

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF
A SELECTED GROUP OF IMPRISONED SEXUAL OFFENDERS**

**by
Harold Lindner**

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fulfillment of the requirements for the
degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter we will: (1) set forth a general statement of the problem with which we will deal in this study, (2) present the historical information which is significant for this study, and (3) indicate the significance of a study of this type.

The section which deals with the statement of the general problem will indicate the need for an extension of psychological research into the problem of the sexual offender. We expect this study to help fill this need.

This historical section will present an analysis of selected literature in this field. We will organize this material under seven major categories: (1) sex offense, (2) the classification of sex offense, (3) the problem of sex behavior in prison, (4) the statistics of sex offenders in prison, (5) the question of heterogeneity among sexual offenders, (6) the sociological factors in sexual offense, (7) the problems of care, repression, and recidivism in sexual offense. We have chosen to organize this section in this manner because we believe through such organization a representative coverage of this vast area can be made. Further, we believe that these seven categories, and the research and study that have been done in each of them, spell-out the extent and level of the work that has been done in the study of sexual offenders.

In the section which deals with the significance of a study such as this we will review the historical data and emphasize the major contributions of these studies. We will attempt to indicate how we will utilize these contributions in our research; and to what extent our

research will assist in answering some of the questions these other studies have raised. We will conclude this discussion in this section with an over-all declaration of our intentions in conducting a study such as this.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Social theory and sociological technique have historically been the principle ones used in criminology. However, psychological research and psychological methodology have contributed to the scientific advance in this area. A problem that has been of inter-disciplinary concern, but which, by virtue of its dependency on motivation and personality study, is peculiarly appropriate to the technique of psychological analysis, is that of the sexual offender.

The sexual offender presents a serious problem to society, to the prison administrator, and to the scientist concerned with personality study. Society, adamantly moral and vitriolic in its estimate of this type of crime, demands the ritual of punitive incapacitation. The prison administrator, sometimes in submission to the weight of social and political pressure, sometimes in response to the same moral and psychological factors which motivate society, deals harshly with these deviants and offers them the "corrective custody" of segregation, meditation, psychic (and physical) castigation. The scientist has assumed a two-sided role: one side offers the nosological and taxonomical approaches; the other presents the psychodynamic and psychopathological concepts.

It is for purposes of a definitional clarification of sexual offenders that experimental psychological research, in this area of personality study, needs to be extended.

Our thesis is that there is heterogeneity among sexual offenders and that there is no such psychological entity as "the sexual offender". We recognize that there is a legal entity "sex offender". Our position casts doubt on the validity of this "sexual offender" classification as a psychological entity. We commence our exploration with the hypothesis that the commission of a sexual offense should not, a priori, lead to the diagnosis of "sexual offender" or "sexual psychopath". Rather, we believe that the commission of acts which are both sexual and criminal in character result from various psychological causes and, as such, are symptoms of various psychological conditions. We find no agreement with those who presume to attach a label such as "sex psychopath" to these offenders without valid and reliable experimental evidence for such labeling. We frown on their attempt to orient the legal, penal, and therapeutic offices on the basis of an entity, the existence of which primary hypothesis questions.

To test and explore our assumption of heterogeneity we have developed two psychological tests, an interview, and have used a standardized projective test of psychosexual deviation.

The two psychological tests were designed to secure data allowing for interpretation in terms of perceptual and conceptual factors. In the Bruner and Postman thesis it is hypothesized that this perceptual sensitization "creates within the individual a framework of meaning which serves to focus the perceptual mechanisms more sharply on stimuli stimulus material" (9,p. 69). Thus a perception involves an awareness of objects and events that are present in the immediate environment. A conceptualization, however, implies the formation of social idea or

notion about a perception. We expect to determine whether or not these sexual offenders significantly differ from our controls in this factor of "perceptual sensitization".

The interview will allow an evaluation of a number of psychoanalytic, psychological, and sociological hypotheses bearing on the theory and development of sexual deviation. Our purpose is to examine these theories objectively. We have attempted to define these hypotheses operationally (see Appendix D); but we deny any responsibility for their internal validity or reliability.¹

The projective test of psychosexual deviation should indicate, for those psychological dimensions it measures, whether these sexual offenders significantly differ from these non-sexually-deviant controls on these dimensions. This will allow for a definitional, diagnostic, and classificatory analysis of the concept of sexual offender.

Finally, from the interview, we follow the taxonomic approach to determine to what extent the sexual behavior patterns of our sexual offender group differ from those of our institutional control group. We seek to learn to what extent is there a biographical difference. We intend to determine the extent to which consistency of behavior prevails among sub-groups within either group.

