's results.

Lack of control for previous time served in jails and prisons may have compromised the integrity of portions of the data. At the time of testing, some of the sample were beginning their second or third prison term; some others had never been to prison, but had extensive jail time; some had no prior arrest records; while some had been imprisoned already from one to two years. Defensiveness in response sets and propensity for portraying socially desirable attitudes are possibly a function of the degree of exposure to the penal system experienced by a S. Significant differences may have been obscured by the factor--"time served."

SUMMARY

In cities and towns throughout the United States, people are becoming virtual prisoners in their own homes. Americans increasingly are finding that they dare not venture forth from those homes for fear that they will be mugged or will return to find their residences burglarized. Relative to the number of offenses committed, too few criminals are apprehended, with even fewer reaching the halls of justice, and fewer still the walls of prisons. Law-abiding citizens are found walking the streets in fear, while antisocial elements boldly stroll municipal corridors with impunity. It is in this rising state of civil anarchy that women must try daily to function and to survive. Already, many women have painfully discovered that if they are not accosted on the streets, even their own domiciles do not provide them sanctuary from the terror and intimidation of violent assaults. Perhaps one of the most emotionally horrifying and traumatizing of these assaults is the crime of RAPE, wherein a woman (or a man) experiences the ultimate disregard of her personal privacy--the violation of her body. Society, in recognition of its responsibility to its citizens, has been marshalling its vast array of resources and bringing them to bear on the issue of rape. Antiquated, gender-biased laws which hindered prosecution of rapists are being revised or abandoned by the judicial and legislative arms of government. Law enforcement agencies

teach classes in rape prevention in almost all communities and most major police forces have personnel specially trained in handling the special needs of the rape victim. Hospitals, mental health agencies, and crisis centers also have personnel and procedures designed specifically for the victim of sexual assault. The social scientist also has responded to the challenge through research into the dynamics of the rapist, his victim, and the rape situation. The present research project was but one attempt to further expand the growing body of knowledge about rape.

The goal of the study was to verify that rapists, rather than being a homogeneous population, were a heterogeneous grouping whose typologies could be based on the degree of violence present in their sexual assaults. The degree of force displayed in a rapist's attack was thought to be a distinguishing feature, indicative of different characterological make-ups and motivations to sexually aggress. The data suggested Greater Violence Rapists and Lesser Violence Rapists do not differ from one another in (1) attitudes towards violence, (2) criminal histories, (3) attitudes towards heterosexual relationships, and (4) belief in myths about rape. The results further suggested both GV and LV rapists (a) have a low regard for the exercise of violence, (b) positively value relations with women, (c) eschew stereotypical beliefs about women and rape, and (d) negatively endorse the act of rape.

Overall, the findings lead to the conclusion that the rapists in the study were a homogeneous population in terms of attitudes about women, rape, and aggression. The fact that these rapists differed in

their style of assaults seemingly may be a function of chance (e.g., mood, victims resistance, location of attack, etc.) and not variations in individual psychodynamics. Ellis (1979) noted the major problem in constructing a meaningful, comprehensive, and viable categorization of rapists.

No one has yet come up with a viable hypothesis about the cause of sex offenses, and it is quite probable that no one ever will. . . . The very same person may commit a sex crime on one occasion for one fairly clear-cut reason and on another occasion, for quite a different reason. On one occasion, an offender may be refused sex favors by several women, may feel exceptionally bitter and hostile about this, and may deliberately go out and rape a strange woman on the street. At another time, this same offender may set out to rob an apartment, may accidentally find an attractive woman in bed, and may rape her because she seems easily available. On still another occasion, the same man may meet a woman at a bar, go off to her apartment in order to talk with her, and get so aroused by the conversation and the alcohol he ingested, that he may wrongly think that his hostess wants to have sex with him when she keeps saying that she does not, and may end up raping her (p. 409).

The development of a classification of rapists that can withstand the rigors of empirical testing is a monumental task. Undoubtedly, there exists people with well-defined and consistent reasons for raping, around which neat, circumscribed categories can be constructed; however, these individuals are more likely the "exceptions," rather than the "rule." Future research must work harder to discern the "rule" in an atmosphere divorced from the understandably intense socio-political disputes surrounding the issue of rape.

