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INCARCERATED RAPISTS' RESPONSE TO SEXUALLY
AROUSING STIMULI

By

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ABSTRACT

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As a result of increased public and institutional awareness of the incidence of rape, an intensive search for methods of victim protection has been in progress. Little is known about what types of resistances are most effective. Urging a particular resistance strategy may be advising a victim into greater danger.

Hypothesized in this study was that groups of rapists will differ in their sexual responses as a function of their personalities and the emotional state of a victim during a simulated rape scene. The second hypothesis was that designated socio-behavioral variables would correspond strongly ($r = \pm .35$) with levels of rapists' arousal in response to simulated rape scenes.

The dependent variable was rapist's sexual arousal recorded by a plethysmograph wired to a penis circumference gauge. The independent variables were audio tape simulation of a rape victim responding to a rape in five different ways: anger, fear, submission, reasoning, and lust. The second independent variable was the socio-behavioral descriptive categories created for this research.

The experimental procedure was a two step process. First, historical court and institutional documents of the subjects were evaluated by trained judges. Subjects were then categorized on the socio-behavioral descriptive categories. Second, the experiment was conducted with consenting incarcerated rapists. The experimental stimuli was presented to groups of two to four subjects seated in private booths. An erotic film was shown to provide a baseline 100% erection measure. A baseline zero erection measure was also taken during flaccidness.

Next the victim stimuli tapes were played and physiological measures of a rousal were recorded.

The hypothesis of differences in rapists' sexual arousal as a function of the victim's emotion was tested using a Multivariate Analysis of variance. Significance was obtained for the main effects ($F=170.5$, $p < .0001$) but confounded by an interaction effect ($F=58.68$, $p < .0001$). Hence, the hypotheses were not substantiated.

The second hypothesis concerning the correlation between arousal scores and descriptive category scores was tested using a decision rule; Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficients that exceeded $\pm .35$ were considered significant. Only two of the descriptive categories, occupational stress and aggressive style were significant.

For My Parents
Who Have Given
Immeasurably

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM

Rape is the fastest-growing reported crime of violence in the United States. In Michigan, there were 11.4 incidents of rape per hundred thousand people, in 1960. By 1977, reported rapes had increased to 38.77 per hundred thousand people (Michigan Statistical Abstract, 1978). Nationally, the incidence of rape has increased from 14.0 per hundred thousand in 1967 to 29.1 per hundred thousand in 1977 (United States Abstracts, 1978). This dramatic increase has resulted in a number of problems, two of which were addressed in this research.

The increase of rape and the public awareness of its increase have contributed to the development of rape crisis centers. Some of these centers serve a dual purpose in the community, acting as advocates for rape victims as well as recommending methods of rape prevention. The latter includes the use of weapons and aggressive physical defense (Medea & Thompson, 1974). In 1975, the National Crime Prevention Institute recommended two primary methods to use in escaping rape: (1) immediate resistance based on professional training in self-defense, and (2) establishment of interpersonal contact with the rapist. The problem with these strategies of victim defense is that they may be advising a potential victim toward more danger. There is a growing body of single

case-study research that indicates that there is a group of aggressive rapists who need the element of victim physical resistance in order to complete the rape (Cohen, 1971; Rada, 1978). Therefore, the first area investigated in this study was to determine if present strategies of recommended victim defense may actually increase the likelihood of the completion of the rape act and of greater physical violence to the victim.

The second problem addressed by this research was to test the validity of a classification system for rapists that could be used by mental-health professionals. As a result of the increased incidence of rape, mental health professionals are increasingly called upon to make recommendations, not only in the areas of criminal responsibility, but also in the therapeutic treatment and assessment of rapists' readiness for community release. Worthy of note is the fact that, in some states, release to the community is dependent upon psychiatric-staff judgments that the offender will present minimal risk to the safety of the community (Massachusetts, Statute, Chapter 646, 1958).

Purpose

The first purpose of this study was to determine if rapists are different from one another in socio-behavioral descriptive categories and if these personality differences are related to specific types of sexual response to the victim's emotion during rape. The second purpose was to assess the validity of organizing the socio-behavioral variables into a classification model.

Theory

The present research is most heavily influenced by classical psychoanalytic theory. Emphasis is placed on the psychoanalytic viewpoint not because that viewpoint is necessarily the most correct, but, rather, because it is the only theory of normal and abnormal sexual development which attempts to account for most or all of human learning, development and behavior. In Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality, Freud presented the first unified theory of sexual perversion, its origin in infant sexuality, and its vicissitudes in the early development of the individual. In The Psychoanalytical Theory of Neurosis, Fenichel (1945) describes

mental phenomenon as the result of the interaction and counteraction of forces, that is in a dynamic way. A dynamic explanation is also a genetic one, since it not only examines a phenomena as such but the forces that brought it about as well. It does not examine single acts; it examines the phenomena in terms of processes, . . .

"Object Relations Theory" as described by Kernberg (1975), Masterson (1978), and Mahler (1974), has also influenced the present research. Specifically, object relations theory describes a pattern of "splitting" defenses that are the result of an unresolved symbiotic relationship. Manifest in adulthood, many rapists will have a wife whom they adore and view as good, and a victim whom they describe as bad and, therefore, a justifiable recipient of their sexual aggressions.

The most current published thinking on rapists' motivational patterns is presented by Groth (1979). Consistent with analytic assumptions, Groth described patterns of acting-out defenses and the expression of pent-up impulses. Three motivational forces in rape behavior that he reviewed were anger, power, and sadism. "Angry rape" was viewed as

the expression and discharge of pent-up feelings of rage. Usually the assault was seen as occurring in response to precipitating stressors, most commonly being disputes or disruption in the marital relationship, financial problems or other social situations in which frustration results. "Angry" rapists were viewed as having a history of relationships with significant females which were laden with conflict, irritation and an inability to communicate. Hence, there was believed to be a symbolic displacement of a revengeful anger onto other females.

"Power rape" was viewed as involving the operation of sexuality as a means of compensating for underlying feelings of inadequacy. The act of rape, then served to express issues of mastery, strength, control, and identity. The power rapist rarely reported precipitating stressors. Instead, there was a build-up of internal fears concerning adequacy which were temporarily relieved by the rape. These rapists were repetitive, and their rapes frequently were planned.

Finally Groth (1979) described sadistic motivation in rape, in which sexuality and aggression were fused into a unified psychological experience. Anger and power were viewed as being transformed into a sexually eroticized experience, and gratification was experience in the abuse and torture of the victim. The instrument of abuse was the sexual act, and the motivation was punishment and destruction. Often there was a progression over time of increasingly assaultive offenses.

Motivation may form the basis for clinical classification. While classification can be harmful when it is used in a manner that obscures the individuality of the offender, it can be useful in the testing of theoretical constructs as well as identification of etiological factors in the commission of rape.

The most current, published clinical classification was devised by Rada (1978) for use in both clinical and courtroom work. The system was based on the author's personal experience in working with rapists and, at this writing, has not yet been systematically researched. Rada proposed five different symptomatic or characterological types based on descriptive psychiatric categories: (1) the psychotic rapists; (2) the situation-stress rapists; (3) the masculine-identity conflict rapists; (4) the sadistic rapists; and (5) the sociopathic rapists. Following is a brief discussion of each of the groups.

The psychotic rapists were defined as those borderline personalities who may decompensate into psychosis--functional or organic--under stressful conditions. The acutely psychotic rapist would very often be unable to give a lucid account of the rape event, often being only aware of an overwhelming rage and anger at the time of the rape, and unable to give any other motivation for the crime. Rape by a psychotic rapist may be a particularly terrifying event for the victim, because neither the victim nor the rapist is in control of the situation.

Rada described the situational stress rapist as presenting an immediate pre-rape history of severe situational stress occurring in a general downhill course in their lives. This rapist rarely had a history of sadistic or violent masturbatory fantasies or sexual deviations. Prior to the situation stress, there may have been no history of obvious emotional abnormalities. At the time of the rape, however, most of these rapists were suffering from a moderate to severe agitated depression. Although he may have physically subdued his victim, this type of rapist rarely used excessive violence.

The masculine-identity conflict rapists shared in common an actual or felt deficiency in their masculine roles, developing a characterological style of dealing with this role-identity conflict. Doubts about masculinity and fear of passivity led not to rationalization and repression, but rather to denial and projection. They were among the most dangerous and violent rapists since they often used more force than was necessary to complete the rape. Their rapes are usually planned.

The sadistic rapist was seen as carefully planning his rape and would often demand that the victim perform a variety of humiliating activities. He appeared to derive greater satisfaction from his ritualistic degrading of the victim than from the actual intercourse.

The sociopathic rapist engaged in a variety of criminal activities and had frequent encounters with the law. Rape was frequently just one of his antisocial aggressive and sexual acts. Usually, the rape was impulsive. These rapists often described the development of an indefinable psychic tension that was only subsequently relieved by some kind of antisocial activity.

Hypotheses

As a result of the review of the literature, the following hypotheses were developed:

1. Groups of rapists will differ in their sexual responses as a function of their personalities and the emotional state of a "victim" during a simulated rape scene.
2. Designated socio-behavioral variables will correlate strongly ($r = \pm .35$) with levels of rapists arousal in response to simulated rape scenes.

Definition of Terms

Special terms used in this study are defined as follows:

Rape: The act of forcibly having or attempting sexual intercourse with a woman without her consent.

Rapist: An incarcerated male sexual felon who at the time of the rape was at least 21 years old and who presently is less than 50 years old.

Victim: A female who at the time of the rape was at least 16 years old and who was forcibly and without her consent involved in sexual intercourse or its attempt.

Assumptions

There were five assumptions which were made in the design of this research.

Assumption one: The magnitude or degree of a descriptive trait exists on a continuum, from marginal existence to the domination of the personality. The present state of the art does not allow for numerical descriptions of the magnitude of a descriptive trait in an individual. However, one can make relative inter-group comparisons.

Assumption two: Descriptive traits are heterogeneous. Inclusion of a descriptive trait is not done at the exclusion of other descriptive traits.

Assumption three: The existence of a descriptive trait can be verified by its manifest behavior.

Assumption four: Subjects can descriptively be categorized by the dominance of one trait over all other traits.

Assumption five: Rapists in Michigan are similar to rapists elsewhere.

Overview

In Chapter II, methods of measurement of sexual arousal and previous studies are reviewed. Chapter III contains the experimental procedure, research design, and methodology used in collecting and analyzing the data. In Chapter IV, the data transformations, factors influencing the hypothesis, and test of the hypothesis are described. In Chapter V, the summary, conclusion, and discussion are presented.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Introduction

The review of literature in this chapter is focused on the following areas relevant to this study: (1) previous studies of rapists' response to sexual cues, (2) classification systems, (3) methods of measuring sexual arousal in men, and (4) implications of the literature and conclusions.

Rapist Response to Sexual Cues

Preliminary studies which measures sexual arousal of rapists employed a variety of techniques to discriminate rapists from non-rapists. No studies could be found which answered the question of whether rapists are different in their arousal as a function of the victims' emotion.

Karacan (1974) reviewed nocturnal penile tumescence, sleep-EEG, and eye movement patterns in non-rapists, rapist prisoners, and non-rapist prisoners. While a variety of EEG changes were noted, no differences were found in erection measures between rapists and non-rapists.

Kercher and Walker (1973) presented rapists and non-rapist prisoners with a variety of sexual (but not exclusively rape) cues while recording their erections and galvanic skin responses (GSR). Once again, no

differences in erections were noted, although rapists did show greater GSR changes while watching slides of sexual activity. There were three serious limitations of the methodology. First the authors were attempting to differentiate rapists from non-rapists using only heterosexual cues. Presenting a variety of rape versus non-rape cues may have added to the discrimination of rapists from non-rapists in the study. Second, slides normally provide rather weak sexual stimuli when presented for only ten seconds, which may not allow sufficient opportunity for erections to occur. Last, the changes in GSR may have been related to other arousal states rather than sexual arousal. The authors themselves noted these possible confounding variables.

Abel et al. (1977) presented a three-part study in which the components of rapists' sexual arousal were investigated. Using a single-case experimental design with a group of unincarcerated rapists and a group of non-rapists, they investigated whether erection measures could separate the more dangerous rapists from the less dangerous ones. In study one, 20 male subjects were referred to an outpatient facility for evaluation of their deviant sexual arousal. Rapists were diagnosed on the basis of (1) their self-report, (2) their description of their victim's response, and (3) collaborative history from police reports. Of the 20 subjects, 13 were diagnosed as rapists and seven as non-rapists. Two of the subjects were private patients and the additional 18 were subjects from part of a research study to evaluate sexual-arousal patterns in rapists. No difference was found in the results of the measurements between the research subjects and the private patients, therefore the results were combined for analysis.

Subjects were presented vivid two-minute taped descriptions. The first description was of mutually enjoyable intercourse. The second tape was a description of the same scene, but clearly depicted the patient as forcing himself on the victim. Patients were instructed before each audio tape description to "listen closely, try to visualize in your mind's eye exactly what is being described, try not to get ahead of the description but just try to see what is being described."

A repeated measure design was used for stimulus presentation, and the results for each individual subject as well as each group were recorded for data analysis. The data was subjected to a three-way analysis of variance (subject group x stimulus content x measurement method). Analysis yielded significant main effects of the stimulus content and a significant interaction of group by stimulus, with no other main effects of interaction.

The authors noted that, using the repeated-measure design, the responses were relatively stable across the design. An additional interesting aspect was that a longitudinal interpretation of the data yielded information that indicated "that simple removal from society without specific treatments for arousal to rape cues does not greatly effect such arousal to rape stimuli." Comparing rapists who had been incarcerated in a range of 11 months through 23 years supported the assumption of the existence of a character trait related to sexual aggression.

Finally, the authors attempted to discriminate rapists in terms of frequency of rape and extent of injury to the victim. To control for individual variability and to develop a single measure of arousal to rape cues, mean-percent erection to rape cues was divided by the

mean-percent erection to mutually enjoyable intercourse cues, yielding a "rape index" as follows:

$$\text{Rape Index} = \frac{\bar{X} \% \text{ erection to rape cues}}{\bar{X} \% \text{ erection to mutually enjoyable intercourse}}$$

A score of 1.0 indicates that arousal to rape exceeded arousal of mutual intercourse. Three findings were yielded from this index. First, a rape-index score greater than 0.5 identified most rapists and excluded most non-rapists. Second, the index score were highest for four rapists who had raped at the highest frequencies. Finally, rapists with the highest rape index scores also most clearly enjoyed injuring their victims.