HISTORICAL

Sex Offense

Sexual offenses, and the offenders who commit them, are considered

¹ Hypotheses such as these are from the literature in the various disciplines concerned with this study. They reflect the interests of the discipline. We have stated them as they appeared in the literature. We do not assume any responsibility for their consistency or accuracy. We also disclaim any responsibility for support of all these theoretical labels.

by society to be the most flagrant abusers of moral codes. It is probable that sexual offenses are more liable to misjudgment, prejudice, emotional wrath, and ignorance, than are most other forms of criminal behavior. However, many of those people who are so concerned about sex offenders have, at one time or another, engaged in "perverse" behavior. Alfred C. Kinsey extrapolates from his data to report:

In spite of the many centuries during which our culture has attempted to suppress all but one type of sexual activity, a not inconsiderable portion of all the sexual acts in which the human animal engages still fall into the category which the culture rates as 'perverse'. The specific data show that two-thirds to three-quarters of the males in our American culture, and some lesser number of females, engage in at least some 'perverse' sexual behavior at some time between adolescence and old age. One-half to two-thirds of the males engage in such behavior with appreciable frequency during some period of their lives and a fair number engage in such behavior throughout their lives (25,p. 28).

The judge who is considering the case of a male who has been arrested for homosexual activity, should keep in mind that nearly forty percent of all other males in the town could be arrested at some time in their lives for similar activity and that twenty percent to thirty percent of the unmarried males in that town could have been arrested for homosexual activity that had taken place within that same year (25,p. 664).

The evidence that we now have on the incidence and frequency of homosexual activity indicates that at least a third of the male population would have to be isolated from the rest of the community, if all those with any homosexual capacities were to be so treated. It means that at least thirteen percent of the male population would have to be institutionalized and isolated, if all persons who were predominantly homosexual were to be handled in that way. Since about thirty-four percent of the total population of the United States are adult males, this means that there are about six and one-third million males in the country who would need such isolation (25,p. 665). And: At least eighty-five percent of the younger male population could be convicted as sex offenders if law enforcement officials were as efficient as most people expected them to be (25,p. 224).

The Kinsey report has been subjected to much valid criticism because of the questionable validity of the statistical techniques and sampling theory it utilized. We, nevertheless, are in agreement with this report as regards the findings which indicate that a large proportion of the male population, at one time or another, has engaged in sexual activity which could be considered as an offense against statutes relating to

sexual delinquency. It would seem, therefore, that one of the tasks of a research into sexual offense is to attempt to determine to what extent is this behavior, as exemplified in our sex offender sample different, in this respect, from that of a normative control sample.

Classification of Sex Offense.

In criminological theory and in penal practice, standard classification utilized the legal categories of sexual offense. While these legal classifications have priority over the medical ones, through the years the two have become somewhat combined. It is common practice now to refer to these sex offender classifications as "medico-legal" classifications. How accurate these classifications are in dealing with psychological phenomena is a difficult question to answer. The literature reveals varying differences of opinion.

Jeremy Bentham, in The Theory of Legislation, classified certain offenses as "imaginary offenses" and defined these as:

acts which produce no real evil, but which prejudice, mistake, or the ascetic principle have caused to be regarded as offenses. They vary with time and place. They originate and end, they rise and they decay with the false opinions which serve as their foundation (4, p. 177).

Commenting on this, W. Herwood East, writing in Mental Abnormality and Crime, says that Bentham:

considered, so far as the public is concerned, that sexual offenses in which there is neither violence, fraud, or interference with the rights of others, could be arranged under the head of imaginary offenses (13, p.177).

In a paper, delivered in 1948 before the Neuropsychiatric Section of the Baltimore Medical and Chirurgical Faculty Symposium on Sex Delinquency, J.G.N. Cushing said:

The psychiatric, the criminological and legal literature offers little pertinent information about the psychopathology of the sexual offender. There have been reams written on the subject of the offender but it has been more the sociologic-biologic-statistical

viewpoint that has been presented. There have been efforts to classify the sexual offender by the particular perversions practiced, and there have been efforts to classify the offenses of a sexual nature in a broad general pattern. However, the authors of such systems attempt to break up a broad impulse into the detailed mechanism by which the end result is achieved. Something of this sort would result if we were to follow that technic of classifying the processes of digestion by whether it is a ham sandwich or a turkey which is being digested. The end results are the same although the original proteins vary in their structure (12,p. 49).

R. M. Lindner, in his book Stonewalls and Men, discusses the classificatory confusions in the area of sexual offense. He writes:

Like the confusion of alcoholism and crime, there is a similar confusion of homosexuality and crime. Homosexuality is not crime and has nothing whatsoever to do with it. Just as some alcoholics may be criminotics, so some homosexuals may be criminotics. Homosexual behavior has, however, been raised to the legal status of a statutory criminal act, in the same way as drunkenness has achieved such a distinction. But homosexuals in prison are not necessarily criminals. They are far more likely to be law-breakers (27,p. 457).

Apfelberg, Sugar and Pfeffer made a study of two hundred and fifty sex offenders in 1944. They preferred to classify sex offenders in six ways: (1) incest, (2) sexual relations with force, (3) statutory rape, (4) homosexuality, (5) pedophilia, (6) indecent exposure or exhibitionism. They found that these breakdown into two essential groupings: (1) homosexuals and pedophiliacs, in which the object and the goal desired is abnormal, and (2) rape and seduction, in which the physiological urge is normal but is enacted under anti-social conditions (2,p. 763).