As its theoretical base, future research should entertain the idea that rapists do not differ from one another, nor nonrapists, in terms of: sexual appetite, feelings of adequacy-inadequacy, repressed anger,

need for power, animosity towards women, and capacity for aggression. The essential distinction that permits and shapes sexual assaults may be an individual's degree of "ego development." The effect of deficient ego development and mastery is readily observed in the "anti-social (psychopathic/sociopathic) personality" of which the rapist may be a variant.

Rabin (1979), in describing the salient features of the anti-social personality, discussed their "inadequate conscience or super ego." The defective super ego allowed the sociopath to engage in behaviors that ignored the moral prescriptions of society without experiencing the guilt and remorse such activities should engender.

. . . he cheats, lies, steals, does not keep promises . . . with a defective or inadequate super ego, is not subject to guilt. . . . The psychopath continues to behave irresponsibly, untruthfully, insincerely, and antisocially (p. 326).

"Emotional immaturity" was another hall mark of the antisocial personality wherein Rabin (1979) highlighted the failure of the sociopath to successfully matriculate from an "egocentric" (total self-gratification) to a "sociocentric" (delay of gratification due to the consideration of other's rights, needs, and feelings) orientation.

. . . he remains immature emotionally . . . he can suffer no delay or postponement and cannot tolerate frustration when thwarted by the environment, he remains rather childish in this respect . . . he does not usually learn or profit from past experience, for the capacity for self-control has never fully developed and the ability to inhibit behavior is very weak . . . the immediate and infantile needs are strong and the control apparatus is weak; the result is that behavior remains governed by the former and unguided by the latter (pp. 327-328).

The antisocial personality was also portrayed by Rabin (1979) as an individual with a muted capacity to form and maintain genuine, caring interpersonal relationships. There is a marked inability to put himself in another's place and see the world from that other's perspective. Having such limited empathetic skills enables the psychopath to more easily ignore the needs and feelings of others, as he sets about satisfying his own wants.

The psychopath is concerned with his own needs, and their gratification and has little concern for those of others. . . . Other people are important only to the extent that they can be used to his own end--self-gratification. . . . There is callousness and insensitivity in relation to other people (p. 329).

Perhaps, as an antisocial subtype, the rapist has not adequately developed his higher-order ego controls, whereby he can appropriately regulate his lower-order drives. Future research may be able to show that although most men get "turned on," the mechanisms of conscience, empathy, frustration tolerance, and self-control are capable of "turning them off" when responding to libidinal urges would entail harm to another. In contrast, the rapist either ignores inhibitory messages discouraging his attack, or he just does not have the psychological mechanisms in place to transmit such messages.

Future research also may be able to establish the existence of an inverse relationship between the level of violence in a rape and a rapist's degree of ego development. While all rapists are aggressive enough to attack, some rapists apparently are more able to control their destructive intentions once the barriers prohibiting violence are relaxed. Here, scientific inquiry may find the gradation of abilities

among rapists to modulate their aggressive drives to be a function of ego strength.

Finally, future research may find it beneficial to further dissect the relationship between sex and aggression with the thought that ineffective ego mechanisms that cannot master the one, probably cannot master the other. Such research may show sexually exploitative behaviors to exist wherever aggression is poorly controlled.

Through the analysis of ego development and its relationship with rape, future research would be focusing less on discovering why men rape in favor of mobilizing efforts to identify those mechanisms whose presence or absence allow one person to sexually assault another. Once these mechanisms are fully understood, then pro-active intervention can be initiated at the earliest ages to promote the cultivation of attitudes and behavior antithetical to rape. Until this is accomplished, the streets of the world will remain every woman's battleground and her home a fortress with little defense.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS OF OFFENSES TAKEN FROM Ss
PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATIVE REPORT UPON WHICH
ASSIGNMENTS TO GROUPS WERE MADE

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS OF OFFENSES TAKEN FROM Ss PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATIVE REPORT UPON WHICH ASSIGNMENTS TO GROUPS WERE MADE

(These are, with slight modifications, verbatim excerpts.)

Lesser Violence Group

"The girls were driven to an apartment in (town) and placed in separate rooms by the subjects. Subject (A) threatened (one girl) with a knife and forced her to have sexual intercourse and then committed conninglingus. He then left the room. . . ."

Greater Violence Group

"Upon arrival the police met (the victim) and after looking at her, called an ambulance. The left side of her head was covered with blood, which was streaming down her neck onto her clothing. . . . (She) was taken to a hospital where it was thought for a period of time that she was going to die. . . . When they were able to interview (her), she stated that when she approached the car, (subject) stated, 'Now, bitch, what did you say to me in the bar.' He then began hitting her with a brick and kicking her. He then dragged her into the bushes and climbed on her and started to rape her. . . ."