In study two, the authors investigated the relationship of rapists' arousal to rape cues and aggressive cues. Nine of the original 13 rapists were selected for participation in this part of the study. They were presented two audio-tape descriptions. The first, a non-sexual aggression stimulus, described the subject physically assaulting a female. The second audio stimulus described the patient raping the same victim in the same situation as the first aggression scene. Measurement was similar to that described in study one. A repeated-measures design was used for stimulus presentation. The mean-percent erection to pure aggressive scenes was highly correlated with the mean-percent erection to rape scenes ($r = .98$; $p < .01$), indicating clearly that, for these rapists, a commonality existed between response to aggressive and sexual cues. Additionally, two rapists were unable to respond to either the pure aggression or the pure rape cues, but responded highly to the aggressive rape stimulus. Interestingly, these were sadistic

rapists who greatly enjoyed torturing their victims. The need for aggression as part of a sexual cue was consistent with these rapists' sadistic history. The authors concluded that "if aggression is a necessary component of sexual interaction to generate erections, the likelihood of aggression directed at the rape victim is quite high."

In study three, the authors investigated rapists' arousal as a function of victim age. Previous research has demonstrated that the rapists' preferred age of the sexual object can be determined by presenting slides of nudes of varying ages while recording his erection (Freund, 1965). The same nine rapists that were used in study two were used for study three. Only three of the rapists reported a preference for very old or very young victims. Stimulus presentation was four two-minute audio descriptions of rape developed for each rapist with the age of the victim varying in each description. Scenes were presented randomly on two separate occasions. The mean-percent erection in response to each age victim for the two presentations constituted the data. Looking at the data individually, rapists' peak erections occurred in response to those victims whose ages they had reported as most erotic to themselves.

In another set of studies (Abel et al., 1977), rapists (including homosexuals and pediophiliacs) were clearly discriminated from non-rapists by the magnitude of their reaction in response to heterosexual as opposed to rape-specific sexual cues. Using penis circumference gauges to measure arousal, rapists were found to respond equally to rape-specific and heterosexual cues, while non-rapists were found to respond only to heterosexual cues. Furthermore a "rape index" developed by the three authors (score = mean-percent erection to rape cues ÷

mean-percent erection to mutually enjoyable intercourse cues) was found to discriminate rapists along frequency-of-rape and extent-of-victim-injury continua. In investigating the behavior of rapists who had been incarcerated for periods of time ranging from 3 months to 12 years, the authors found evidence that suggested that the proclivity towards rape is unaffected by simple removal from society. Finally, use of audio-tape stimulus and erection measures yielded information concerning choice of victim age that was consistent with rapist history.

There are a number of problems with the Abel et al. (1977) study. The first two of these were noted by the authors. First, the number of rapists measured is relatively small ($\bar{N} = 13$ rapists and $\bar{N} = 7$ non-rapists). Second, the data was obtained from cooperative rapists. The above two concerns certainly are considered threats to external validity (Campbell & Stanley, 1963). Also, the subjects were not homogeneous for age of assailant, age of victim, or sex of victim. Inclusion of homosexuals and pedophiliacs would confound the internal validity in making conclusions about rapists as defined in the present research. Finally, rape cues used by Abel et al. failed to provide information concerning etiological factors, such as victim response, that may contribute to rapist violence.

Classification of Rapists

Most of the theory and research in the area of abnormal personality classification has been based on psychoanalytical theory. Early classification systems evolved around analyses of pathological aims or objects. Guttmacher and Weihofen (1952) observed that force rape has several basic motivational patterns. They discerned that there is a rapist whose assault is the explosive expression of pent-up sexual impulses,

and that there is a propensity for this to occur in individuals with strong, latent homosexual personality components. These were classified as the true sex offenders. Another type that was labeled was the sadistic rapist, many of whom were found to have their deep-seated hatred focused particularly on women. The third type of rapist, paradoxically, was not primarily a sex offender, but an aggressive antisocial criminal. The authors likened the third type to the soldiers of a conquering army who are out to pillage and rob.

In one of the first statistical studies concerning classification of rapists, Brancie, Ellis, and Doobar (1952) identified four major social-legal classes of rapists. The first was the normal sex offender, who was said to be a reasonably well-adjusted individual who participated in sex acts which were legally not permissible but were not abnormal or pathological (e.g., adultery or coitus with a somewhat underaged partner). This group also included individuals who occasionally, and under the influence of alcohol, engage in abnormal sex acts, but who did not habitually or exclusively derive satisfaction from such acts. The second class was the sexually deviant but psychiatrically non-deviant offenders who were defined as individuals who regularly or frequently engaged in abnormal sex acts, e.g., homosexuality and pedophilia, but who remained sufficiently well-integrated and emotionally stable to pursue their aberrant behavior without getting themselves into trouble with society. The third class was the sexually and psychiatrically deviant offenders, who were defined as individuals who engaged in abnormal acts and who did so in a repetitive, compulsive, or otherwise emotionally disturbed manner. The final class was made up of sexually non-deviant but psychiatrically deviant offenders, who were defined as individuals

who engaged in normal sex acts, but who did so in bizarre and nonintegrative ways--e.g., exhibitionism, walking around naked or masturbating in public--that were socially repulsive and sooner or later got them into official difficulties (Brancie, Ellis, & Doobar, 1952). The range of object and aim in this type of classification system was so broad as to be of little assistance in understanding personality differences within object-similar groups.

The number of factor-analytic studies of rapists on personality inventories has been limited. The primary problem has been reliability, because rapists intentionally misrepresent themselves due to fear of reprisal from being identified as pathological (Abel, et al., 1977). However, in one such study, Howell (1954) used the Edward's Personal Preference Schedule to provide the factors for an analysis of one hundred male rapists ranging in age from 18-60. Two sets of rapists were identified: (1) men whose problems with impotency had achieved pathological proportions and (2) men who were antisocially oriented. The frame of reference of the latter was such that he felt that if his female victim were degraded by force, she; rather than he, would be the frightened subject who would be unable to complete the act while he was dominant. The antisocial rapist, on the other hand, used the rape act as a generalized retribution of assault. Having been previously and regularly rejected in the past, he vented his wrath by exaggeratedly humiliating an immediately available female.

Kobb (1953) also attempted to understand the rapist in terms of the relationship between his character and his symptoms, and identified two classes of rapists. The first he designated as "concomitant." This type of rapist was seen as an antisocial psychopath for whom rape was a

manifestation of a larger characterological disorder of antisocial acting out. Thus the rape was "consonant" with, although an exaggerated form of, his characteristic mode of defense. The second class of rapists was the "dissonant" type. He was seen as an overly compliant individual who rarely asked for what he wanted because he felt that he did not deserve satisfaction from others, and for whom the rape represented a breakthrough of alien impulses. The dissonant rapist characteristically felt guilty over the rape, and was very much concerned about the well-being of his victims.

Another study in which character structure was used as the basis of classification and understanding was conducted with 200 sex offenders at the Sing Sing Prison (Hammer & Glueck, 1957). Using both psychiatric appraisal and psychological examination, four factors were identified which were believed to contribute to the acting out of sexually maladaptive behavior. The first was psychodynamic pattern consisting of (a) fear of sex contact with the adult female, (b) Oedipal involvement, and (c) feelings of genital inadequacy. The second factor was a schizoid-schizophrenic continuum. The range of schizophrenic-like adjustment of these men clustered around the clinical phenomenon commonly described as incipient schizophrenia. The writers used this term to mean that a person is, at present adjusting on a borderline level; the psychosis is not frank. The subject's overt behavior, while frequently showing indications of noticeable disturbance, does not reveal the hallucinations, delusions, or bizarre actions associated with overt and definite schizophrenia. The third factor was the control of impulses. The vast majority of rapists and pedophiles have ego pictures of rigid control by weak control mechanisms but control so inflexible and so tightly

spread that occasionally there is a breakthrough of impulses. Only the incest group harbors a predominance of people who consistently exhibit inadequate control. The fourth factor was called "concrete orientations." These people were conspicuously nonverbal in their integrations, and on psychological tests were superficial and showed little capacity for introspective thinking.

Specific analytically oriented papers have identified the Oedipal and Electra complexes as the basis for sexual-acting out behavior (DeRiver, 1958). Three classifications of rape were defined, each classification proposed to be the result of a lack of resolution in the complexes. The first class consisted of cases that occurred on an aggression-to-sadism continuum. The second consisted of antisocial acting out, wherein the sexual impulses and gratification were thought to be the approximate cause. The third classification described a lust murder. The authors attributed this to the power of lust and sex which nullified the process of reasoning. The rape act would lead to a sexual murder in which the attacker, from accidental conditions, would possibly commit a sadistic crime such as murder.

In a reworking of early analytical aim theory (Guttmacher & Weihofen, 1952), Cohen et al. (1971) identified a tripartite clinical classification of rape. The classification consisted of (1) rape-aggressive aim, (2) rape-sexual aim, and (3) rape-sex-aggression defusion. In the rape-aggressive aim, the degree of violence varied from simple assault to brutal vicious attacks resulting, on occasion, in the victim's death. The woman appeared to be the victim of the offender's destructive wishes, and he, in fact, described his emotional state as anger. The victims were almost always complete strangers. The anger that was

encountered was clearly a displacement of intense rage on a substitute object. In the rape-sexual aim group, the act of rape was clearly motivated by sexual wishes. Aggression materialized primarily in the service of the sexual aim. The degree of aggressive behavior varied, but there was a relative absence of violence, and the act lacked any characteristic brutality. Finally, the rape-sex-aggression defusion rapists revealed the presence of a strong sadistic component. They possessed no inherent ability to experience sexual excitement without some degree of violence. The degree of sadism varied. The extreme degree was seen in lust-murders, wherein excessive brutality and mutilation occurred before, during, and after the murder. This group is relatively rare. In many ways these men are similar to psychopathic characters. Other indications of impulsive behavior and a general lack of control are expressed in stealing, truancy, running away, and lying. This group shows the greatest degree of paranoid features, and, under certain conditions, these are of psychotic proportion.

In a summary paper on analytic thinking in the area of rape, Arthur Hyatt Williams (1965) described rape as existing on a continuum of aggression. Rape/murder was seen as being on one end of the continuum of behavior and minor assaults at the other end of the scale.

The aggressive sexual actions are viewed as a result of the conflict between impaling forces and controlling forces. The impaling forces are seen as destructive forces derived from pre-genital phases of emotional development which remain unintegrated and unmitigated by effective counteracting forces or else remain split off or incapsulated under pressure within the personality. It is these forces which cause the individual to be either a potential or actual sexual criminal. These destructive forces are of course instinctual drives. The counter forces or controlling forces stem from fear of internal or external punishment; and also in some cases concern for the victim in fact, compassion or even love of the object. Whether a mild or serious sexual crime is committed depends on the resultant of impaling and controlling forces. (p. 211)

Basically, analytic assumptions view the ego as the negotiator between instinctual urges and environmental demands. Crimes of sexual violence are viewed as the breakdown of ego control and the resultant acting out of primitive instinctual drives.

In an early study attempting to identify problems in the emotional expression of adult sex offenders, two operationally defined types of rapists were classified (Lopez, 1970). The first of these was the "characterological offender," which included men whose offenses were essentially consistent with their basic life styles. The second group included all other rapists, and was labeled the "decompensatory offenders." The results of the study indicated that characterological offender to be more responsive with regard to palm sweat, less accurate in his perception of at least some aspect of the affect in others, and less intent with regard to the experience of unpleasant affect libido and an overall variety and strength of affect than is the decompensatory offender. The sample was 34 inmates committed to the Center for Diagnosis and Treatment of Sexually Dangerous Persons in Massachusetts.

Another area of rapist research has been in interpersonal motivations. Efforts have been made to classify rapists as pseudo-sexual offenders in which the primary motive is not one of physical gratification (Groth & Burgess, 1977). These authors discount the antisocial motivation of rape, saying that sexual motivation cannot be viewed as the motivating force in any form of rape, and that the literature indicates the availability of socially acceptable sexual gratification at the time of sexual rape for most rapists. In a study investigating 2,133 offenders and 92 rape victims during the years 1972 to 1973 in Massachusetts, a dichotomous emotional intent of rape was identified.

At one end of the dichotomy was anger, and at the other end of the dichotomy was power rape. Both issues of power and anger became cast in the sexual arena. It is in sexual relationships that these men most clearly feel themselves to be victimized when confronted with their own inadequacies. This study described the actions of the assailant as being their only way to relate to women, and stated that they had not developed the social skills necessary for lighter forms of interactions with females. Interestingly, while denying the sexual gratification aim in rape, these authors did recognize a transient reaction to extraordinary stresses. A second reason suggested was a result of a more endogenous state of affairs in which the offenders' psychological resources are developmentally insufficient to cope with the excessive and increasing demands of life. This study acknowledged that the situational rapist had conflict-free areas of psychological functioning, whereas the character-disordered rapist had fewer or no conflict-free areas of functioning.

The previous review of classification systems have been based on motivation (Cohen, 1971), object choice (Brancie, 1952), id impulses (Williams, 1965), aggression (DeRiver, 1958), and psychodynamic patterns (Hammer, 1957). Each system has its advantages and drawbacks, depending upon the purpose for and setting in which it is used. All of these systems are, to some extent, arbitrary and artificial.

Methods of Assessment of Sexual Arousal

A discussion of sexual arousal can be broken down into three main modes of assessment: (a) self-report measures, (b) non-penile physiological measures (EEG, heart, respiration, GSR, pupillary eye movement), and (c) penile tumescence measures.

In the area of self-report, rapists appeared to consistently under-report their sexual response to deviant sexual stimuli. Kerchert and Walker (1973) presented 28 rapists and 28 non-rapist prisoners a variety of sexual stimuli while recording their erections, GSR, and subjective ratings (Thorne's Sex Inventory). No significant differences were noted in penile tumescence. There was a significantly heightened GSR for rapists, and rapists consistently underestimated their sexual response to the sexual stimuli. There were a number of factors which may have contributed to the lack of differences in erection measure. First, the subjects were not presented rape cues. Second, the visual stimulus of slides was a rather weak sexual stimuli as their presentation period was only 20 seconds, which may not have provided sufficient opportunity for erection to occur. Most important to the present discussion, however was the underrating of rapists' self-report of their own arousal.

Another study, conducted by Abel et al. (1977) which compared 13 non-incarcerated rapists to 7 non-rapists, found results that were supportive of previous research, i.e., that rapists consistently underestimate their sexual arousal in a self-report mode. Thus serious validity problems arise from the use of rapists' self-report. Even though studies indicate rapists reliably underestimate their sexual arousal, it is impossible at this time to quantify the underestimation and make correction factors for it. Therefore, self-report appears to be the least useful of sexual arousal measures.

The second area of sexual arousal has been defined as non-penile-tumescence physiological measures. This includes the Galvanic Skin Response, heart rate, respiration rate, electroencephalograph activity, and pupillary eye movement. A number of studies (Masters & Johnson, 1966;

Karacan, 1974) show that all of these measures correlate very highly with sexual arousal. A serious problem with these measures is that they are not specific to sexual arousal, but also highly correlate with general arousal states.