Obviously, then, from these selected opinions, it may be concluded that there is a range of opinion concerning the specifications of classification in sex offenses; and, further, that there is a scatter of varying opinions with this range. This present study, should, therefore, make an attempt to specify the classificatory scheme it utilizes. If this research is not to fall prey to an unending debate over the classification "sexual offender", it must specify and define this

classification for its purposes.

Sex Behavior in Prison.

If we are to examine the "perceptual sensitization" of our subjects, it is important for us to investigate the literature on sex behavior in prison. Perceptual sensitization is actually a problem of psychological frame of reference. One's frame of reference, or one's mental set, makes one more or less sensitive to the various environmental factors. If one has a high value orientation (set) for a factor, one may be expected to be perceptually sensitized to this factor. Conversely, less value orientation should make for less perceptual sensitivity. In view of this, the environment looms important in any study of perceptual sensitization. Consequently we must investigate the literature to determine how crucial a factor is sex in prison. Because we intend to compare a group of sexual offenders with a group of non-sexually-aberrant controls, we must learn whether we are justified in concluding that we have, with two such samples, actual (and behavioral) differences in each group; or whether they are merely labeled differently by society and the law. Finally, we should have some prior idea of the impress of this prison community upon each of these groups so that our conclusions may mirror the extent of this impress as well as the differences we may reveal.

Havelock Ellis, in his Studies in the Psychology of Sex, discussed sexual inversion in prison and wrote:

Homosexual practices everywhere flourish and abound in prison. There is abundant evidence on this point....Prison life develops and fosters the homosexual tendency of criminals (15,p. 165).

Victor Nelson, in Prison Days and Nights, observes:

To the man dying of hunger and thirst it makes little difference that the only available food and water are tainted. Likewise it makes little or no difference to the average prisoner that the only available means of sexual satisfaction are abnormal. It is merely a matter of satisfying as best he can the hunger that besets him (28,p. 143).

Havelock Ellis, when discussing how many prisoners are homosexual is reported to have said that probably eighty percent of the prisoners were said to be homosexual and a large number of the rest probably homosexual. Joseph Fishman in his Sex in Prison disagrees with this and wrote:

....this seems to be a decidedly exaggerated estimate. There is undoubtedly a very considerable number of prisoners who, although they remain in confinement for many years, never practice homosexuality. If (Ellis) had said that from eighty to one hundred percent of the men in penal institutions obtained sexual satisfaction in some form, he would, we believe, have been more nearly correct (17,p. 79).

Most recently this viewpoint has been expressed by Robert Lindner. He says that homoeroticism is the problem and not homosexuality; and that sex is practiced in prison among the great majority, but that this factor of behavior does not a priori lead to a diagnosis of homosexuality or perversion. "True homosexuality is more obvious but less widespread in prisons than we have been led to believe" (27,p. 458).

Barnes and Teeters in their text on criminology write:

Sexual perversions are prevalent in the (New) Prison. Masturbation is as rife in the progressive prison as in the old traditional regime. Sodomy is practiced as well. These manifestations of perversions are the direct result of the denial of normal contacts with the opposite sex which are a part of the society outside. Sublimation is much easier attained outside the prison than within. So we see that the (New) Prison cannot cope with the problem of sex any better than the older type (3,p. 671).

Donald Clemmer discussed the levels of sex adjustment in the institution and set up three specific levels: the abnormal, in which he included ten percent of the prison population; the quasi-normal, thirty percent of the population, and the normal, sixty percent. This breakdown is purely informative and based on no statistical data; it merely reflects the author's opinion and those of his advisors. He found:

The inmate who is making a "normal" adjustment in relation to the sex drive is the individual who has experienced an orderly

development of his love life from the self-love stage of infancy, through the autoerotic stage of boyhood, to the level of mature, adult love for one woman. Even though his love development may have been essentially orderly, his sex adjustment in prison hinges on two factors: first, a reasonably short sentence, and second, the existence of one or more love objects in the free community. He may....engage in abnormal sex activities, but only in the active, masculine role. He may....masturbate occasionally and explain his behavior on a strictly biological basis. The masturbatory act is accompanied by heterosexual ideations....and accept the act as a means of relieving tension (11,p. 257).

In the thirty percent which comprise the quasi-abnormal category are those men who either have developed normally, and regressed during imprisonment, or who have become fixated at one of the earlier stages of development and have never progressed further. (Here) are to be found the older men and, as well, the very youngest men. Inmates in this group are more likely to be recidivists. They are more likely to be 'prison wise' than first offenders, and less likely to have positive relationships in the free community. Lacking such ties, their interests, such as they are, lie largely in the prison community. Most of them are unable to occupy themselves with definite interests of a wholesome nature. Contrary to their insistent denials, these men have a keen sense of failure, and while they may not always admit it even to themselves, this feeling of failure prompts a variety of conduct which they would not countenance outside the prison. The occasional sodomist who plays the masculine role is placed in this category only if his abnormal behavior is accompanied by ideations of sex contact with a female, and no love reactions exist between him and the person who plays the passive role. These men would be behaving in a quasi-normal manner rather than in a frankly abnormal way until sodomy becomes an end in itself and is no longer looked upon as a substitute type of activity. Among these are those who occasionally submit themselves to fellatio, but these should only be included when the act is allowed as a substitute and accompanied by heterosexual ideations (11,p. 260). In the definitely abnormal level, we include the inverts and those other inmates who are habituated to homosexual practice as an end in itself (11,p. 263).