APPENDIX B

CONSENT FORM

APPENDIX B

CONSENT FORM

You have been selected to participate in a research project being conducted by Larry Lewis. The results of the project will be used for publication and possible program development. Your answers will be kept secret and nobody will be able to find out your responses. You do not have to participate in the research, and if you do not, it will not in any way be used against you. If you do participate, it will take about 30 minutes of your time and you will receive \$2.50.

Please sign below indicating your voluntary consent to participate or not participate.

I wish / do not wish to participate
(circle one)

(Signature)

(Date)

Larry Lewis
Project Director

APPENDIX C

SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL

APPENDIX C

EXAMPLE OF SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL (CONCEPT)

Thick	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Thin
Unfair	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Fair
Light	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Heavy
Large	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Small
Clean	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Dirty
Bad	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Good
Weak	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Strong
Nice	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Awful
Cruel	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Kind
Honest	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Dishonest

APPENDIX D

RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE SCALE

APPENDIX D

RAPE MYTH ACCEPTANCE SCALE

ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE
(Sample Items)

1. Prisoners should be allowed to have private visits with their wives where they can have sex.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree

2. Beer should be allowed in prisons on holidays.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree

3. Prisoners should not be granted paroles.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree

1. If a woman goes to a guy's place on the first date, she is letting him know that she will have sex with him.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
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2. Any woman can get raped.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	---------	----------	-------------------

3. Women sometimes will lie about being raped because they want attention.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	---------	----------	-------------------

4. If a woman is healthy and she wants to, she can fight off any man who wants to force her to have sex.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	---------	----------	-------------------

5. When women don't wear a bra, or if they wear short skirts or tight pants, they are just asking for trouble.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	---------	----------	-------------------

6. Most of the time it is the girls who mess around with a lot of guys that get raped.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	---------	----------	-------------------

7. It's the girl's fault if a guy forces her to have sex after she messes around with him and gets him hot.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	---------	----------	-------------------

8. Women who get raped while thumbing a ride had it coming to them.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	---------	----------	-------------------

9. A woman who thinks she is real fine and too good to talk to guys on the street needs to be taught a lesson.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	---------	----------	-------------------

10. Most women have a secret wish to be raped, and without thinking about it, put themselves in a position where they can get raped.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	---------	----------	-------------------

11. If a woman gets high at a party and sneaks off to a back room to have sex with a guy she just met, then other guys at the party should be able to have sex with her too, whether she want to or not.

Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
----------------	-------	---------	----------	-------------------

12. About how many women do you think make up stories about being raped just to get back at a guy who made them angry?

Almost All	About 3/4	About 1/2	About 1/4	Almost None
------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-------------

13. About how many women do you think make up stories about being raped because they found out they were pregnant and wanted to hide the fact they had been sneaking and having sex?

Almost All	About 3/4	About 1/2	About 1/4	Almost None
------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-------------

APPENDIX E

RAPE INFORMATION INTERVIEW

APPENDIX E
RAPE INFORMATION INTERVIEW

1. Before you got busted on this charge, were you having sex with anyone?
 - a. Who were you having sex with?
 - b. How often would you have sex?
 - c. Did you like the sex you were getting?
 - d. Were you getting along well with the woman(women) in your life at the time of your crime?
2. Have you ever had sex with a man at any time in your life for money or for free?
 - a. Does it both you?
 - b. What sort of things would you do or would you let be done to you?
3. Have you ever been busted before for rape?
 - a. How many times?
 - b. Have you ever raped anyone, but not gotten caught?
 - c. How many times?
4. Can you tell me why you raped this girl?
5. How did you get to her and what sort of things did you do with her?

6. Did you have any problems getting a hard-on during the rape?
 - a. What was the problem?
 - b. Did you have any problems coming?
 - c. Have you ever had any problem with your penis working okay in the past?
 - d. What was the problem(s)?
7. Did you drink or use drugs before you got busted?
 - a. How much alcohol/drugs would you use in a week and what type?
 - b. Had you been drinking or using drugs before you raped the girl?
 - c. What and how much?
 - d. Can you remember if you decided to rape the girl before or after you started drinking/taking drugs?
8. Tell me, what is your opinion of women?