These responses are not specific to sexual arousal but may reflect orientating to novelty or emotions other than sexual arousal. Measures of penile erection have been developed, and have proven useful as specific sexual arousal indices: (Zuckerman, 1971)

Using any of these physiological measures with incarcerated subjects adds serious validity problems to the conclusions. That is, it might be expected that presenting a group of sex offenders with sexual stimuli may be cause for general anxiety arousal as well as an arousal to the independent variable. Hence, use of these physiological measures threatens the external validity of a study.

The third method of assessment, penile tumescence, has been used as a means of measuring sexual arousal for approximately 15 years. Early work in the area by Freund (1965, 1967) was used primarily for the diagnosis of homosexuality and pedophilia. There have been a number of mechanical devices for the measurement of penile tumescence (Freund, 1965; Bancroft et al., 1966; Barlow et al., 1970; Bancroft et al., 1966). Commonly, these instruments were wired through a plethysmograph or an EEG recording machine. Following is a discussion of the studies that have used penile tumescence as a dependent measure. Included is a discussion of problems with this methodology.

Bancroft et al. (1966) described a treatment in which the strain gauge was used in a case of pedophilia. In a conditioning experience, the subject received electrical shock whenever responding to pedophilia stimuli. The author noted that there was almost a direct relationship

between the increase in the diameter of the loop of the strain gauge and the increase in microamps registered. Additionally, the author stated that the strain gauge can be put easily into position by the subject himself. Movement artifacts are easily identifiable in that movement produces sharp deflections, while an increase in tumescence is a more gradual sustained deflection.

It has been reported that the subject's ability to control erections may bias the results of experiments that use the penile gauges. However, Laws and Ruben (1969) have shown that subjects' ability to generate erections voluntarily is much poorer than their ability to suppress erections. Therefore, when erections are obtained, one can be reasonably confident that the cues presented were responsible for generating the erection. To circumvent the problem of voluntary suppression of erections, it was recommended that appropriate experimental designs to determine the reliability of erotic cues be used. Specifically, a counter balance design has been recommended.

Another aspect of sexual arousal which has been demonstrated to influence the response is stimulus modality. Abel et al. (1975) compared video tapes, slides or pictures, and audio-tape stimulus to 20 male homosexual subjects. The stimulus modalities were compared to three arousal conditions. Video tapes generated the highest level of arousal, audio tapes the lowest level of arousal, and slides an intermediate level. The participants displayed substantial voluntary suppression ability with the use of both tapes and slides. Interestingly, the audio tapes effected the least amount of suppression. The authors offered two hypotheses. One, it may be an inherent characteristic of an auditory stimulus that it competes more readily with other thoughts

or images, enhancing the incompatibility of suppression of erection responses by mental means. Second, suppression occurs only when arousal is significantly high. Since the erections to audio tapes were consistently lower than to video tapes, the suppression effect was minimized.

Available dependent measures to assess sexual arousal are summarized in Table 1. Each measure is listed and the major weakness of using that measure is also listed. It appears that measures of penile tumescence are the most valid means of assessing sexual arousal. Additionally, there was discussion of the research that used penile tumescence measures. Three main characteristics of the instrument were assessed. First, the instruments were determined to be easily self-administered and movement artifacts are clearly distinguishable from erection motion (Bancroft, 1966). Second, the suppression effect was discussed (Laws & Ruben, 1969) and it appeared that audio tape stimulus was the least vulnerable to suppression effect. Third, stimulus modalities (Abel, et al., 1975) were compared and it was established that visual films invoked the strongest sexual response, slides and pictures an intermediate level and audio tape descriptions the least sexual response.

Summary and Conclusions

Discussed in the review of literature were prior studies that have investigated components of rapists' sexual arousal, classification systems, and methods of measuring arousal. There are numerous classification systems based on motivations, object choice, id impulses, aggression, psychodynamic patterns, and psychiatric symptoms that have been reviewed. One common problem with all of these suggested

TABLE 1

Summary Comparison Chart Measures of Sexual Arousal

Self-Report	Validity problem: Sex offenders underestimate sexual arousal.
Galvanic Skin Response Heart Respiration Pupillary Eye Movement	Validity problems in that one must infer sexual arousal--these dependent measures also respond to other arousal states, i.e., fear, anger, anxiety, etc.
Penile Tumescence	Can conclude sexual arousal including subliminal sexual arousal.

classification systems is that there is minimal research to support any of the systems. The purpose of classifications is not the pigeon holing of individuals into typological exclusive categories. Rather, classifications could be helpful in identifying etiological factors in rape. Additionally, it seems inherent in decision making to classify and label types of behavior (Rabin, 1968). Therefore, there does presently exist a need to generate research that would create better classification models.

Because the measurement of sexual arousal has taken on considerable specificity in the past 15 years with the development of various erection measures, self-reports are found to be invalid as rapists tend to underestimate their sexual arousal. This is to be expected when presenting sexual stimuli to incarcerated sexual offenders. Other physiological measures, while highly correlated with sexual arousal state, also highly correlate with other general stages of arousal. Sexual arousal then becomes difficult to infer because the anxiety or tension in an experimental situation may confound the results. Present

methods of measuring erections as an estimate of sexual arousal appear to be the most scientifically sound. Problems of suppression effects with erection measures can be accounted for by use of counter-balance designs in research.

Other problems, such as movement artifacts, can easily be accounted for by differences in tracing patterns on an oscilloscope. Mechanical strain gauges at present are inexpensive, and self-administered, and their measurement have been shown to be reliable and highly correlated with observation and self-reports of sexual arousal.

Preliminary studies have shown that rapists can be discriminated from non-rapists on the basis of rape-specific cues and erection measures. Additionally, evidence has been noted that indicates the possibility that rape may, in fact, be the result of a character trait. Further discriminations have been made on the basis of the frequency of rape, age of the victim, and injury to the victim. Research has begun the process of identifying etiological factors which, at some point, may be used in the prediction of rape and subsequent early intervention as a means of prevention. One such area of research that has not yet been investigated is a rapist-by-victim interaction based on type of rapist and the victim's emotional state.

CHAPTER III

DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

This research was designed to answer two questions. First, is there a relationship between a rapist's sexual arousal and his victim's emotional response? Second, does the descriptive classification system proposed by Rada (1978) differentiate types of rapists?

In this chapter the process of identifying the population is described. Independent variables of victim affective state and descriptive categories are operationalized. The experimental situation tested the rapist's sexual response as a function of his descriptive classification and of the victim's affect state. A counterbalanced quasi-experimental design (Campbell & Stanley, 1963) was used. The independent variable victim affect was presented in a repeated measure design using a Latin Square format.

A statement of the research hypothesis is made. Finally, the organization and analysis of the data is detailed.

Sample

The population was drawn from the incarcerated population of sex offenders at the State Prison of Southern Michigan at Jackson, Michigan, the largest walled prison in the world. An estimation made of the

incarcerated sex offender population in Michigan in the summer of 1978 established that there were approximately 800 sex offenders, incarcerated, with 700 of them incarcerated at the State Prison in Jackson, Michigan. In compliance with state statutes and departmental policy, it is required that sex offenders be incarcerated near or in a major walled institution.

The population of sex offenders incarcerated at Jackson traverses all socioeconomic classes of the State of Michigan. Michigan can be considered representative of a national sample, in that the continuum of rural to inner-city culture exists within the state's boundaries.

Identification of the sex offenders at Jackson, Michigan was made through the use of the Michigan Department of Corrections Data Processing Center. Felons were identified within the system by the charges under which they were incarcerated.

Additionally, it was possible to identify prison residents who were not currently incarcerated on a sex offense, but who had previously been incarcerated on a sex offense. The Department generated a computer list of all sex offenders at the State Prison of Southern Michigan who were committed as sex offenders or who have a history of sex offenses. Because the experimental design was a within-rapist group experiment, non-rapists were not included.

Once the population list was generated from the Department, it was screened for two restrictions. The first was that the victims of the sex offense were female victims and at least 16 years old at the time of the rape. The age of 16 has been chosen as a developmental mean age when females might physically pass as adults. In this fashion, identified pedophilias and homosexuals were not included in this population.

The second population qualifier was that the rapist himself was then at least 21 years old and no older than 50 years. Juvenile sex offenders make up less than 2% of the population of sex offenders in the state and are housed at other institutions. The age of 50 as the cut-off for the rapists was due to physiological changes in the aging man. Males beyond 50 have a tendency towards an increasing delay in their sexual reaction time (Master & Johnson, 1970; Kaplan, 1974). In the present research, delay in reaction time could have been scored as a nonresponse to the independent variables, which would have confounded the results.

From the 700 available sex offenders, 62 were randomly selected as the "Qualifying" sample. Of the 62 qualifiers, 29 chose to participate and became the "Volunteer" sample. Demographic data for each members of the sample were collected and presented in a percentile and frequency distribution format (see Table 2). Direct comparison of the Qualifying Sample and Volunteering Sample is possible with the demographic data. The Volunteering Sample was representative of the Qualifying Sample on all of the demographic characteristics except Occupation. The Qualifying Sample had 26% with clerical occupations and 3% professional. The Volunteering Sample had 18% clerical and 0% professional. The difference seems to have been made up in the Unskilled occupation; in that the Qualifying Sample had 35% unskilled and the Volunteering Sample had 52% unskilled. This difference may be a result of the weekend days that this research was conducted. Saturday and Sunday prison industries are not operating. Hence there was a greater availability of free time for the unskilled workers. Clerical or professional residents normally hold clerical jobs in the prison and most of these jobs operate on a seven day a week basis. Hence clerical people would have had to leave their

TABLE 2

Summary of the Demographic Characteristics of
the Qualifying and Volunteering Sample
Frequency and Percentile Distribution

		Qualifying Sample (N=62)		Volunteer Sample (N=29)	
		Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency
<u>Race:</u>	Black	34%	21	26%	8
	White	63	39	74	21
	Other	3	2	0	--
		<u>100%</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>Educational Level:</u>	Grade 1-7	39	24	26	7
	8-10	26	17	33	10
	11-12	27	18	33	10
	13+	5	3	7	2
		<u>100</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>Occupation:</u>	Professional	3	2	0	
	Clerical	26	16	18	
	Service Worker	0		0	
	Farming	0		0	
	Fishing	0		0	
	Forestry	0		0	
	Skilled Trade	18	11	10	3
	Unskilled Trade	35	22	52	15
	Structural Worker	1	1	0	
	Student	1	1	0	
	None	15	9	20	6
		<u>100</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>Marital:</u>	Single	53	33	59	17
	Married	32	20	30	9
	Unknown	15	62	11	3
		<u>100</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>Opiate Drug Usage:</u>	Episodic	6	4	7	2
	Addicted	2	1	3	1
	Unknown	92	57	91	26
		<u>100</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>Addicting Drug Usage:</u>	Episodic	0		0	
	Addicted	2	1	4	1
	Unknown	98	61	96	28
		<u>100</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>Alcohol:</u>	Episodic	10	6	7	2
	Addicted	10	6	11	3
	Unknown	80	50	82	24
		<u>100</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>Psychiatric History:</u>	Yes	29	18	26	8
	No	71	44	74	21
		<u>100</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>29</u>

job assignment to participate in this research. Difficulties with supervisors and/or finding replacements may have precluded the clerical occupations from volunteering. All data was described in group form, thereby guaranteeing the confidentiality of the participants. The demographic data was previously gathered by the Michigan Department of Corrections, either through interview or document review, and made available through the Data Processing Center with the identification of each sex offender.

Variables--Measures

In this section the operationalization of the variables is described. In the next section "Procedure," the measures are described as they were used in the experimental situation.

Dependent Variable--Sexual Arousal

The review of the literature has shown that erection measures, from a validity perspective, are the measures of choice for inferring sexual arousal. A basic knowledge of the physiology of the penis is necessary to understand the circumference gauge used in the present research.

Helen Singer Kaplan (1974) described the physiology of the penis

. . . the two dorsal cylinders, the corpora, cavernosa, which are specifically adapted for erection, consist of exquisitely engineered tiny cavers or compartments and a network of specialized blood vessels. The tiny cavers are collapsed and the blood flows quietly through the penis when it is in a flacid state. During erection, however, these caverns are distended with blood which pours rapidly into the penis through the widely opened penile blood vessels and at the same time is prevented from withdrawing by special valves in the penile veins which can be closed by reflex action. Thus, in essence, this process constitutes a hydraulic system which utilizes blood as its fluid. The small flacid penis is thereby enlarged and distended to the limits of tough fascial sheath, and, concurrently, is rendered hard and firm, and thus adapted for vaginal penetration.

The change in volumetric pressure results in a circumference change of the shaft. Obviously, an erection is only one facet of the male sexual

response, but it is a necessary step for consummatory behavior. Penile erections to varied stimuli are, then a valid indication of potential for sexual activity involving that stimulus.

Of the three modalities of measuring sexual arousal, the strain gauge is the most valid (Barlow, 1970). Self-reports were consistently found to be unreliable (Walker, 1973; Abel et al., 1977) and other physiological measures were found to be non-specific to sexual arousal (Zucherman, 1971).

The self-administered strain gauge used was in accordance with one described by Barlow et al. (1970). The ring surrounds the penis but causes no constriction or discomfort.