To conclude this section we must consider two opposing viewpoints.

Kinsey and his associates discuss the problem of those individuals of proved sexual ability who are suddenly compelled to enter a situation of relative sexual inactivity and deprivation for outlet.

In the prison there may be opportunity for such outlets as masturbation, nocturnal emission, the homosexual, or a stray experience of some other sort; but the sum total of sexual activity is very much below that found in similar groups outside of an institution. In a short-time prison, the majority of the men do not accept homosexual contacts, and there are a great many who, coming from a social level in which masturbation is taboo and from a social level where nocturnal emissions

are at a minimum, may go for long periods of months, or for a year or more, without ejaculation. A few of these men are nervously disturbed as a result of their lack of outlet; but most of them live comfortable enough, apparently because there is little erotic arousal which needs to be relieved by orgasm. The men in such institutions regularly insist that there is very little if any arousal from conversation, printed pictures, descriptions in literature, or anything short of actual contact with a sexual partner. For the poorly educated portion of the population there is a minimum of erotic fantasy, and ninety-one and five-tenths percent of all those committed to penal institutions never go beyond high school in their education. In consequence these prison males do not illustrate sublimation, for they have little or no aroused sexual energy which needs dissipation (25,p. 210).

On the problem of nocturnal emissions the Kinsay Report states:

While it is commonly believed that males in prison find an abundant release through the homosexual, and while it is in actuality, a fact that a high percentage of them do become involved in such activity after they have been in a penal institution for some length of time, neither the homosexual nor masturbation ever provides any frequent outlet for more than a small proportion of a prison population. Many males do not begin their homosexual activity for some years after entering an institution. Perhaps half of the men in a short time institution never do arrive at such activity during the period of their stay. Consequently for a fair number of the inmates either nocturnal emissions provide the total outlet, or these men have none at all. Considering that most prison inmates come from social levels where the frequencies of marital intercourse often average six or seven times a week, nocturnal emissions at the rate of three to six per year do not provide much compensation. Among such men (inmate) there is a slightly higher frequency of nocturnal emissions (than non-inmates), but the increases are not great (25,p. 529).

In opposition to this, Robert Lindner stresses the sexually arousing aspects of incarceration. He says that the sex problem in prison is probably the most important one of all for inmates and officials alike.

Prisons provide the germinal soil in which heretofore unrecognized sexual propensities achieve full-flowering. They are not only places where the normal expressions of sexuality are beyond hope of realization, but they encompass circumstances and effects which act to draw upon unconscious proclivities. The main thing to be recognized is that places of detention and segregation are prohibitive chiefly in the sexual sphere. In the modern prison almost everything except free sexual expression and movement outside circumscribed limits is provided. The essential wants and needs, even the basic rights are satisfied. Food, clothing, shelter, books, movies, theater, recreation, employment -the list is never-ending and always on the increase- are obtainable. Only sex is not -that is,

opportunity for heterosexuality. And at the same time, that which is not provided achieves a value which is wholly disproportionate to its real one. Philip Wylie in his Generation of Vipers and other pieces, has expertly pointed out how sexuality has come to invade every province of Western civilization. With an ironic finger he traces the outline of our grim denial of sex juxtaposed against its veritable flood in press, radio, and entertainment. These things -even were it possible or correct to do so- cannot be kept from imprisoned men or women. Almost every advertisement, every story, every play, every song, is pointed toward the boudoir, the bedroom and its drama are almost ever present, thrusting themselves on our consciousness continuously. The culture, therefore, is a titillating one, made even more so as it strikes against prison walls. In the free world the urge for sex and sex experience is expressed through channels respectfully regarded. One can, if he so desires, engage in overt heterosexual activity, usually without conflict or even anxiety. Or, if the opportunity is by some chance or circumstance lacking, there is the resort to daydreaming and the minor aberrations, such as masturbation in its myriad forms. Under conditions of confinement, however, the outlet of greatest satisfaction is denied. The prisoner can only daydream, perform aberratively in a chronic and intense fashion, or indulge in perversity and homoeroticism. To require an imprisoned man or woman to forego all sexual expression, leaving him meanwhile in a riptide of sexuality, is sheer madness. To insist that he deny the agonizing call of his biology to the extent of punishing him for indulgence in the chronic aberrations of the drive is to impose a torture unwarranted by anything he may have done. And yet, so tight-corseted are we despite our wholesale flaunting of sexuality in every medium of interchange and communication, that this denial seems to be what we demand from the inmate (27, p. 456).