APPENDIX F

TABLULATION OF MMPI TWO-POINT CODE OF SAMPLE

APPENDIX F

TABULATION OF MMPI TWO-POINT CODE OF SAMPLE (N = 37)

Two-Point Code	Greater Violence	Lesser Violence	Total
1-3	1	0	1
1-7	1	0	1
1-8	0	1	1
4-0	1	0	1
4-2	0	1	1
4-3	0	2	2
4-5	1	0	1
4-6	0	1	1
4-7	1	2	3
4-8	1	1	2
4-9	3	1	4
6-2	1	0	1
6-4	0	1	1
6-5	1	0	1
6-9	1	0	1
8-2	0	1	1
8-4	2	2	4
8-6	2	0	2
8-9	1	1	2
9-2	1	0	1
9-3	0	1	1
9-4	0	2	2
9-6	1	0	1
9-8	0	1	1

*Three cases missing due to unavailability of data.

APPENDIX G

GRAPHING OF GROUP MEANS ON THE INDIVIDUAL SEMANTIC SCALES FOR EACH EXPERIMENTAL CONCEPT

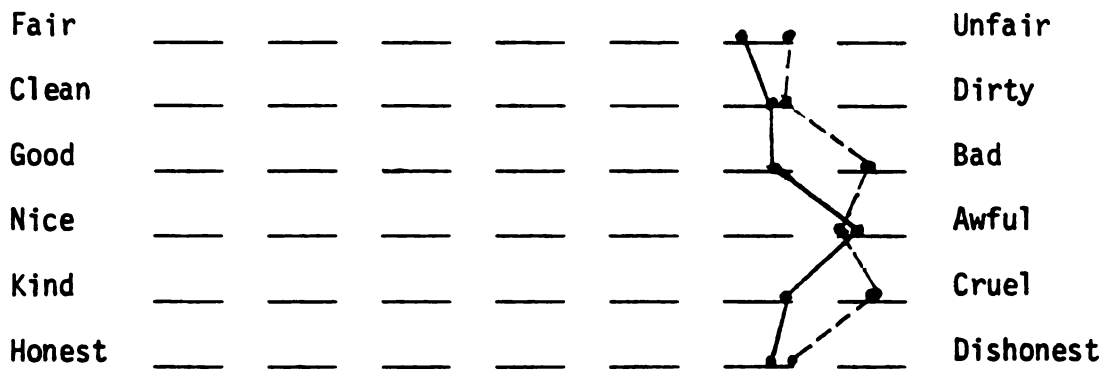
Note: ——— = Greater Violence Rapists
- - - = Lesser Violence Rapists