A diagrammatic sketch of the apparatus is presented in Figure 2. Elgiloy stock, a corrosion-resistant surgical spring material 0.003 in. (0.85 mm) thick, purchaseable at the Elgin Watch Company, Elgin, Illinois, was chosen as the ring and support material, because it shows no expansion with temperature. A double thickness at the gauge platform, 0.006 in. (1.7 mm) was used to prevent breaking of the gauges. Two Budd C6-141 strain gauges, with a gauge factor of 1.02, were used, purchasable at the Budd Company, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. It is important to use the recommended size gauges, because smaller gauges have produced erratic results (Barlow, et al., 1970). The two 120.0-ohm gauges were wired in a series, the common point (6) used as the output terminal and the others (2 and 3) attached to the source voltage, as supplied by the polygraph or batteries. Thus, as the resistance of the strain gauge was altered by expansion of the ring, the voltage at pin 6 was increased (in millivolts) relative to pin 4. It was this difference that the techniques polygraph recorded. The gauges were installed using BL11 SC-4 waterproof

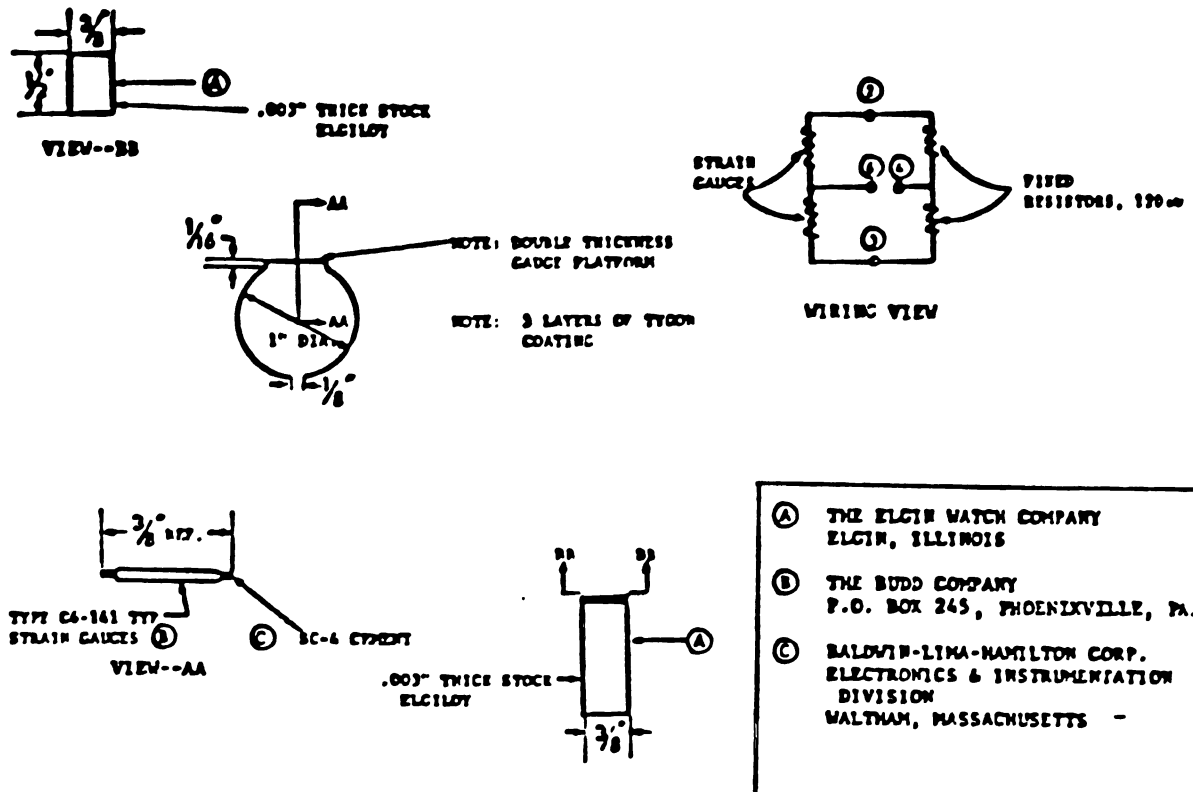


Figure 1

Schematic Diagram Used for Strain Gauge

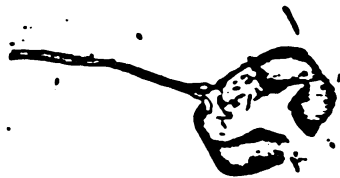


Figure 2

Xerox of Photograph of Mounted Strain Gauge

cement, purchasable at Baldwin, Lima, Hamilton Corp., Walham, Massachusetts. The completed assembly was tygon-dipped to make it less sensitive to handling and to provide a smooth coating to prevent skin irritation. The instrument costs \$25.00 (1980) to build and weighs approximately 0.125 pounds (Figure 2).

In the present research the strain gauge was wired into a Pre-amplifiers Techniques TR888G Recorder with a Techniques TSC 820 strain transducer, for convenient write-out of circumference change utilizing the 20 k ohm d.c. input. Two matched variable resistors were used as the balance of the bridge and were installed in the plug to the pre-amplifier. The leads from the strain gauge were connected to the terminals of the preamplifier which, in turn, was wired to the recorder.

A suppression correction was used to monitor the absolute value of gauge output, therefore allowing for later calculation and transformation to full range scores. The least amount of gauge output represented the baseline flaccid score and the greatest amount of gauge output represented the upper limit erection score. Response to the rape scenes was calculated as a percent value between subjects' individual baseline erection and flaccid score.

Independent Variables--Victim Affect State

The victim response to a sexual assault was simulated by presenting subjects with an audiotaped description of a rape scene that was read by a female. Each vignette portrayed a particular victim's behavioral and affective response to a rape and lasted approximately two minutes.

The scripts were as much as possible, controlled for confounding variables by standardizing time, place, and weapon characteristics while manipulating the victim's emotional state. The five vignettes follow.

Vignette--Anger-Fight

As you walk up the driveway you spot her in the back yard. She's got a nice ass--big, round. You want to see her naked. It's almost dark. Her husband will probably be home soon. She turns, and sees you. You fondle the knife in your pocket. It's there. Just in case. She looks surprised. You stare at her breasts. They're big too. You really want to suck on them. She tells you to get out of her yard. She says, "You won't get near me-- I won't let you." There's a couch in the back of the garage. You show her the knife, and you tell her you're going to fuck her on that couch. She's really fighting now. You twist her arm tight while you pull your cock out. She spits on you. You slap her face and then tug at her pants. You can see her cunt. Sweet bushy hair. You're really hot now. You throw her on the couch. Her legs are locked tight together. She covers her pussy with her hand, "You dirty bastard!" You slap her again and you get on top of her. She screams. There's nothing she can do. You've got her pinned. You pull her legs apart and shove your cock right in her deep. It feels good 'cause you're in her so deep. She's still fighting you. Tossing and twisting. But it feels good--the way she's moving her hips. It's really turning you on the way she's squirming. You tell her to keep doing that 'cause you're going to come. It feels good. And you want to come deep inside her. She's crying now and you just keep coming. Your cock feels so swollen. It's throbbing. You feel so good.

Vignette--Fear

As you walk up the driveway you spot her in the back yard. She's got a nice ass--big, round. You want to see her naked. It's almost dark. Her husband will probably be home soon. She turns, and sees you. You fondle the knife in your pocket. It's there. Just in case. She looks startled. You stare at her breasts. They're big too. You really want to suck on them. "Leave me alone. Go away." You grab her arm and lead her towards the garage. Your cock is hard now. You can't wait to fuck her. She starts to cry. She's trembling. "Oh God, leave me alone, please. My kids . . ." There's a couch in the back of the garage. You tell her you're going to fuck her on that couch. You hold her arm while you pull your cock out. She begs you not to touch her. You tug at her pants. You can see her cunt now. Sweet bushy hair. You push her backwards on the couch. She covers her pussy with her hand. You knock it away. Her legs are stiff, heavy, locked tight together. You pull them apart and stick your cock in. "No, no." You're pushing hard, so you can get in her deep. She's whimpering now. There's nothing she can do.

She's so afraid of you. She tosses her head back and forth and when she does her hips move. You tell her to keep doing that cause you're going to come. It feels good. And you want to come deep inside her. She's crying hard now and you just keep coming. Your cock feels so swollen. It's throbbing. You feel good.

Vignette--Calm-Reasoning

As you walk up the driveway you spot her in the back yard. She's got a nice ass--big, round. You want to see her naked. It's almost dark. Her husband will probably be home soon. She turns, and sees you. You fondle the knife in your pocket. It's there. Just in case. She looks curious. You stare at her breasts. They're big too. You really want to suck on them. She asks you who you are. You rub your cock. "Look, whatever it is you want let's talk about it." You grab her by the arm and start dragging her towards the garage. Your cock is hard now. You can hardly wait to fuck her. "Look, let's talk, you don't need to do this. If you have a problem, we can talk about it." There's a couch in the back of the garage. You tell her you're going to fuck her on that couch. "I don't want to fuck with you. You don't really want to force me. You're a good looking guy. You can get lot's of girls, you don't need to do this. Let's talk, and if you still want to, then we can fuck. It's just not good this way." You hold her arm while you pull your cock out. "I have a husband and kids. That's why I don't want to. If you're lonely, we can talk about it. Did something bad happen to you today?" You tug at her pants. You can see her cunt now. Sweet bushy hair. You push her backwards on the couch. "Wait, please, I told you I don't want to do this, we can figure out something for you. You can find a better way to get what you want." She covers her pussy with her hand. You pull it away and spread her legs apart. You shove your cock right in her. "Stop, I don't want this. I don't know you. We should at least talk first." You push harder so you can get in deep. It feels good 'cause you're in her so deep. She goes limp. There's nothing she can do. She barely moves. You put your hands under her ass and make her rock up and down. It feels good the way her hips move. You tell her to keep doing that 'cause you're going to come. It's really turning you on. "Keep moving! Keep moving!" you say. It feels so good. And you want to come deep inside her. She's crying now, and you just keep coming. Your cock feels so swollen. It's throbbing. You feel so good.

Vignette--Submission

As you walk up the driveway you spot her in the back yard. She's got a nice ass--big, round. You want to see her naked. It's almost dark. Her husband will probably be home soon. She turns, and sees you. You fondle the knife in your pocket. It's there. Just in case. She's startled. You stare at her breasts. They're big too. You really want to suck on them. "Who are you--what are you doing in my yard?" You rub your cock. You grab her arm and lead her toward the garage. "I'll do whatever you want, just don't hurt me." Your cock is hard now. You can't wait to fuck her. She starts to tremble. There's a couch in the back of the garage.

You show her the knife and you tell her you're going to fuck her on that couch. She starts to cry. Her arms go limp. She stands there while you pull your cock out. You point to her pants. She slips them off and you can see her cunt. Sweet busy hair. You're really hot now. You push her onto the couch. She looks scared. You pull her hand away from her pussy and you spread her legs apart. She just lays there whimpering with her face turned away from you. You shove your cock right in her. You're pushing hard so you can get in her deep. It feels good 'cause you're in her so deep. She's so stiff. She barely moves. You put your hands under her ass and make her rock up and down. It feels good the way her hips move. You tell her to keep doing that 'cause you're going to come. It's really turning you on. "Keep moving, keep moving," you say. It feels so good. And you want to come deep inside her. She's crying now and you just keep coming. Your cock feels so swollen. It's throbbing. You feel so good.

Vignette--Lust

As you walk up the driveway you spot her in the back yard. She's got a nice ass--big round. You want to see her naked. You fondle the knife in your pocket. It's there. Just in case. You stare at her breasts. They're big too. You really want to suck on them. She watches you rub your cock. She smiles. You take her arm and lead her towards the garage. There's a couch in the back of the garage. You point to it and tell her you want to fuck her there. She just smiles again. She watches as you pull your cock out. She really wants it. You tug at her pants. She slips them down and you can see her cunt. Sweet busy hair. She opens her blouse and you nuzzle her tits. She laughs a little. Then she falls back on the couch. She spreads her legs wide apart. You shove your cock in. She cries out. You're pushing hard 'cause you want to get deep inside her. You can feel her muscles tighten around your cock. It's so warm in there. And wet. In a low voice she says, "Oh fuck me, fuck me." You start moving in her, and she moans, "More, more." She wraps her legs around you and she thrusts her hips forward. Your hands are all over her. You're really hot. It's really turning you on the way she's squirming. You tell her to keep doing that 'cause you're going to come. It feels good, and you want to come deep inside. Her eyes are closed now, and she's still moaning. She's tossing her head back and forth. She's clutching your shoulders. She's going to come too. You can feel her whole body quiver. She's squealing now and you keep coming. Your cock feels so swollen. It's throbbing. You feel so good.

Four pretests and one pilot study were conducted to ensure equal arousal levels in the victim response tapes and to validate the labels given to their content by the experimenter. The experiment began with four vignettes of similar levels of eroticism to ensure that, in the experimental condition, differences in rapist arousal, could be

attributed to their differential responses to the four types of victim states. The fifth tape, the lust response, was an exception, because, by its nature, it is, and is designed to be, more arousing. In the pilot study, all five tapes were played for 17 felons who were incarcerated for various violent offenses and were currently involved in group therapy at the prison. The felons were asked to listen to the tapes and rate them on a written survey (Appendix B) for their levels of sexual arousal. They were also asked to identify the victim's affective state. The results of the pilot study are presented here in a percentile distribution format (Table 3). The arousal levels of Tapes One through Four were very similar given either 1 or 2 rating of not sexy at all or a little sexy. Tape Five, as expected, was rated as almost twice as arousing by this group of non-sex offenders. For all tapes, the pilot subjects selected the same label as the experimenters more than half the time, and for most tapes, there was still higher agreement. Pretest Tapes One through Four were considered to be prototypes, and were used for feedback purposes to the actress. The labels "Afraid" and "Gave In" seemed the most confusing for the pretest groups. The confusion was reflected in the labeling of tape "Acquiescing" where the scores on the pretest were distributed between "Afraid" (35%) and "Gave In" (63%) labels. The labeling schema was retained, because the accurate label "Gave In" was still used twice as many times as the inaccurate label "Afraid." The rest of the labels were scored in what might be termed a "purer" manner. An example of the purer labeling is contained in the scoring of the lust tape which received 94% of the scores for "Turned On."

TABLE 3

Vignette Pre-Test Results Response Distribution

		Tape 1	Tape 2	Tape 3	Tape 4	Tape 5
		Angry, Physically Resisting	Terrified Pleading	Acquiescing Quickly	Calm Reasoning	Lust, Want Sex
(score)						
Arousal Level	Not Sexy (1) At All	13	13	14	8	3
	A Little (2) Sexy	3	2	2	8	6
	Sexy (3)	1	2		1	3
	Quite (4) Sexy			1		1
	Very (5) Sexy					4
Label Agreement	Angry	10				
	Afraid	4	16	6	1	
	Gave In	2	1	11	1	1
	Tried to Talk Him Out of It					
	Turned On	1			1	16
Average Arousal Score		1.3	1.7	1.3	1.6	2.6

Descriptive Categories

The descriptive categories used for purposes of this study were from the character types described in Chapter I (Rada, 1978): (1) the psychotic rapist; (2) the situational stress rapist; (3) the masculine identity conflict rapist; (4) the sadistic rapist; and (5) the sociopathic rapist. The placement of rapists in each category was performed as follows.

Prior to a felon being sentenced to the Department of Corrections, a Pre-sentence Investigation Report is drafted to assist the judge in making an enlightened judgment concerning the felon's sentence. That Pre-sentence Investigation Report is forwarded with the felon at the time of incarceration, and becomes a part of the felon's permanent institutional record.