Kinsey tells us that sex in prison is not an arousing factor.

Lindner, who lived and worked in the prison community for a number of years, claims that it is. This disagreement is of no significance to this study, insofar as both our groups are in the same situation. Therefore, any differences obtained between the two groups cannot be attributed to sexual occupations but rather to sensitization.

Statistics on Sex Offenders in Prison.

We are aware that sexuality in prisons is conducted among those who are not committed for sexual offense as well as among those who are legal sex offenders. However, we believe that a thorough examination of the extent of sexuality in prisons is more understandable if we have some information on the statistics of sex offenders in prison. This

leads us to survey the literature in the area which deals with the distributions of types of commitments for the various sexual offenses.

Donald Clemmer reports from his data that:

....about six percent of the (prison) population have been sentenced for sex crimes....(11,p. 257). Of this group, sixty-two percent were committed for rape or assault to rape, seventeen percent for indecent liberties, eleven percent for incest, and ten percent for crime versus children or nature. While fifteen percent of the total prison population are mentally defective, twenty-nine percent of the sex offenders are in that intellectual category, and another twenty-two percent are of borderline intellectual capacity; also, sex offenders have had somewhat less schooling than have other offenders (11,p. 253).

J. Frosh and W. Bromberg, in a psychiatric study, The Sex Offender, found that there was a high rate of whites; that there was a low rate of recidivism; that a large number of men over forty were pedophiliacs; that there was a high rate of strong religious affiliation; that alcohol constituted a minor factor; that there were more American born than foreign born; that mental deficiency was a minor factor; that there was a maladjusted sex life in more cases of pedophilia and homosexuality than in other groups; and that among the pedophiliacs and homosexuals, there were psychopaths and neurotics (21,p. 765).

In a study done by A. Eber on Incest, in Germany (1937), of one hundred cases examined the results reported showed that the majority of those committing this crime were between forty and fifty years of age; were often domestic tyrants; usually of a lower socio-economic group; and that four percent were divorced, twenty percent were widowed, seventy-six percent were married, and thirty-one percent were rape cases. He concluded that alcohol and poor housing were the most important precipitating factors (14,p. 68).

Apfelberg, Sugar and Pfeffer, in a study of two hundred and fifty sex offenders published statistics which showed that pedophiliacs and homosexuals were most frequent (two-thirds of total) with statutory

rape, incest, and sexual relations with force equalling a combined one-third of the total group. Sixty-two or fifteen and seven-tenths percent of the two hundred and fifty studied went as far as the eighth grade in school, with fifteen high school graduates among them and nine college students. Sixty-four (twenty-six and four-tenths percent) were married at the time and one hundred and nine (forty-five percent) were single, with the remainder either divorced, widowed, or separated. Finally, seventy-seven (thirty-two percent) had previous sex offense records and eighty-seven (thirty-eight percent) had previous non-sex-offense records, with the remainder having had no record of any type of a previous offense (2,p. 769).

This evidence provides us with information relative to the usual distribution among the sexual offenders in the various institutions. From these studies we note that the statistics on sex offender commitments vary. It is not our task, in this research, to determine whether or not these data are representative of sexual offender commitments. We only note that different investigators report varying statistics. We are therefore led to wonder whether these varying reports are not in some way, due to the fact that this area of sexual offense has not been universally defined. A study such as this one, which attempts to define and describe the sexual offender on psychological vectors, might assist in the establishment of a universal definition of the sexual offender.

Heterogeneity Among Sexual Offenders.

Our thesis is that sex offenders are a heterogeneous group. Obviously, from the statistical data concerning the sexual offenders reported in the preceding section of this historical outline, we may note that since these people vary in so many factors (i.e., race, religion, marital status, intelligence, education, residence, alcohol consumption), an indication of heterogeneity rather than homogeneity is made.

Philip Roche, writing in Federal Probation, reports that:

All sexual behavior is but a variable manifestation of the same basic instinctual forces shaped by the vicissitudes of childhood. Thus the various perversions are not separate entities, not disorders in themselves, but symptomatic variables of psychosexual development (31,p. 10).

Judge Jacob Braude of the Municipal Court of Chicago refers to the work of the Psychiatric Institute of the Municipal Court and writes that:

Of all the sex offenders referred to the Psychiatric Institute a total of eighty-two percent represented psychiatric problems of one type or another. The remaining eighteen percent were classified as nonpsychiatric. Of the eighty-two percent, twenty-seven percent were found to be borderline cases or were complicated by low normal intelligence or were possessed of physical handicaps....(8,p. 19).

George Marjan reporting to the California Subcommittee on Sex Crimes said:

If one were to examine a large number of sexual offenders, it is likely that he would find that the underlying psychiatric cause of a considerable number is quite well-defined mental abnormality, such as a psychosis, an organic brain deterioration, or mental deficiency (36,p. 165).