APPENDIX G

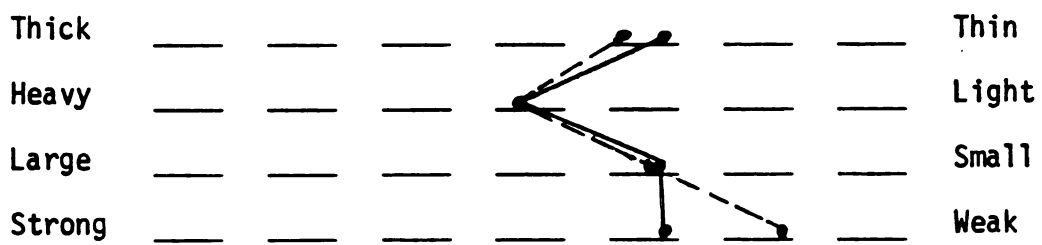
GRAPHING OF SEMANTIC CONCEPT

Beating up Someone

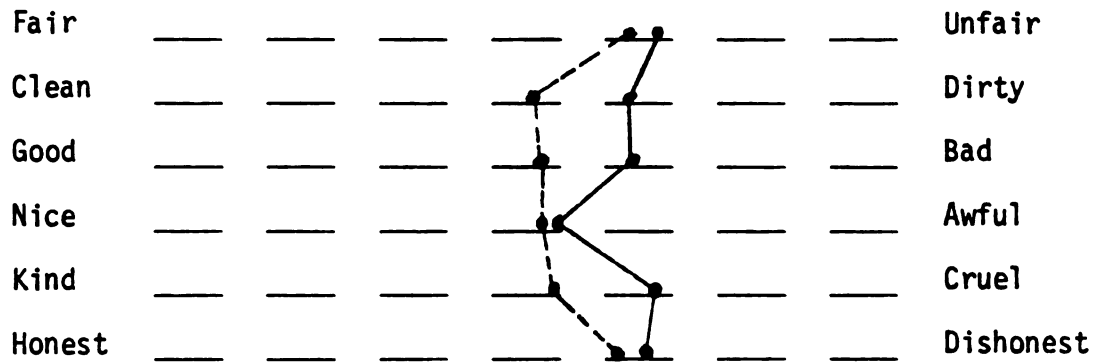
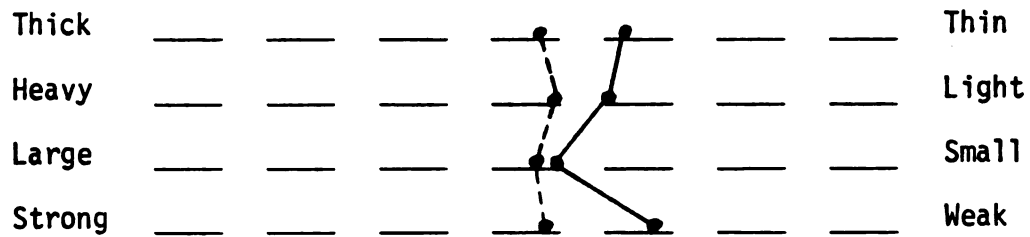
Evaluative