The content of the Pre-sentence Investigation Report includes an arresting officer's description of the offense, an offender's description of the offense, and the victim's description of the offense. A home visit is made and opinions of the immediate family or spouses are enlisted. Finally, a social-behavioral workup is constructed about the offender, which includes sections on family history, criminal history, educational development, career development, military activity, substance abuse problems, religious orientation, and mental-health history. The Pre-sentence Investigation Report was the document from which the rapists were estimated on the descriptive categories

Table 4 is a list of the descriptive categories with an item description that identifies them. The existence of a descriptive category can be verified by its manifest behavior. It is assumed that the descriptive categories are heterogeneous; inclusion of one category is not assumed to be at the exclusion of other descriptive categories,

TABLE 4
Descriptive Categories With Item Description

Category	Rating Sheet Source*
Tendency toward victim violence	Single continuous item with five levels: Range of verbal threat to excess use of violence with death. (Item #20 Appendix C)
Tendency toward weapon violence	Single continuous item with five levels: Range of unseen threat of weapon to use of weapon with death. (Item #21 Appendix C)
Tendency toward victim degradation	Five dichotomous items exploring range of sexual-sadistic behaviors. (Item #1, 2, 3, 4, Appendix C)
Tendency toward homosexuality	Three dichotomous items to assess three levels of homosexual interaction. (Item #11, 12, 13 Appendix C)
Tendency toward mental illness	Five dichotomous items to assess past history of professional contacts and level of problem. (Item #6, 7, 8, 9 10 Appendix C)
Tendency toward passive or aggressive personality	Single continuous item: Calls for subjective summary assessment by rater. (Item #22 Appendix C)
Environmental press	Six dichotomous items to assess situational personal-economic stress areas of functioning. (Item #14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 Appendix C)

*See Appendix J for complete rating sheet.

since the quantum of a descriptive category exists on a continuum from marginal existence in the personality to dominance of the personality.

The categories were transposed to an item evaluation sheet (Appendix C) for easy use by the raters. A random sample of 62 subjects was taken from the list of 700 sex offenders incarcerated at Jackson and was classified on all descriptive categories by the raters.

Procedure

The gathering of data for the present research was conducted in two separate settings. The first was the classification of the rapist population on the descriptive categories. The second was the experimental situation in which the rapists were exposed to the independent variable victim affect state.

Population Classification

The ten raters were all mental health professionals working within the Department of Corrections for at least one year. The age range was from 24 to 50 years old, and included both male and female, single and married individuals. The staff was composed of M.A.s or beyond in counseling, clinical psychology or clinical social work. Initially, the raters were contacted by a face-to-face interview with the researcher. The contact was followed up with a reminder letter (Appendix E) a few days prior to the classifying of the population on the descriptive categories. After the population classification, a thank-you letter was sent to the raters (Appendix F).

Using departmental clinicians had numerous advantages. First, they understood the confidentiality of the documents with which they were working. Second, they had experience at recognizing the source document in a folder which can accumulate a voluminous amount of documents. Last,

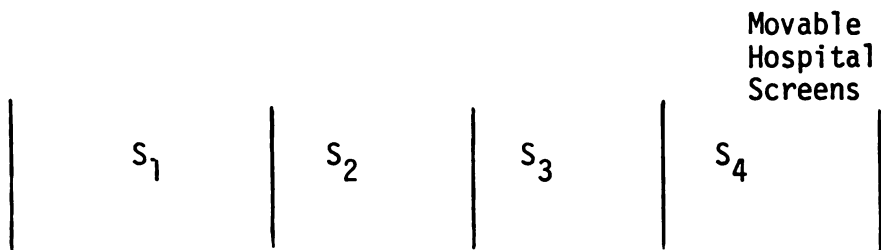
as departmental clinicians, they were already approved by the Michigan Department of Corrections and, hence, did not cause any concern on the department's part in terms of confidentiality and liability.

Prior to assessing the rapists' Pre-sentence Investigation Reports, a training session was conducted. The Population Rating Sheet (Appendix C) and a sample of the Population Rating Instruction Sheet (Appendix D) were distributed and explained. An example Pre-sentence Investigation Report was assessed using all items of the Population Rating Sheet. A question and answer period followed. All raters then met together in a large office at the Prison Complex and reviewed the source documents for the same six hour period on a Saturday in May. The researcher also remained available throughout the six hour work period to further clarify any questions.

During the six hour work period all participants "blind" rated the same seven subjects to obtain a reliability estimate of the raters. The interrater reliability was assessed by a percent agreement matrix among all raters for each item on the population rating sheet.

Experimental Procedure

Prior to the beginning of the experimental data collection, the necessary arrangements for rooms were made with the hospital administration, and sponsoring physician Dr. Bruce Cole. The research required the use of two separate rooms. One room was used as a debriefing room. In the carpeted experimental room, subject booths were created by the use of moveable hospital screens. Each booth was equipped with a cloth-upholstered arm chair, headphones, and strain gauge. Individual subjects were seated in individual subject booths that faced a common movie screen, thus maintaining individual privacy. Full-light illumination

Movie Screen

Research Table

Tape Recorder	PreAmp
Audio Mixer	Polygraph

Each subject booth equipped with chair, headphones, strain gauge.

Figure 3

Experiment Room Layout

was used during entry and departure from the experiment. During the experiment, the lights were off and the windows were covered with both shades and dark curtains, thus creating a dark room.

Behind the subjects was the research table which held the projector, preamplifier, the polygraph recorder and a tape recorder. A mixer was used to allow the experimental tape to be played to all subjects simultaneously. Throughout the experiment, the researcher remained at the research table, out of sight of the subjects.

The second room used as the debriefing room was an adjacent office. The hallway between the two offices was used as a waiting room, and the security personnel remained seated there.

The subjects' consent to participate was a two-step process. The research was conducted on a weekend to minimize upsetting the institutional routines. In Step One, the subjects received an introductory letter (Appendix A) on Wednesday of the research week, announcing the availability of a research project for their participation. Specifics of the present research were purposely omitted from Step One consent. Indicating that the present research was concerned with sexual deviance could have skewed the sample. A possible group of subjects could have eliminated themselves based on what they might have fantasized as negative ramifications of acknowledging their sexual deviance. On the weekend mornings of the research, all subjects who received letters were placed "on call" in groups of four at sequential times. By choosing not to show up for their "call" at the hospital at the designated time, the subject exercised his option not to participate.

Upon arriving at the scene, subjects who chose to participate were seated in the waiting area. The security personnel had been directed

not to engage the subjects in conversation, particularly as related to the research. In order to create a non-personal, professional atmosphere, the experimenter wore a white coat and addressed the subjects in a friendly, but firm, manner. At the beginning of each rotation, the researcher entered the waiting area and invited the subjects into the experimental room by stating the following:

Transcript
Pre-Experimental Instructions

Gentlemen, just have a seat and place on a set of headphones. All instructions, information, and your right to choose not to participate are all prerecorded for uniformity.

(subjects seated)

Gentlemen, you are being asked to participate in a research project on human arousal or turn on. The experiment involves your watching sexy movies and listening to sexy sounds, while your response is being measured. Your response will be recorded by a pen-graph recorder and a penis circumference gauge. Mr. Andy Marcin, a Physician's assistant, will help you put on the circumference gauge. The gauge works a lot like a blood pressure instrument. Mr. Marcin will make sure that the gauge is put on right. Once it is in place don't touch it or yourselves. The total experiment will last approximately one hour with a debriefing session immediately afterwards. All responses are being tabulated and presented in group form so nobody will know how any one person responded. Your participation is greatly appreciated as it will allow for completion of my doctorate in psychology at Michigan State University. Additionally, for participating I will place \$5.00 in your institutional account on Tuesday morning, August 13, 1980 for participating. Before beginning it is now necessary for each of you individually to decide if you wish to participate. If you do not want to participate simply take off your headphones and replace them on the hook. Leave the room immediately and the officer will sign your pass. If you wish to continue, simply sit back and listen. I will continue with more instructions in a moment. Decide now. (music 1.5 min.)

At this time, subjects had observed a penis circumference gauge, as each subject booth contained a gauge, hanging next to the chair. Of the 62 subjects who were screened to participate, 30 indicated a willingness to participate by showing up for their appointment at the hospital unit. Of these 30, only one subject exercised his right not to

participate at this step of the informed-consent procedure. The remaining 29 subjects chose to participate by remaining in the room, and were exposed to the following procedure.

Instructions Transcript

Thank you for your decision to participate in this experiment. Before beginning it will be necessary for you to sign an informed consent, which is on the clipboard below your seat. Pick it up now. The first piece of paper reads as follows:

(Appendix G)

Please sign your legal signature on the first blank line, then write your institutional number on the second line, I have already signed my name on the third line. After signing your name, place the board back under the seat. Sign now. If during the experiment you change your mind or need to leave raise your hand and Mr. Marcin will remove the gauge and direct you out. Now Mr. Marcin will come to each of you individually and put on the gauge. Please assist by pulling your pants and undershorts down below your balls, then sit back down.

(experimental procedure)

When the penis circumference gauge had been properly placed and inspected by the on-site physician, the experimental stimuli were presented in a repeated measures format (Table 5).

TABLE 5

Experimental Procedure: Stimulus Presentation Format

Type of Stimulus	Erotic Film	Relaxing Music	Tape 1	R M	T 2	R M	T 3	R M	T 4	R M	T 5	Erotic Film
Duration (in minutes)	8	5	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	8

The victim audio tapes were then played for the subjects. As the subjects arrived at the experimental site, they were assigned an order of tape presentation, determined by a Latin Square formula (Winer, 1971).

The first group of subjects received order one and the second group received order two, etc. (see Table 6). Order two tapes were only used once because of tape breakage. Hence only two subjects received exposure to order two. A film approximately eight minutes long and of sufficient erotic content to ensure arousal in the experimental situation was used to obtain a maximum erection score. One of the films showed a black heterosexual couple, and the other a white heterosexual couple. Two films were used in keeping with the fact that most rapes are intra-racial (Amir, 1971) and many of the subjects were black. After the stimuli were presented all subjects listened to the following instructions:

Post Experimental Instructions

Thank you gentlemen. The experiment is complete. Mr. Marcin will now help you in removing the gauges. Please remain seated and do not touch yourself or the gauge. Mr. Marcin will now come to each of you individually. After the gauge is removed pull your pants up and sit back down.

(music)

Pick up the clipboard under your seat. The second page reads as follows:

(Appendix H)

Sign your name using your legal signature on the first blank line. Then put your prison number on the second line and my signature is on the third line. The last line says: I am terminating my participation and would like to consult with a physician. If you want to go to the emergency room mark that line. Place the clipboard back under your chair. Once again thank you and now take off your headphones and hang them back on the hooks.

After signing the experimental release, the subjects were taken to the debriefing room. The debriefing was done by a Ph.D. Clinical Psychologist employed by the Department of Corrections at the time of the experiment. The debriefing room was a physician's office. Additional

Table 6
Latin Square: Order of Tape Presentation

Order						Number of Subjects Receiving This Order
1	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	7
2	T2	T3	T4	T5	T1	2
3	T3	T4	T5	T1	T2	7
4	T4	T5	T1	T2	T3	7
5	T5	T1	T2	T3	T5	<u>6</u>
						N = 29

Note: T1 = Anger; T2 = Fear; T3 = Acquiescence; T4 = Reasoning;
T5 = Lust.

cushioned arm chairs were positioned in the room to create a circle. The debriefing was an unstructured group intervention in which the primary aim was to assess any ill effects resulting from the experiment. Had there been difficulties that required further attention, a subject would have been referred to the Psychological Services outpatient unit in the same complex. Since the experiment was conducted in the infirmary, a seriously decompensating subject could have been immediately referred to the inpatient Clinical Services Psychiatric Unit. During the debriefing, the subject received an Experimental Explanation Sheet (Appendix I) detailing their involvement. Of the 29 subjects participating, none requested follow-up, nor were any judged by the debriefing clinician as needing referral or follow-up.

Design

This study was an ex post facto experimental design which analyzed two different relationships. The first of these relationships was that of the subject's sexual arousal to the victim's emotional state, as represented by audio tape simulations of rape. The second analysis was that of the relationship between the subject's sexual arousal to the victim's emotional state and his own descriptive classification.

The design used to answer the first question, as diagrammed, in Table 7, was a repeated measures order by subjects by tape presentation design. The analysis of the second relationship was based on the assumption that the subjects would be different on scores of arousal and descriptive categories. Hence, the design answers the question of there being any identifiable corresponding uniform change on the two sets of variables. A correlational analysis was considered particularly appropriate, as it defined the magnitude and direction of any corresponding change.

Experimental Hypothesis

- I. Rapists will differ on sexual arousal as measured by penis circumference while listening to audio vignettes of rape scenes. It is hypothesized that there will be significant differences on sexual arousal scores.
- II. Rapists are different in descriptive categories and presumed to be different in sexual arousal. It is hypothesized that the correlation between arousal scores and descriptive category scores will be significant.

TABLE 7

Repeated Measures Design

	Tape 1	Tape 2	Tape 3	Tape 4	Tape 5
	s				
	s				
	s				
Order 1	s				
	s				
	s				
	s				
Order 2	s				
	s				
	s				
	s				
Order 3	s				
	s				
	s				
	s				
	s				
	s				
Order 4	s				
	s				
	s				
	s				
	s				
	s				
Order 5	s				
	s				
	s				
	s				
	s				

Analysis

The size of the sample, representative adequacy of the sample, and the use of internal data, suggested the applicability of parametric statistics (see Table 2, p. 31). Scores for sexual arousal were obtained by a linear transformation of the subject's microamp scores to percent of full arousal scores. Variations in penis size and circumference gauge output resulted in different microamp baseline readings for each subject. To make inter-subject comparisons it was necessary to standardize their arousal scores. Percentile scores were chosen for the linear transformation because of their use in previous related studies (Abel et al., 1975, 1977; Barlow, 1970), and their use would not change the experimental outcome. The assumptions of the multivariate analysis of variance called for normality of sample independence of scores and homogeneity of variance. The linear transformation to percentage scores relabeled the terms without distorting the distribution. A recheck of the assumptions reveals no changes with the score transformation. The assumption of the independence of scores remains violated. Without being robust this assumption can only be violated by the use of a repeated measures format which this research employs. The homogeneity of variance is preserved as the sample size remains constant. The assumption of normality which was violated by the original distribution remains robust as the sample size remained at 27 scores for each cell of the data analysis. Hence, inferences about the size of a type I error were not affected by the linear transformation of scores.

Hypothesis I was tested using a two-way multivariate analysis of variance with repeated measures format. The F-test of significance was

performed for within-subject tape effects and for order of presentation as a confounding variable.

Hypothesis II was tested using the Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient. Scores on descriptive category items were linearly transformed from item scores to additive and cumulative trait scores.

Summary

Of the 62 subjects randomly selected to participate, 29 volunteered to have their sexual arousal monitored while listening and viewing sexually arousing stimuli. Sexual arousal was measured with the use of a penis circumference gauge. Exposure to sexually arousing stimuli consisted of listening to simulated rape scenes and viewing erotic films. Audio tapes and visual films were pretested to validate their arousal level. A multivariate repeated measures design was used to test for stimuli effect and order of presentation effects.