Henry and Gross studied, in 1941, one hundred white and one hundred negro homosexual delinquents at Riker's Island Prison. They found that:

Homosexuality among delinquents would appear to be a symptom of personality maladjustment that is manifest in other departments of life than the sexual. In all of them we have seen the inability of the individual to adapt to his environment....attempts to escape from a world that had become too complicated....successive defeats and the inability to profit from them (23,p. 441).

Hirning, studying the problem of indecent exposure as differing from other sexual offenses noted that of the sixty cases of indecent exposure (exhibitionism) studied out of a total of one hundred sixty-five sexual offenders, the indecent exposure cases:

....appeared to come from rigid and puritanical homes, tended to be shy and timid -showing very little evidence of aggressiveness, had a strong super-ego development with the indecent exposure episodes assuming the aspects of compulsive behavior, and that these people rarely ever have a record of any other sexual offenses (24,p. 114).

Frsud (19,p. 575), while not specifying the sexual offender, discussed

the perversions or sexual aberrations. The pervert, in Freudian theory, is a phallic character. That is, he either fixates at the phallic level of psychosexual development or he regresses to that stage in his psychosexual behavior.

David Abrahamsen, in his research into the problem of sexual offenders in New York State, reported:

Of the one hundred and two men studied, every one suffered from some type of mental or emotional disorder, though not usually so pronounced as to meet the legal definition of mental illness. These varied in type and intensity, from psychosis to neurosis (1,p. 13).

These studies, as different from the others, appear to indicate that the sex offender is a homogeneous grouping.

On the other hand, Wile studied sexual offenders for purposes of classification and treatment. He wrote:

If one were to assemble the so-called sex offenders as a group, they might differ essentially from the norm of a control group that had not known arrest. In both one would find variations of the sex urge from the extreme masculinity to extreme femininity, with all types of bi-sexual distributions of the urge....one would find individuals with seeming tendency to commit acts that would be considered criminal....both would include individuals, who by reason of disease, accident or psychological experience, would fail to develop to a sexual maturity or would regress from maturity to some lower level of activity that society would regard as deviate behavior. There can be no classification medically as the offense in itself is regarded as only a symptom of general reaction. Society has too generally stressed the symptoms as though it were an entity in itself rather than a phase of dynamic activity of an individual (37,p. 12).

Abrahamsen reported:

In many cases the behavior patterns (of our sexual offenders) could not be fitted into any clear-cut psychiatric classifications. The disturbances and symptoms were often of a mixed nature. It should be noted that, while sex crime often is a manifestation of a mental or emotional disorder, there is no known mental disorder that presupposes the commission of sex crimes. There is no distinct dividing line between sex offenders and other law violators. Sex offenders have been found to suffer from no single category of mental pathology; the same varying symptoms of basic difficulties are also found in thieves, murderers, burglars and extortionists. Moreover, as police and probation records disclose, men who are primarily sex offenders

often commit other types of crimes, and vice versa. Sex offenders are in a separate classification only because of society's concern about their particular type of acts, not because they differ widely from other criminals in the basic cause of their anti-social behavior. Sex offenders are also widely recognized to be problems of mental abnormality (1,p. 20).

The New Jersey Commission on Sex Offenses published a report that had been compiled by Paul Tappan. In this was examined a number of propositions concerning the sex offender and pointed-up were the existing fallacies among these. Germane to our problem is the fallacy that "sex psychopathy or sex deviation is a clinical entity". He says:

Two-thirds of the psychiatric authorities consulted by the writer pointed to the wide disagreement among psychiatrists as to the meaning of the term sex psychopath. More than half of them maintained that this condition is not a sufficiently clear diagnostic entity to justify legislation concerning the type. Hospital authorities handling the cases of "sex psychopaths" committed by the courts find, in fact, a wide variety of psychological types; neurotics, psychotics, schizoids, feeble-minded, epileptics, constitutional homosexuals, alcoholics, and many who are normal. In different states the authorities look for different qualities as evidence of dangerous sexual psychopathy; the cases they adjudicate as such display varied forms of sex deviation and assorted types of personality organization (35,p. 15).

Thus we see that the literature presents two opposing theoretical positions. One implies a type of homogeneity among sex offenders for certain developmental and behavioral aspects. The other is in favor of the proposition of heterogeneity among sexual offenders. In this regard, therefore, this present research must determine, for its samples, this answer. Once this question is decided, the next procedure will be to examine the character of the homogeneity or heterogeneity.

Sociological Factors in Sexual Offense.

This being, primarily, a psychological study into sexually-deviated offenders, obviously the nucleus of interest is of a psychological orientation rather than one of any other discipline. However, in the ramification of sexual offender research -and due to the fact that psychological, here, is impinging on the prior rights of sociological-

criminology- the social constructs are of primary importance. With this in mind we decided to study sociological literature so that we might appropriately round-out our historical perspective. We add, however, that because our concern is chiefly psychological, we do not imply a thorough analysis of the literature in sociology. We will attempt only to point a searchlight in that direction and so hope to bring into focus some of the more relevant (from our point of view) sociological factors in this area of study.