Potency



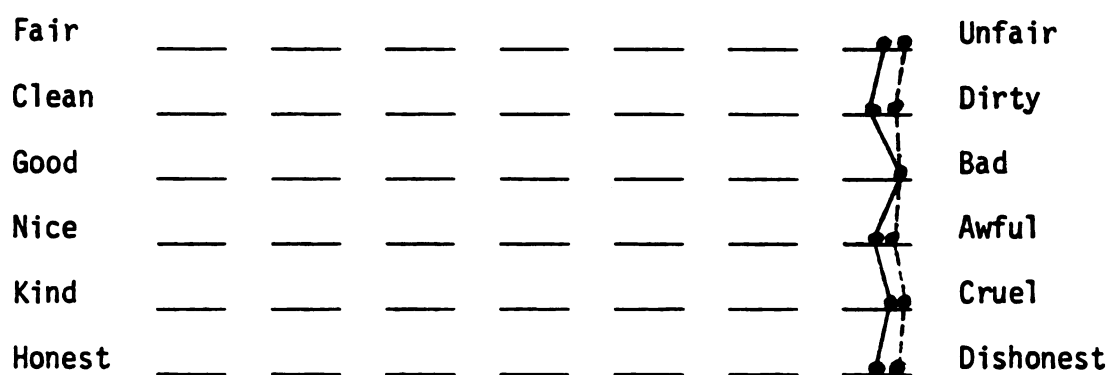
GRAPHING OF SEMANTIC CONCEPT

Power Over WomenEvaluativePotency

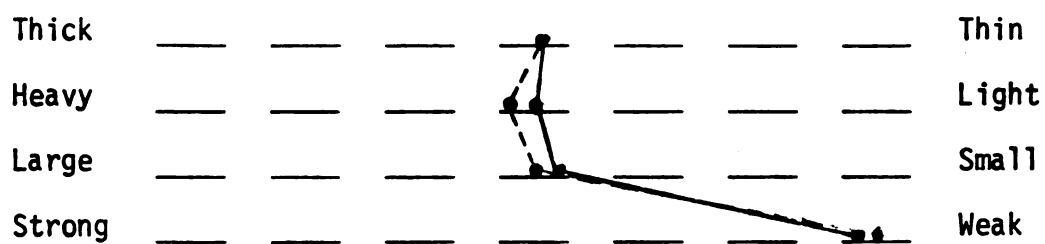
GRAPHING OF SEMANTIC CONCEPT

Rape of a Woman

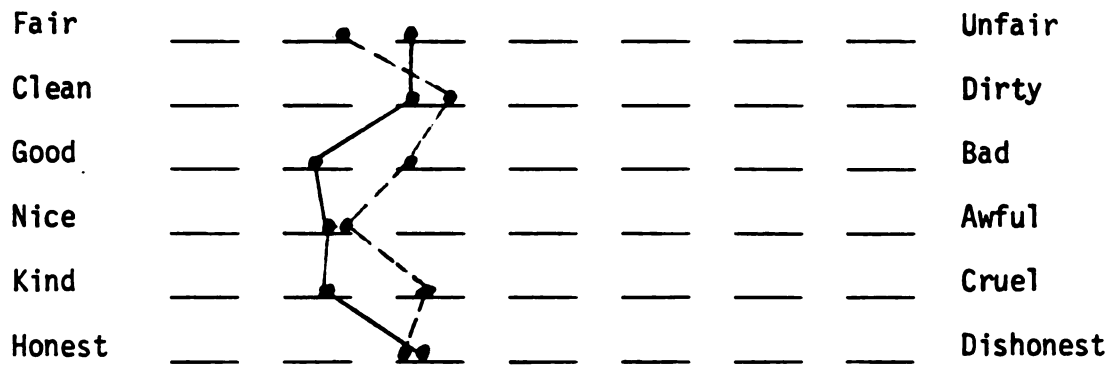
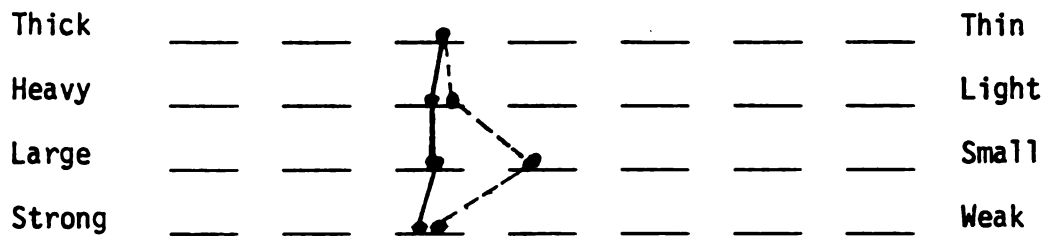
Evaluative