Subjects' descriptive category scores were obtained by evaluation on social and behavioral items. Trained raters assessed historical court documents to obtain subjects' item scores. Rater reliability was estimated by having all raters "blindly" rate the same seven subjects. A correlational design was used to estimate the uniform change between arousal and descriptive categories.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the results of the study with the appropriate statistical analyses are presented. The first presentation is a description of the tabulation and transformation of arousal scores. The research hypotheses and their respective analyses are then discussed. Finally, an examination of extraneous effects, some of which influenced the hypotheses, are presented.

One data transformation was performed. The data transformation converted erection responses from graph tracings to percent erection scores. Some erection responses exceeded the recording limits of the pen chart, therefore, a suppression correction gauge was used to monitor the absolute values of the gauge output. The conversion formula used to obtain the subject arousal score is presented in Figure 4. For the entire experimental condition, the gauge resistance value (GR) was left at .01 microvolts. All of the subjects were monitored for penis strain resistance value (PSR) prior to the beginning of the experimental condition. These two scores were added together to give the beginning resistance value of the pen graph in microvolts or (BR). The divergent tracing scores at each of the five experimental tapes were then added to the beginning resistance value. The summation yielded the test

$$GR + PSR = BR$$

Key

$$BR + TCR = |TCR|$$

BR Beginning Resistance Value
 PSR Penis Resistance Value
 GR Gauge Resistance Value
 TCR Test Condition Resistance Value

Figure 4

Subject Arousal Score Tabulation Formula

condition resistance (TCR) absolute value at each experimental condition (Figure 4).

In Figure 5 conversion of the test condition resistance value (TCR) to a percentile value of erection at Test Condition (PVTC) is represented. The TCR-flaccid was subtracted from the TCR-erection, yielding the full range of resistance values for each subject. To individually define the percent erection value at each of the experimental conditions, the test condition value was obtained, using the formula described in Figure 4. The TCR-Flaccid value was subtracted from the test condition resistance value yielding the divergence from the flaccid resistance value (DFR). The DFR was then divided by the full range for each subject, which resulted in the percent value of the erection at each of the experimental conditions (PVSTC). These percentile values were used in the multi-variate analysis of variance as well as in the correlation analysis.

The second data transformation was that of changing the item scores on the population rating sheet (Appendix C) to cluster scores as defined by Table 4 (p. 42). The clusters of items were reduced to total scores by computing the proportion score for each cluster. The total scores were computed accounting for missing data; that is, if a person had only three data points out of five, then the total score was divided by three. These items were retained in their clusters because the total

$ TCR-E - TCR-F = RR$	<u>Key</u>
$ TCR - TCR-F = DFR $	TCR Test Condition Resistance Value
	E Erection
	F Flaccid
$\frac{DFR}{RR} = PVTC$	X Experimental Stimuli
	RR Range of Resistance Values
	DFR Dispersion from Flaccid Resistance Value
	PVTC Percent Value at Test Condition

Figure 5

Percentile Transformation Formula

score still suggested an increased intensity of the variable. For example, each of the items included in the tendency toward victim violence was considered to add to the overall severity of the crime. This resulted in each subject receiving a cluster score on all of the descriptive categories. These cluster scores were used in the Product Moment Correlation Coefficient to analyze the relationship between arousal and the descriptive categories.

Research Hypothesis I

- I. There will be significant differences on sexual arousal scores as measured by penis circumference.

In Table 8, degrees of freedom (DF), mean square (MS), F-test ratio (F), and significant level (P), are given. Both the research hypothesis (main effects for tape) and the confounding effects hypothesis (tape and order of presentation interaction) were tested. Of the 29 subjects participating, 100% showed variations in their arousal scores. Eighty-six percent (N = 25) of the subjects' arousal scores were influenced by order of presentation. Both the main ($p < .001$) and interaction effect ($p > .001$) were found to be statistically significant. Therefore, the research hypothesis is supported but confounded by the significant interaction effect of order of presentation.

TABLE 8
Repeated Measures MANOVA Summary

Source	DF	MS	F	P
Hypothesis I (Tapes)	1,22	1737870.37	170.50	.0001
Hypothesis II (Tapes & Order)	4,22	58.68	5.02	.0001

Research Hypothesis II

- II. The correlation between arousal scores and descriptive categories scores will be significant.

Table 9 is the matrix of correlations scores for the descriptive category scores and their respective victim arousal score using the product moment correlation coefficient. Occupational stress category and angry victims yielded the strongest positive direct correlation ($r = .50$). Victim degradation category and submissive victim produced the strongest negative or inverse relationship ($r = -.25$). One correlation, "angry" victim style and rapist category "need for weapon violence," yielded no relationship ($r = .00$).

Figure 6 charts the correlation matrix (Table 9) between arousal scores to types of victim and descriptive category scores. Plotted across the descriptive categories are the correlation scores of the five victim affect tapes.

Only two of the descriptive categories were recognized as significantly correlating with arousal to rape tapes. These were occupational stress and aggressive descriptive trait. Occupational stress correlated significant ($r > .35$) with arousal response to victim emotions of

TABLE 9
Correlation Values for Descriptive Categories
by Arousal Tapes

	Descriptive Categories						
	Victim Degradation	Mental Illness	Marital Stress	Occupational Stress	Victim Violence	Weapon Violence	Passive- Aggressive
Submission	-.25	-.09	.04	.15	-.08	-.07	.47
Anger	.02	-.07	.23	.50	-.08	.00	.36
Reasoning	.02	.10	.07	.41	.10	-.11	.26
Fear	.13	-.20	.13	.13	.05	-.11	.20
Lust	.01	-.06	.10	.46	.17	-.20	.18

anger ($r = .50$), lust ($r = .46$), and reasoning ($r = .41$). Aggressive descriptive correlated significantly ($r > .35$) with arousal response to victim emotions of submission ($r = .47$) and anger ($r = .36$). Other variables tended to cluster about the a-axis ($r = .00$) and did not indicate positive or negative relationships of significant magnitude. The other variables correlated less than .35 with arousal response to rape vignettes. Validity of variables as predictors of a behavior are not used below .35 correlations (Borg & Gall, 1963). Statistical significance tables for correlation coefficients at the $p < .05$ indicate using a r 36.5 (Borg & Gall, 1963). The more conservative .35 value was chosen because the variables were constructed with these predictive values in mind. Hence, all but one correlation are not equal to zero, but are of

DESCRIPTIVE CATEGORIES

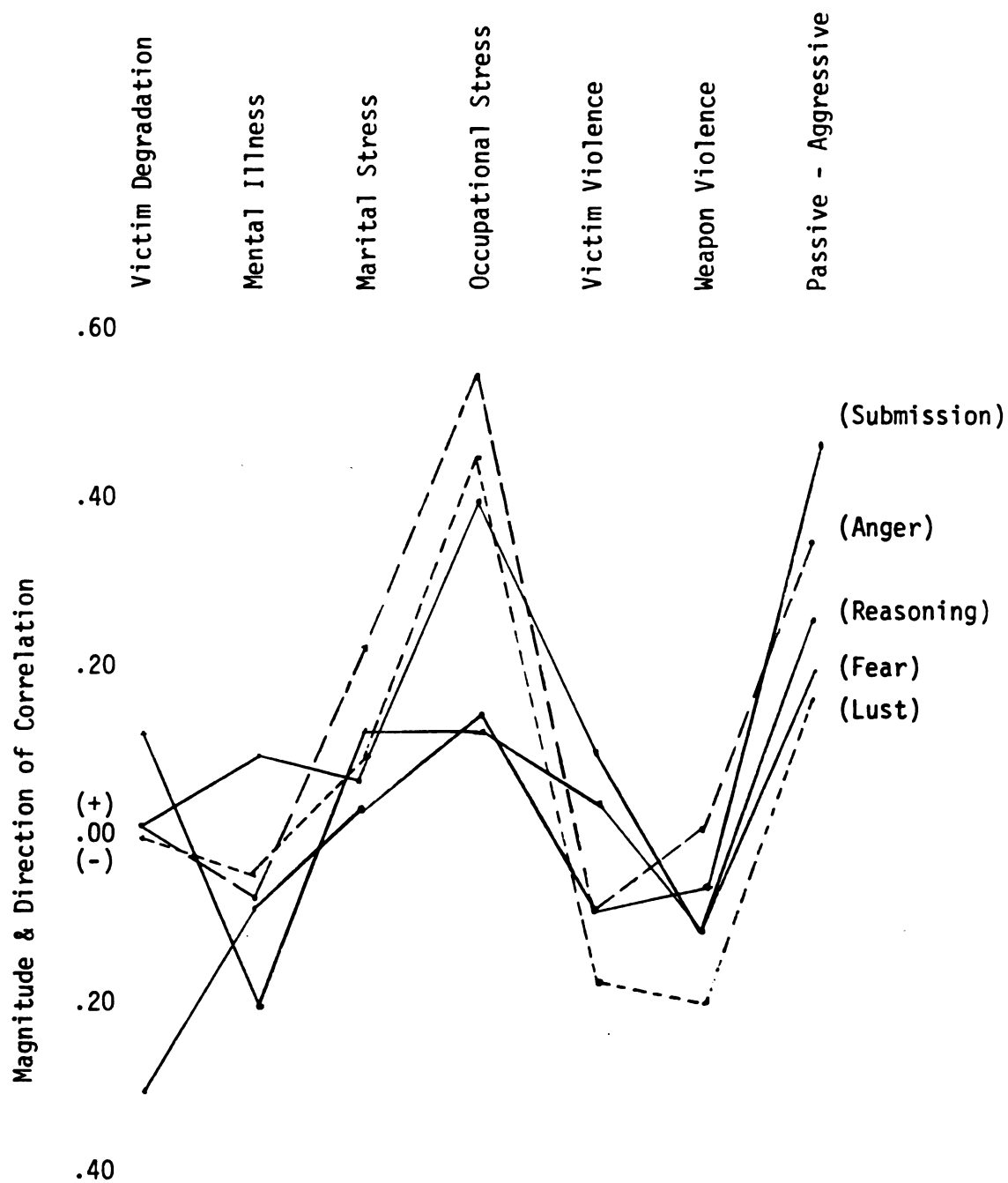


Figure 6

Graphic Representation of Correlation Values for Descriptive
Categories by Arousal Tapes
N=29

insufficient magnitude to warrant further use of the descriptive category instrument.

Factors Influencing the Hypothesis

A factor which was tested statistically was recognized as affecting each of the hypotheses. Hypothesis I, which tested for arousal scores across tapes, may have been particularly influenced by order of presentation. Because of the repeated measures format, arousal fatigue may have confounded the results.

Two operations were conducted which attempted to reduce and estimate the influence of the confounding variable of order and fatigue. The first of these was in the presentation of the stimuli. The audio tape vignettes were presented in a counter-balance Latin Squares design (Campbell & Stanley, 1963). Second, a main effect for order was tested in the repeated measures multivariate analysis. The test was operationalized by crossing subjects with tapes and nesting them within order of presentation (Table 7, p. 53). Table 8, (p. 58) contains the obtained means squares and the respective F-tests for the interaction of tapes and order. A significant interaction effect was noted. In Figure 7 the interaction effect can be observed in the plotted cell means. Differences in arousal were observed, however, they are significantly influenced by order of presentation.

The influence of order of presentation was observed on individual scores. In 86% (N = 27) of the subjects, the first type of victim stimuli presented elicited the greatest arousal. Likewise the last victim stimuli elicited the least arousal scores. In 14% (N = 14) of the subjects this effect was not found. It seems logical that susceptibility to fatigue has a range of response. Hence, 14% of the

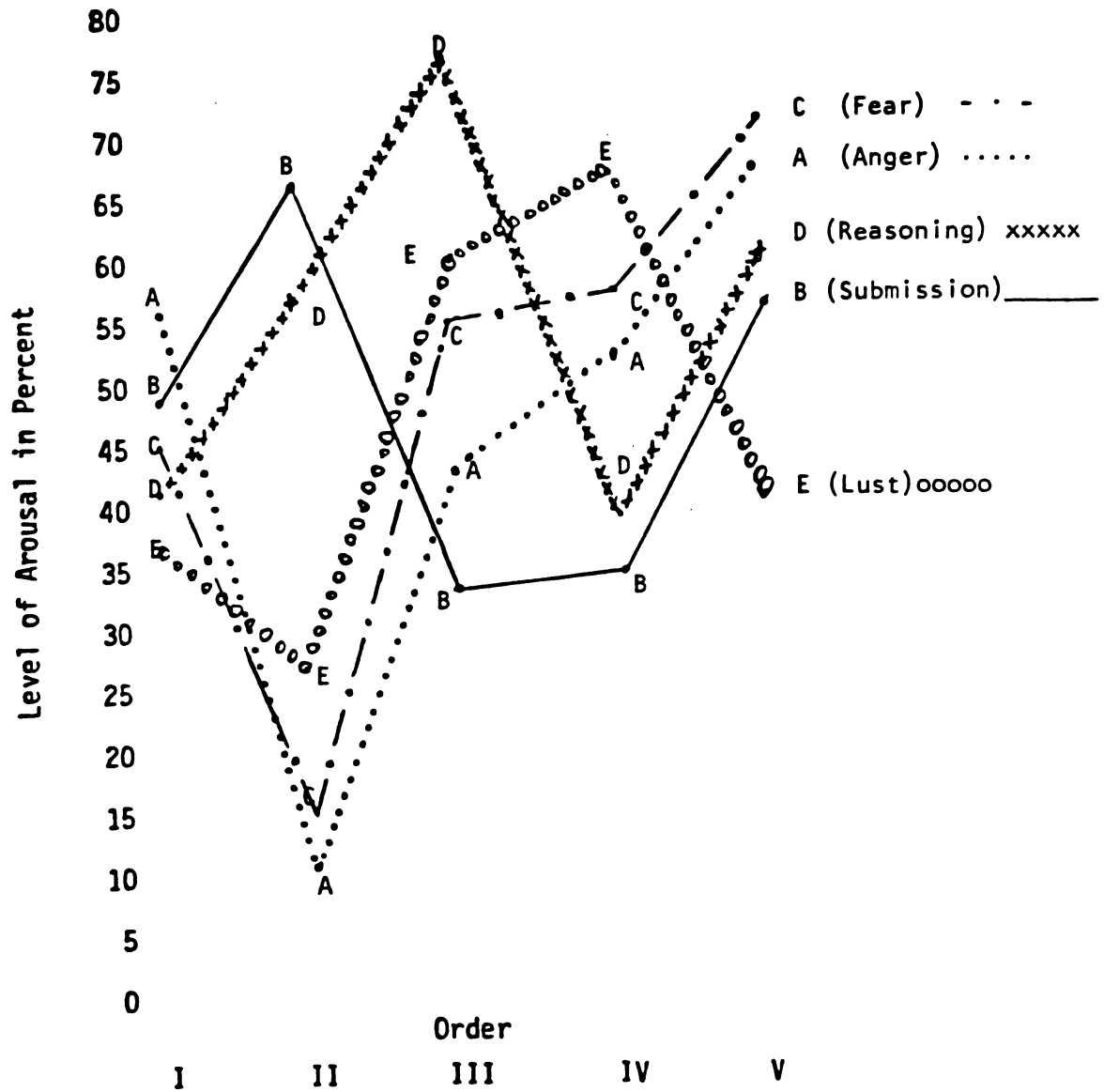


Figure 7

Graph of Cell Means to Demonstrate Interaction
Effect of Order of Presentation and
Tape Stimulus in MANOVA

subjects not having fatigue effect suggests that individual variation does exist.