K. M. Bowman, speaking before the California Subcommittee on Sex Crimes, said:

There are wide differences of opinion regarding the cause or causes of unusual and unconventional types of sex behavior. Such variations in opinion are probably an indication of our lack of knowledge. There is no adequate proof that homosexuality, for example, arises on a constitutional basis. It appears that special conditioning experiences, family attitudes, and cultural factors are much more important causes, and it is likely that homosexuality has a multiple causation (6,p. 177).

Joseph Wortis in Sex Taboos, Sex Offenders and the Law wrote:

Though there is unfortunately no agreement among reputable authorities on the nature, cause or receptibility to cure of most of the sex offenders listed in our penal code, sexual behavior is to a considerable degree, influenced by environmental influences or accidents of trainingno sex perversion is incurably congenital, nor incapable of guidance or control. Perversions are bred by social isolation, by false training, by silence and by ignorance (39,p. 562).

To return to the Abrahamsen report on sex offenders, he found that:

Almost all of these one hundred and two men had histories of unusually unfavorable childhoods with severe emotional deprivation. Psychiatric and psychological studies disclosed that basically they all felt they had suffered from neglect or rejection (1,p. 14). As a result of early home conditions, the one hundred and two offenders frequently have been confused about their sexual role and have not developed a normal sexual concept. They are not over-sexed, as some might think. Instead, they are immature and under-developed emotionally and sexually (1,p. 15). There is an overwhelming amount of hostility in all of these sexual offenders, which often expresses itself in extreme brutality in the acts they commit. This hostility appears to be directly related to the hostility or neglect to which they were subjected as children (1,p. 18). Most of these offenders display, to a potentially or actually dangerous degree, a hatred and resentment

against authority and persons representing authority. This could well be explained as a carry-over from earlier unexpressed resentment and hostility against parental authority or whoever represented that authority (1,p. 19).

These selected references, all of which have in common the fact that they deal with social factors, give ample verification of the importance of social development and socialization processes in the development of sexual offenders. It is one aspect of this entire research, therefore, to examine the biographical and social factors in the sex sample we will be studying. We will attempt an appraisal of the social factors and their relative importance in the etiology of these sexual deviates.

The Problems of Care, Repression and Recidivism in Sexual Offense.

One of the more controversial aspects of the problem of sexual offense is dealt with under this heading of care, repression and recidivism. Obviously, the various professional and custodial disciplines that deal with the problem each have their own techniques. Each, one as righteously as the other, believes that his techniques are most suitable. In the care and repression of sex crime, Frederick Wertham expressed this conflict in terms of the broad dichotomy involved. He wrote:

On the one hand, it is stated that this is a purely legal and criminological problem. The advocates of this point of view say: Round up all the major and minor offenders, keep them under permanent police supervision, give the convicted delinquents the sternest punishment and the longest jail terms possible, introduce new laws making their punishment ever severer and prolonging their years in jail, tighten the parole laws, exclude the so-called mollycoddling attempts at human understanding -punish, restrict, deter! To this category belong the diehard opponents of the parole system, who raise a hue and cry after every startling crime and want to make us believe that if every criminal would serve every day of his full sentence all would be well.

The opposing school claims that most, if not all, of these delinquents belong to the province of psychiatry. The whole question of sex crimes, according to the very recent statement of a distinguished member of the bar, is one which should be laid squarely at the feet of the medical profession. It is the psychiatrists, he says, who should examine every

such offender and delinquent in all cases, both major and minor; they are the ones who should make the final decision about what should be done with him and for him; they should have the ultimate authority and responsibility. The advocates of this view want the psychiatrists to sit in judgment with the power of handing out liberty to delinquent No. 1 and an irrevocable life sentence to delinquent No. 2 (38,p. 847).

It would appear that this quotation sufficiently indicates the range of opinion of this problem. It is not the purpose of this research to attempt to answer such a poorly-defined problem, nor one of such magnitude. However, it is within our scope to indicate, according to our data, the extent to which psychological procedures can assist in the fixing of inter-disciplinary responsibility for these tremendous and far-reaching decisions.

A final word must be written regarding the problem of recidivism in sexual offense. Tappan, in the New Jersey report previously referred to, stated that this is one of the glaring misconceptions of the public, custodian, and professional, alike. Lowell Selling, in a 1947 paper entitled The Extra-Institutional Treatment of Sex Offenders, said that:

Contrary to the notion which has existed in the minds of most jurists up to the present time, most sex offenders are not chronic offenders, and studies from the Recorder's Court in Detroit indicate that such offenders are likely to be self-curing. Of the first three hundred sex offenders studied in the Detroit Clinic, only seven had a subsequent police record during a period of approximately twenty years since the arrest (32,p. 227).