Potency



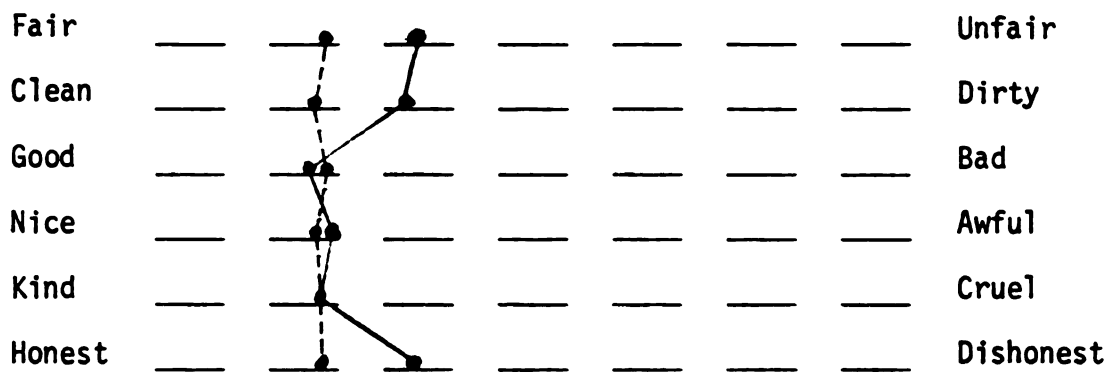
GRAPHING OF SEMANTIC CONCEPT

Love of a WomanEvaluativePotency

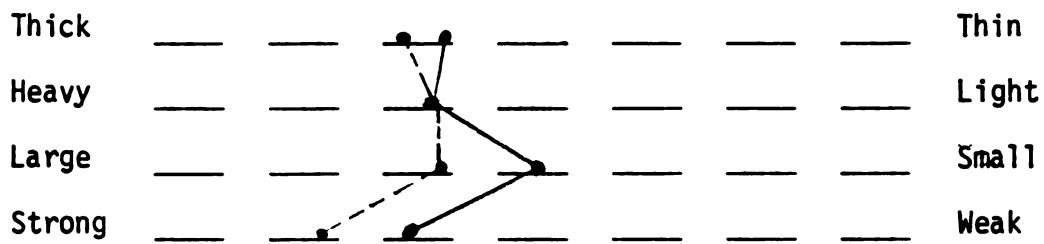
GRAPHING OF SEMANTIC CONCEPT

Sex with a Woman

Evaluative



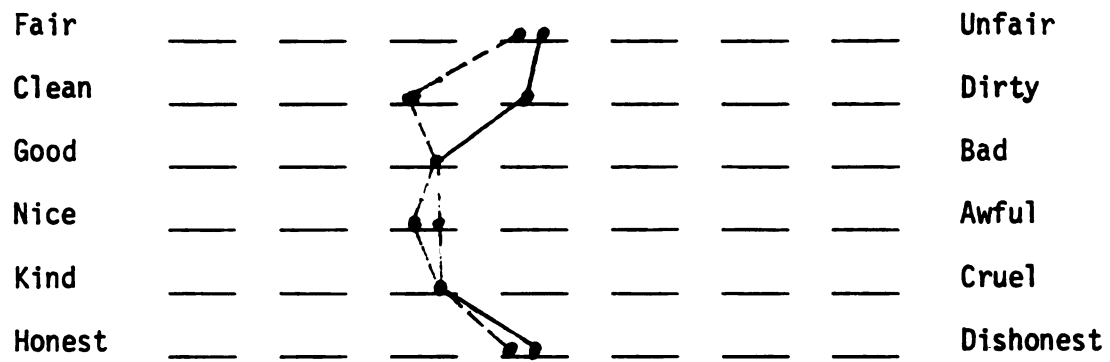
Potency



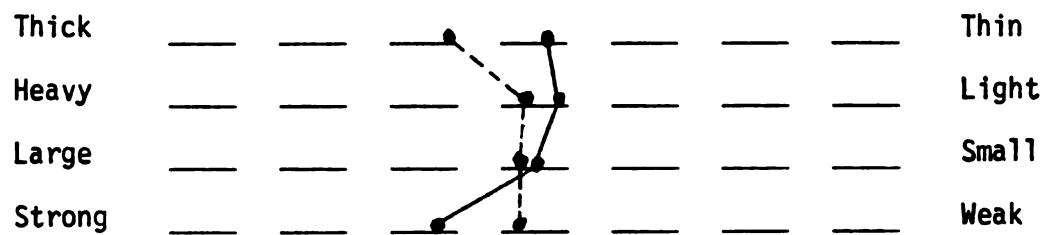
GRAPHING OF SEMANTIC CONCEPT

Women

Evaluative



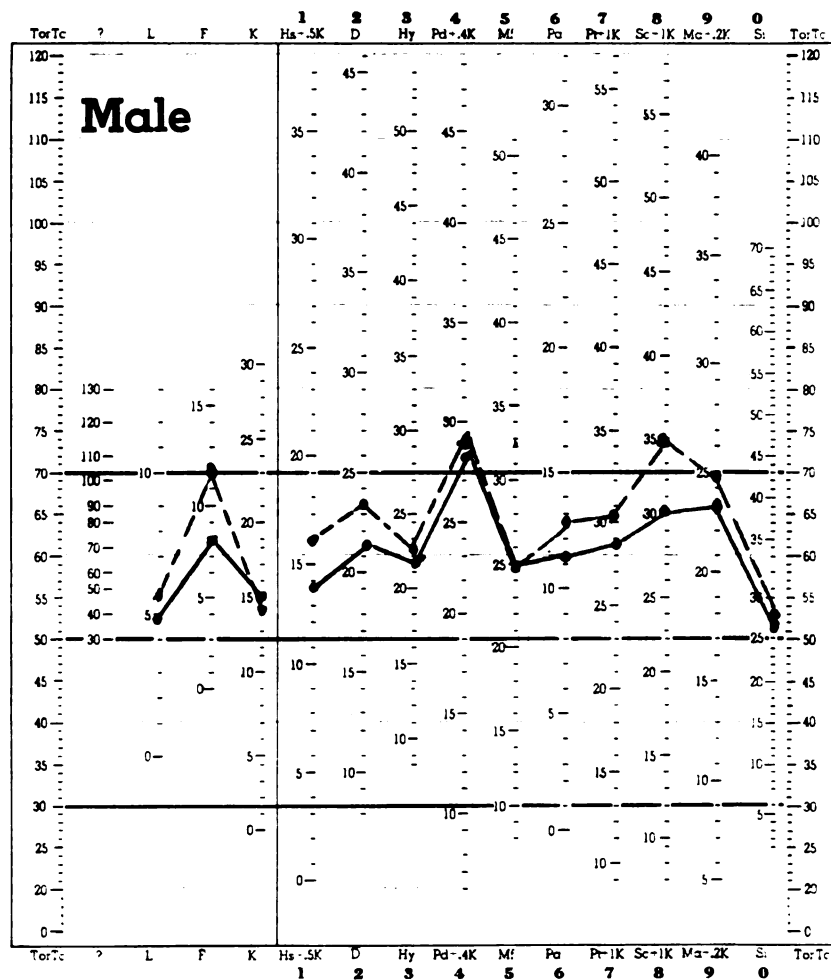
Potency



APPENDIX H

MMPI PROFILES

APPENDIX H



--- Black Inmates (N = 157)
 — Caucasian Inmates (N=292)