The testing of Hypothesis II yielded its own source of confounding influences. This source was the reliability of the descriptive categories. If they could not be reliably scored, discussions concerning their validity were superfluous to this project. Two operations were conducted to reduce and assess the impact of the reliability of scoring of the personality trait instrument. First, the expert raters were given a training session prior to their evaluation of the rapists on the social-behavioral items. Second, the reliability of the raters was estimated by having raters "blind" rate seven files that each of the other raters also rated. The interrater reliability was assessed by a percent agreement matrix among all judges for each item on the population rating sheet (Appendix J). Table 10 is the summary of the interrater reliability data which was shown in the form of average percent agreement for each item by all ten raters. The range of average agreement was 36.30% through 100%. The total mean percent agreement across all judges on all items was 78.4%.

The least agreed upon items were "Passive-Aggressive" personality continuum (36.30%), "Occupational Job Decline" (42.22%), and "Occupation Dismissal" (48.89%). The "Passive-Aggressive" item was the least concrete item and was a summary intuitive judgment of the raters. Hence, it was expected this item would be agreed upon least because of raters' individual biases. Also occupational histories were minimum in the source document resulting in a greater vulnerability to rater biases.

In contrast the most agreed upon items were concrete behaviors or diagnoses and were consequently least vulnerable to rater biases. The

TABLE 10

Average Percent Agreement Among Raters (N = 10)
on Items in Descriptive Categories

Item Number	Item Label	Percent Agreement
1	Intercourse	93.33
2	Fellatio	100.0
3	Sodomy	75.56
4	Mutilation	93.33
5	Ritualistic Degradation	100.0
6	Outpatient	64.44
7	Inpatient	81.48
8	Diagnosed Neurotic	100.00
9	Diagnosed Character Disorder	63.70
10	Diagnosed Schizophrenia	72.59
11	Passive Homosexual	93.33
12	Predatory Hmosexual	93.33
13	Cooperative Homosexual	93.33
14	Relationship Separation	62.96
15	Relationship Fighting	70.37
16	Relationship Divorce	86.67
17	Occupation Dismissal	48.89
18	Occupation Quit	54.07
19	Occupation Job Decline	42.22
20	Victim Violence	57.78
21	Weapon Violence	74.81
22	Passive-Aggressive	36.30

Average Percent Agreement = 78.4%

most agreed upon items were "Fellatio" (100%), "Ritualistic Degradation" (100%), and "Diagnosed Neurotic" (100%).

The traditional level of percent agreement for direct observation of behavior is 70% (Bruning & Kintz, 1968). Because the raters were limited in this study by having to rate second hand data (i.e., court reports instead of observations), the reliability was expected to be somewhat lower. Observing second hand data may explain the range of 64% variation in agreement on some items. More importantly, the mean percent agreement of all judges on all items exceeded by 8.4% the level one would expect if the judges were directly observing behavior (70%). Hence, sufficient reliability of judges was obtained.

Summary

The results of the data analysis were presented in this chapter. Data transformations which were performed to complete the analyses were presented first. The first of these transformations consisted of converting microvolt resistance values to percentile erection scores. The second included the converting of item responses by the expert raters into variable cluster scores. Next, the analyses of the hypotheses were described. In testing Hypothesis I, a repeated measures multivariate analysis indicated that there were main effects of tapes. However, there was also an interaction effect for tapes and order of presentation. Hence, the null hypothesis was rejected, however, the significance of the results were confounded by the interaction factor. A correlational matrix used to test Hypothesis II indicated that the correlation between arousal to rape vignettes and scores on descriptive categories were other than zero. However, only two of the seven categories were noted to have correlation coefficients of significant

predictive value. Hence, further use of the instrument in classifying rapists was not recommended. Finally, a presentation of the factors influencing each of the hypotheses was described. Two of these were noted, and operations were described that were conducted to assess the impact of the confounding variables.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, DISCUSSION, AND IMPLICATIONS

Summary

Rape is the fastest growing reported crime of violence in the United States. Two identified problems were addressed in the present research. The first of these was the advocacy of advising potential victims of rape to use physical defense in defending themselves. Inherent in this advice is the assumption that all rapists are alike and will respond in kind. The second issue of this research was to test the validity of a classifications system which had the potential for usage in a correctional setting.

Numerous classifications systems that are based on motivation (Cohen, 1971), object choice (Brancie, 1952), Id impulses (Williams, 1965), and others were reviewed. The common weakness of all the classifications systems reviewed was the lack of validating research.

The present study used the classificatory framework suggested by Rada (1978) as the basis for the descriptive category system used in this research. He proposed five different symptomatic or characterological types of rapists based on descriptive categories. These included: (1) the psychotic rapist; (2) the situation stress rapist; (3) the masculine identity conflict rapist; (4) the sadistic rapist; and (5) the

sociopathic rapist. From these characterological types descriptive categories were derived.

Twenty-nine randomly selected incarcerated male rapists out of 60 who were invited to participate in the present research study on sexual arousal did so. Prior to their participation, their institutional files were evaluated by raters on sociobehavioral items which were later clustered into descriptive category scores. The rapists themselves observed visual and auditory sexually arousing stimuli while their sexual arousal was monitored using a penis circumference gauge. The sexually arousing stimuli were pretested to validate them for adequacy of arousal and accuracy of labeling the victim emotional state during the vignettes. Graph tracings on the pen recorder were transformed into percent erection scores. Each subject listened to five rape audio vignettes and observed two erotic movies, yielding a baseline erection score, a baseline flaccid score, and five experimental scores all presented in repeated measures format.

The analysis of data consisted of (a) data transformation; (b) the tests of the hypotheses; and (c) assessing the influence of confounding factors.

Two hypotheses were tested. The first was that rapists are different in their arousal score to audio tape vignettes. The second was that rapists would obtain correlational scores on sexual arousal and descriptive categories not equal to zero.

The first hypothesis was tested using a multivariate analysis of variance. Tests were constructed for main effects of tapes and order of presentation. Main effects were found for both tapes and order of presentation (fatigue). Order of presentation significantly influenced

the results. Hence, the research hypothesis of differences on tape vignettes was supported, but the influence of the confounding effect of fatigue limits the implication, i.e., differences of rapists on tapes could have been the stimuli or fatigue or both.

The second hypothesis test was constructed by a decision rule: non-zero ($r = .00$) correlation coefficients indicated rejection of the null hypothesis. Correlation coefficients $-.35 \leq r \leq .35$ were of significant magnitude to warrant further use of the personality trait system. A correlation matrix was developed using scores on the descriptive categories and sexual arousal scores. Individual correlation scores were derived using the Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient. Only two of the descriptive categories were recognized as significantly ($r = +/- .35$) correlating with arousal to rape tapes. Occupational stress correlated significantly with anger, lust, and reasoning victim vignettes. The aggressive descriptive category correlated significantly with submission and anger victim vignettes. The other descriptive categories (86%), although not having zero correlation, were found to have less than .35 correlation and were judged to be of insignificant predictive value. Further use of the descriptive category instrument was not recommended.

Order of presentation of stimuli was found to significantly influence the data. Adequate rater agreement was obtained so rater reliability was probably not a confounding factor. The raters were trained prior to their rating of institutional information. Additionally, reliability of the raters was estimated by having all raters "blind" rate seven files. The interrater reliability was assessed by a percent agreement matrix among all judges for each item on the rating sheet. The range of average agreement was 42% through 100% and the total mean percent agreement

across all judges on all items was 78.4%. The traditional level of percent agreement for direct observation of behavior is 70% (Bruning & Kintz, 1978). Hence, sufficient reliability of judges was obtained, therefore, this influence was found not to influence significantly the results.

Conclusions

1. A significant difference exists for subjects' arousal scores when presented with vignettes of rape scenes. A significant effect was found for the confounding variable of order of presentation, thereby confounding the results of the initial hypothesis.
2. Other than zero correlation coefficients were found for scores on descriptive categories and sexual arousal to vignettes. Only two of the descriptive categories were found to significantly correlate (greater than $r = .35$) with arousal scores (Borg & Gall, 1971).

Discussion

It seems clear on the basis of the findings reported above that fatigue effect and the low predictive validity of the descriptive category system significantly overshadowed the research hypothesis. Penis circumference as a measure of sexual arousal was found to be a reliable and easily obtained measure. Findings were consistent with those of Bancroft et al. (1966), i.e., changes in penis circumference equal changes in microamps of the strain gauge. Second, movement artifacts were easily identifiable as sharp deflections on the graph rather than the gradual sloping deflections of the experimental condition. No evidence of suppression effect was found, as all 29 subjects that were tested registered erections of some intensity. Responses were not found to be

stable across design; that is, order of presentation of stimuli was identified as influencing arousal scores.

The order effect might be reasonably attributed to fatigue. The erection scores were successively lower with each presentation. The results showing a fatigue effect, although logically predictable, are surprising, since current research, similar in design and duration (Abel, et al., 1977), made no mention of a fatigue factor. This is an interesting finding, reported here for the first time, and ought to be taken into consideration for future research. An alternative explanation is that for certain persons a stimulus is not arousing unless preceded by certain other stimuli which serve as a kind of readiness experience. Similarly stimuli ordinarily exciting to a person might be perceived as bland if preceded by other stimuli.

Two explanations for the unexpected appearance of an order effect are offered. First, unreported order effects may have existed in other studies. That is, the existence of an order effect may not have been considered and therefore not investigated. Second, a difference in the design of this study may have made fatigue a more likely outcome than in the previous research.

A review of the studies (Abel, et al., 1977) used as models for the design of this study revealed no mention of a fatigue effect. No analyses to determine the effect of the order of stimulus presentation were reported. Two factors may account for the fact that fatigue was not predicted or detected in these studies. First, each subject was presented the same stimulus tape more than once. Second, the highest score for the two trials was used in the analyses. In such a design, an order effect would be less likely to be considered. Consequently, it is difficult to know the source of fatigue from the literature.

Several possible methodological factors may have produced the order effect in the present study. Abel et al. (1977) refocused their subjects between each stimulus tape. Each subject was given instructions to "attempt to see themselves 'right there' in the scenes and to try to see the experience exactly as it was described" (Abel et al., 1977, p. 901). These instructions may have had the effect of reminding the subjects to approach each tape separately and freshly. This refocusing procedure was not part of the present study. If the monotonic decreases in scores found in this study were the result of a decrease in interest or attention, rather than physical fatigue, adoption of the procedure of Abel et al. (1977) might have alleviated possible effects of fatigue. The alleviation might also have been accomplished by dividing the procedure into two sessions, with the subjects receiving two presentations of tapes in each session. Such a correction could, however, create new problems, such as greater variability in the environmental factors of the experimental condition and variation in the subjects' attitudes from one session to the next.

The predictive invalidity of the descriptive category system was a second weakness identified in this study. Descriptive categories are likely to have more predictive validity if there is direct manipulation by the subjects of the test instrument. Observations of secondary-source material, while reliable, are too distant from the subject to be of sufficient predictive validity.

Subjective Observations

The subjective observations of the experimenter fall into two broad categories: remarks about the relationship of the present research to

rules of thumb for counseling potential victims, and use of the researcher's descriptive category classifications system to assist in corectional decision-making.

Although the main research hypothesis was confounded and, hence, its significance questioned, certainly it deserves attention. That is, main effects were found for differences in responses to the tapes. While this study is inconclusive concerning whether rapists respond in the same manner to all victim vignettes, it certainly raises doubt as to whether that is a valid assumption. Individual subjects were found to respond differently to different victim affects, and some were particularly aroused by an angry fighting victim. To make a statement that victims should not fight their assailant is, at this time, as ill-advised as counseling victims to fight their assailant. As frustrating as it is, the best possible advice, at this time, would appear to be for victims to deal with each rapist individually, taking into account the size of the rapist and victim, the exhibited use of force by the rapist, the threat of exhibition of a weapon, and the confidence of the victim to assess the impact of her strategy, and to adjust accordingly through the progression of the rape.

The second question of the advocacy of the present research's descriptive category system to assist in decision making is more clearly answered. Only two of the traits, Job Related Stress and Aggressive Personality Trait, were found to significantly correlate with sexual arousal to deviant stimuli. One would hope that a classification system would be of adequate predictive value in identifying deviant actors. Multiple correlations, when used as individual predictors, were found to increase the accuracy of the prediction when they correlated .35 or

more with the criterion. Within this research study, five of the seven personality traits did not attain that level of correlation. Hence, future use of this study's descriptive category system for classification in a correctional setting is not recommended.

Implications for Future Research

One need for future research is the need to confirm or reject the question of variance of sexual arousal within levels of deviance. A longitudinal presentation of the stimuli, allowing for adequate recovery, or a larger sample size could counter fatigue effects which were identified in this study.

A second question concerning the action of victims and its potential effect upon the rapist remains unanswered. This remains a significant question, as its answer forms the basis for the advising of potential victims.

Third, using existing psychological tests in which the rapists themselves manipulate the instrument could yield greater sensitivity in discriminating types of rapists. Using existing tests has the advantage of prior validity testing and general acceptance of an instrument.

Finally, if the above three questions could be answered, an area of research to be considered would be the development of a predictive study using a multiple regression equation to predict the potential for rape. When taking into account actions of the victims, personality traits of the rapist, and the outcome criterion of rape, predictive instruments could be developed which might aid in the early identification and treatment of potential offenders.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

LETTER TO SAMPLE

APPENDIX A
LETTER TO SAMPLE

Dear

Your name has been generated from a Department of Corrections computer list to participate in a research project. The research is a perception experiment. This is not a medication experiment. The results of the research will be analyzed and presented in group form, thereby protecting the confidentiality of all individuals.

The experiment will take approximately one hour and you will be given \$5.00 for your participation. It is not expected that you will experience any aftereffects from your experience in this research.

You will be placed on call either Saturday, August 9 or Sunday, August 10. Watch your block call board for specific items. The research is being conducted on the second floor of the Infirmary Central Complex. After having the procedure explained, you may choose to participate or withdraw.

I am conducting this research for completion of my requirements for a Ph.D. in counseling psychology. This project will complete many years of formal education. I am greatly appreciative of your participation.

Thank you,

Michael Kalisewicz

APPENDIX B

PRE-TEST EVALUATION SHEETS

APPENDIX B
PRE-TEST EVALUATION SHEETS

WRITTEN SURVEY

TAPE 1

THE WOMAN WAS: afraid	angry	gave in	calmly tried to talk him out of it	turned on
THE TAPE WAS: not sexy at all	a little	sexy	quite sexy	very sexy

TAPE 2

THE WOMAN WAS: afraid	angry	gave in	calmly tried to talk him out of it	turned on
THE TAPE WAS: not sexy at all	a little	sexy	quite sexy	very sexy

TAPE 3

THE WOMAN WAS: afraid	angry	gave in	calmly tried to talk him out of it	turned on
THE TAPE WAS: not sexy at all	a little	sexy	quite sexy	very sexy

TAPE 4

THE WOMAN WAS:				
afraid	angry	gave in	calmly tried to talk him out of it	turned on

THIS TAPE WAS:				
not sexy at all	a little	sexy	quite sexy	very sexy

TAPE 5

THE WOMAN WAS:				
afraid	angry	gave in	calmly tried to talk him out of it	turned on

THIS TAPE WAS:				
not sexy at all	a little	sexy	quite sexy	very sexy

APPENDIX C

POPULATION RATING SHEET

APPENDIX C
POPULATION RATING SHEET

Inmate number _____

Rater _____

Female victim \geq 16 years old
yes no

Inmate presently \leq 50 years old
yes no

Instructions: Answer all questions by circling the appropriate answer.

Victim Degradation

1 intercourse	yes	no
2 fellatio	yes	no
3 sodomy	yes	no
4 mutilation	yes	no
5 ritualistic degradation	yes	no

Mental History

6 outpatient	yes	no
7 inpatient	yes	no
8 neurosis	yes	no
9 character disorder	yes	no
10 schizophrenia psychosis		

Homosexual History

11 passive	yes	no
12 predatory	yes	no
13 cooperative	yes	no

Situational Stress

Relationship

14 separation	yes	no
15 fighting	yes	no
16 divorce	yes	no

Occupation

17 dismissal	yes	no
18 quit	yes	no
19 job decline	yes	no

Instructions: Place an X over the most severe level of behavior reported.

20 Victim violence

verbal threat	minor physical contact to force submission	more than necessary physical contact to force submission	excess use of contact less death	excess use of violence with death
---------------	--	--	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

21 Weapon violence

no	unseen threat	seen threat	use of	use of
weapon	of weapon	of weapon	weapon	weapon
threat			less death	with death

22 Instructions: Place an X over subject's routine level of functioning.

2	1	0	1	2
Passive				Aggressive

APPENDIX D

POPULATION RATING INSTRUCTION SHEET

APPENDIX D
POPULATION RATING INSTRUCTION SHEET

Victim Degradation: Sexual acts or there attempts are intended.
Mutilation refers to cutting, biting or other forms of sadistic abuse. Ritualistic degradation infers that the victim in addition to being sexually abused is expected to perform unusual acts (i.e., acts w/animals, ingestion of feces).

Mental History: Refers to any and all mental health contacts either during incarceration or while free.

Homosexual History: Refers to any and all homosexual activity either during incarceration or while free.

Situational Stress: Prior to sex offense subject is being evaluated on. Relationship does not have to be marriage. Some with occupation: prior to sex offense subject is being evaluated on.

Victim Violence: Your impression taking into account reports from police, victim, subject and doctor report.

Weapon Violence: Your impression taking into account report from police, victim, and subject.

Passive-Aggressive: Your impression of how subject would routinely be viewed by others (i.e., a normal subject whose crime is his only explosive act would be classed passive 2).

If a subject denies guilt, disregard using the victim's and police reports to make your judgments.

APPENDIX E

REMINDER LETTER TO RATERS

APPENDIX E
REMINDER LETTER TO RATERS

Reception and Guidance Center
S P S M
(date)

Dear (name):

This is to remind you of your commitment to assist me with my dissertation research. The place to meet will be in the central complex records office on (day, date, time). Please be prompt. A brief instruction-question period will be conducted first. Coffee and doughnuts will be available.

It is expected the project will take some afternoon time. We will break for lunch. Lunch will be provided at the Quality Inn on I-94 and Elm Road Exit.

See you (day, time).

Thank you,

Michael Kalisewicz

APPENDIX F

POPULATION RATERS THANK YOU

APPENDIX F
POPULATION RATERS THANK YOU

Reception and Guidance Center
S P S M
(date)

Dear (name)

I would like to thank you for your generosity in assisting me with my dissertation research. I have been working toward my degree for five years. Your efforts have greatly assisted me in the completion of my dissertation.

If I can ever assist you in similar enterprises, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Thank you,

Michael Kalisewicz

APPENDIX G

INFORMED CONSENT--PERMISSION TO PARTICIPATE

APPENDIX G

INFORMED CONSENT--PERMISSION TO PARTICIPATE

On (day, date), I have had explained to me the experimental procedures involved in the Experiment in Perception being run by Mr. Michael Kalisewicz.

I am knowledgeable of the fact that the present research is for Mr. Kalisewicz's dissertation and that he does not represent the Michigan Department of Corrections in his endeavors.

I am knowledgeable of the fact that the data in this research will be analyzed and presented in group form, thereby protecting all individuals to their right to privacy.

Being knowledgeable of all of the above, I have decided freely and without pressure to participate in the research on perception.

Resident's name

Resident's number

Researcher's name

APPENDIX H

RELEASE FROM THE EXPERIMENT

APPENDIX H

RELEASE FROM THE EXPERIMENT

On Saturday, August 9, 1980, or Sunday, August 10, 1980, I have participated in an experiment on sexual perception. After participation in the experiment, I was involved in a debriefing session where any questions and concerns I may have had have been resolved.

I am terminating my participation without any ill effects known to me. I have been advised whom to contact if I should need a followup interview.

Resident's Name

Resident's Number

Researcher's Name

I am terminating my participation and would like to consult with a physician. Check here ____.

APPENDIX I

EXPERIMENTAL EXPLANATION SHEET

APPENDIX I
EXPERIMENTAL EXPLANATION SHEET

You have just been part of a study on human sexuality. The equipment was measuring your arousal to two films and five different taped scenes. The films and tapes were designed to turn you on, and the music in between was to help bring you down. The penis circumference gauge measured your response. I was particularly interested in the response of men who have been imprisoned in correctional institutions for different offenses. As a result of this study, I will receive my doctoral degree in psychology; so I am especially appreciative. The five dollars will be deposited in your account at SPSM on Tuesday, August 19, 1980.

Thank you.

Michael Kalisewicz

APPENDIX J

ITEM RELIABILITY DATA

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 1: Intercourse									
Average = 93.33									
	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	100.0								
J3	100.0	100.0							
J4	66.7	66.7	66.7						
J5	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7					
J6	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0				
J7	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0			
J8	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0		
J9	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
J10	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

J = Judge.

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 3: Sodomy									
Average = 75.56									
	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	100.0								
J3	100.0	100.0							
J4	33.3	33.3	33.3						
J5	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7					
J6	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	100.0				
J7	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	66.7	66.7			
J8	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	66.7	66.7	100.0		
J9	100.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	66.7	66.7	100.0	100.0	
J10	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	100.0	100.0	66.7	66.7	66.7

J = Judge.

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 4: Mutilation

Average = 93.33

	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	100.0								
J3	100.0	100.0							
J4	100.0	100.0	100.0						
J5	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7					
J6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7				
J7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0			
J8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0		
J9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	
J10	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

J = Judge.

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 5: Ritualistic Degradation

Average = 100.0

	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	100.0								
J3	100.0	100.0							
J4	100.0	100.0	100.0						
J5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
J6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
J7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
J8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
J9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
J10	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

J = Judge.

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 6: Outpatient									
Average = 64.44									
	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	33.3								
J3	66.7	66.7							
J4	100.0	33.3	66.7						
J5	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0					
J6	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	100.0				
J7	33.3	66.7	66.7	33.3	33.3	33.3			
J8	66.7	66.7	100.0	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7		
J9	66.7	100.0	100.0	33.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	
J10	33.3	68.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	100.0	66.7	66.7

J = Judge.

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 7: Inpatient									
Average = 81.48									
	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	66.7								
J3	66.7	100.0							
J4	100.0	66.7	66.7						
J5	100.0	66.7	66.7	100.0					
J6	66.7	100.0	100.0	66.7	66.7				
J7	100.0	66.7	66.7	100.0	100.0	66.7			
J8	66.7	100.0	100.0	66.7	66.7	100.0	66.7		
J9	66.7	100.0	100.0	66.7	66.7	100.0	66.7	100.0	
J10	100.0	66.7	66.7	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	66.7	66.7

J = Judge.

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 8: Diagnosed Neurotic									
Average = 100.0									
	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	100.0								
J3	100.0	100.0							
J4	100.0	100.0	100.0						
J5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
J6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
J7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
J8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
J9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
J10	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

J = Judge.

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 9: Diagnosed Character Disorder

Average = 63.70

	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	66.7								
J3	33.3	66.7							
J4	66.7	33.3	66.7						
J5	100.0	66.7	33.3	66.7					
J6	33.3	66.7	100.0	66.7	33.3				
J7	66.7	100.0	66.7	33.3	66.7	66.7			
J8	100.0	66.7	33.3	66.7	100.0	33.3	66.7		
J9	66.7	33.3	66.7	100.0	66.7	66.7	33.3	66.7	
J10	66.7	100.0	66.7	33.3	66.7	66.7	100.0	66.7	33.3

J = Judge.

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 10: Diagnosed Schizophrenia

Average = 72.59

	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	66.7								
J3	66.7	100.0							
J4	66.7	33.3	33.3						
J5	66.7	100.0	100.0	33.3					
J6	66.7	100.0	100.0	33.0	100.0				
J7	33.3	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7			
J8	66.7	100.0	100.0	33.3	100.0	100.0	66.7		
J9	66.7	100.0	100.0	33.3	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	
J10	33.3	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	100.0	66.7	66.7

J = Judge.

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 11: Passive Homosexual									
Average = 93.33									
	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	66.7								
J3	100.0	66.7							
J4	100.0	66.7	100.0						
J5	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0					
J6	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0				
J7	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
J8	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
J9	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
J10	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

J = Judge.

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 12: Predatory Homosexual									
Average =									
	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	66.7								
J3	100.0	66.7							
J4	100.0	66.7	100.0						
J5	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0					
J6	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0				
J7	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
J8	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
J9	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
J10	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

J = Judge.

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 13: Cooperative Homosexual									
Average = 93.33									
	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	100.0								
J3	100.0	66.7							
J4	100.0	66.7	100.0						
J5	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0					
J6	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0				
J7	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
J8	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
J9	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
J10	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

J = Judge.

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 14: Relationship Separation									
Average = 62.96									
	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	66.7								
J3	33.3	33.3							
J4	66.7	33.3	66.7						
J5	66.7	33.3	66.7	100.0					
J6	66.7	33.3	66.7	100.0	100.0				
J7	66.7	33.3	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0			
J8	33.3	33.3	100.0	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7		
J9	66.7	33.3	33.3	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	33.3	
J10	100.0	66.7	33.3	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	33.3	66.7

J = Judge.

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 15: Relationship Fighting									
Average = 70.37									
	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	66.7								
J3	100.0	66.7							
J4	100.0	66.7	100.0						
J5	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7					
J6	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	66.7				
J7	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0			
J8	66.7	33.3	66.7	66.7	33.3	66.7	66.7		
J9	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	66.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	
J10	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	66.7	33.3

J = Judge.

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 16: Relationship Divorce									
Average = 86.67									
	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	66.7								
J3	100.0	66.7							
J4	100.0	66.7	100.0						
J5	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0					
J6	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0				
J7	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
J8	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
J9	66.7	33.3	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	
J10	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7

J = Judge.

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 17: Occupation Dismissal									
Average = 48.89									
	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	33.3								
J3	0.0	33.3							
J4	33.3	66.7	66.7						
J5	33.3	33.3	66.7	33.3					
J6	33.3	33.3	77.7	33.3	100.0				
J7	33.3	66.7	66.7	100.0	33.3	33.3			
J8	0.0	33.3	100.0	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7		
J9	33.3	33.3	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	
J10	0.0	33.3	100.0	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	100.0	33.3

J = Judge.

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 18: Occupation Quit									
Average = 54.07									
	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	33.3								
J3	66.7	33.3							
J4	33.3	0.0	66.7						
J5	100.0	33.3	66.7	33.3					
J6	66.7	66.7	33.3	0.0	66.7				
J7	66.7	33.3	100.0	66.7	66.7	33.3			
J8	66.7	33.3	100.0	66.7	66.7	33.3	100.0		
J9	66.7	0.0	33.3	33.3	66.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	
J10	100.0	33.3	66.7	33.3	100.0	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7

J = Judge.

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 19: Occupation Job Decline									
Average = 42.22									
	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	33.3								
J3	66.7	66.7							
J4	33.3	33.3	0.0						
J5	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3					
J6	66.7	0.0	33.3	66.7	33.3				
J7	100.0	33.3	66.7	33.3	0.0	66.7			
J8	100.0	33.3	66.7	33.3	0.0	66.7	100.0		
J9	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	
J10	66.7	0.0	33.3	66.7	33.3	100.0	66.7	66.7	33.3

J = Judge.

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 20: Victim Violence									
Average = 57.78									
	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	66.7								
J3	66.7	33.3							
J4	66.7	100.0	33.3						
J5	66.7	33.3	33.3	33.3					
J6	100.0	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7				
J7	66.7	66.7	33.3	66.7	33.3	66.7			
J8	66.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	100.0	66.7	33.3		
J9	100.0	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	100.0	66.7	66.7	
J10	33.3	66.7	0.0	66.7	66.7	33.3	33.3	66.7	33.3

J = Judge.

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 21: Weapon Violence									
Average = 74.81									
	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	100.0								
J3	66.7	66.7							
J4	100.0	100.0	66.7						
J5	66.7	66.7	100.0	66.7					
J6	33.3	33.3	66.7	33.3	66.7				
J7	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	66.7	33.3			
J8	66.7	66.7	100.0	66.7	100.0	66.7	66.7		
J9	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	66.7	
J10	66.7	66.7	100.0	66.7	100.0	66.7	66.7	100.0	66.7

J = Judge.

Interrater Reliability: Percent Agreement

Item 22: Passive-Aggressive									
Average = 36.30									
	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9
J2	66.7								
J3	33.3	33.3							
J4	33.3	66.7	0.0						
J5	33.3	33.3	66.7	0.0					
J6	33.3	33.3	66.7	0.0	66.7				
J7	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3			
J8	66.7	100.0	33.3	66.7	33.3	33.3	0.0		
J9	33.3	66.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	
J10	33.3	33.3	66.7	0.0	66.7	100.0	33.3	33.3	0.0

J = Judge.

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