Figure H-1.--MMPI Profiles of K-Corrected Mean T-Scores for Black and Caucasian Florida Inmates

Source: Cadow, 1977.

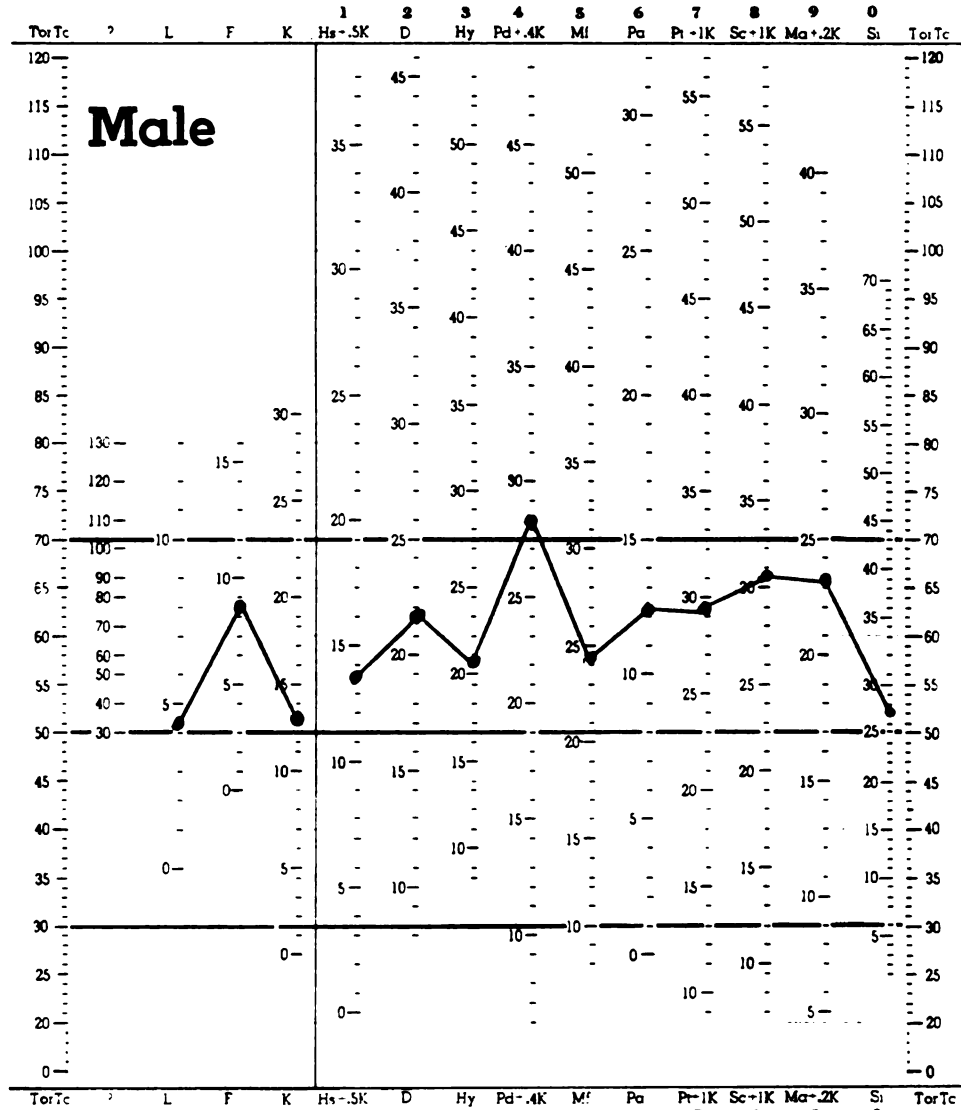


Figure H-2.--MMPI Profile of State Prison of Southern Michigan Inmates
K-Corrected Raw Scores (N = 300).

Source: Unused data collected by Dr. A. I. Rabin, 1974.

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