This statement by Selling, we believe, offers a valid interpretation of the literature on this point. The sexual offender, as a group, is probably one of the least recidivistic of all offenders. This factor, however, although it is a favorable one from the custodial point of view, makes it even more important for those disciplines interested in this work, to come to grips with the problem. Since we have "but one opportunity" to work on this offender, it behooves us to sharpen our professional techniques so that the relatively few opportunities we have to deal with the problem can be made maximally useful. It is part of the task of a research program such

as this present one to assist in this general "sharpening" by exploring the province of sexual offense and utilizing the procedures of experimental psychology in this exploration. We expect, as a result of this research, to obtain data which will satisfy, to some extent, the problems and questions which are, to this writing, unexplained and unsatisfied about the status of sexual offenders: whether they are heterogeneous or homogeneous, and the extent and importance of "psychological sensitization."

SIGNIFICANCE OF A STUDY SUCH AS THIS

In the historical introduction to this research we have analyzed the literature bearing on the following major factors: (1) sex offense, (2) the classification of sex offense, (3) the problem of sex behavior in prison, (4) the statistics on sexual offenders in prison, (5) the question of heterogeneity among sexual offenders, (6) the sociological factors in sexual offense, (7) the problems of care, repression, and recidivism in sexual offense.

In the literature on sex offense we have discovered that the concept of "sexual offense" is ambiguously defined. If it was carried to its strictest limits it could possibly encompass nearly one-third of the male population of this nation. It is obvious, then, that this concept would, if carried to its full extent, confine many more people than society would find it desirable to incarcerate. Also, even when it is not maximally extended, it involves no corrective measures to assist in the prophylactic and the meliorative problems inherent in this problem. It would seem, therefore, that it is necessary to re-define the concept of "sex=offense". This present research may throw some light on this aspect by offering an operational definition of sexual offender. By means of the psychological techniques utilized in this study, a procedure for

establishing a definitional basis for labeling one "a sexual offender" may also arise.

The classification of sex offense is, similarly, in some doubt at this time. There is an overt conflict between the legal and the psychiatric-psychological viewpoints. If we are able, in this research, to obtain significant data to substantiate the validity of the central hypothesis of heterogeneity among sexual offenders, we might be able to lend some weight to a more significant classificatory scheme. If sexual offenders represent heterogeneous rather than homogeneous categories, then the question of whether to classify a sexual offender in accordance with one or another of the existing diagnostic types, is somewhat subordinate to the question of the degree and direction of the heterogeneity.

That sex in prison is an active and provocative subject has been amply shown in the historical introduction to this research. This has a direct bearing on the "perceptual sensitization" of the inmate. This perceptual sensitization is, in effect, a "psychological sensitization", in that the psychological orientation which the individual assumes is based on his perceptions and conceptualizations. It is within the province of this study to examine the extent of the "perceptual sensitization" of the sexual offender. If we are able to obtain significant data on these perceptual and conceptual factors, we will be able to throw some light on the effects of sexual stimulation in prison and the effects of imprisonment on sexual behavior and ideation. By means of our two perceptual tests we will explore this factor. In this our primary task will be to ascertain whether or not there is a significantly different perceptual sensitization for the sexual offender sample as opposed to the institutional control sample; and whether there is any perceptual heterogeneity among the sexually deviant sample.

The literature on the statistical complexions of the sexual offenders in prison presents us with an opportunity to compare our samples with these reported samples. This will afford us a comparative value against which to report our results and a comparison in terms of which we can draw our conclusions.

That there is heterogeneity among sexual offenders is the subject of a number of the studies reported in the previous section of this thesis. In daily work with the sexual offender the prison and court psychiatrist, the psychologist, and the social worker constantly refer to psychiatric, psychological, psychoanalytic, and sociological hypotheses and theories. These are accepted ad hoc, so to say, and are used without serious question by many students, workers, administrators. A number of these hypotheses imply, and depend upon the existence of "pure" (i.e., consistent) sex behavior types. There is, we believe, a serious question about the purity of these sex behavior types. As a consequence we shall offer evidence to bear on this factor and indicate the status of these hypotheses in light of our data. The problems of heterogeneity and inconsistency of sub-groups, if successfully proven to exist, would affect classification and placement since these now operate on the basis of homogeneity and consistency. As Kinsey says:

The homosexual group (and all other sexually aberrant groups as well) is a proverbial headache to the average prison warden. He rarely possesses any scientific knowledge regarding these persons. On the other hand, he generally reflects the attitude of the average individual and tends to be scornful and impatient, if not downright brutal in handling them (26,p. 664).

It is interesting to point up Kinsey's reflections and the fact that he, a novice in the area of penology, recognized that the prison administrators (and custodial officers) "rarely possess any scientific knowledge" regarding the sex offender; and that they handle the sexual offenders as

an entity, meting out similar treatment to all -as if it constituted a homogeneous group.

That the sociological factors play a determining role in the sexually deviant prisoners is amply revealed in the historical survey. Our problems here is to examine these subjects whom we are studying for differential biographical and social data from which we can come to developmental and behavioral conclusions. Thus we will undertake a taxonomic approach to determine to what extent the sexual behavior patterns of the sexually deviant group differ from those of our institutional control group.

Finally, in regard to the problems inherent in the care of, repression of, and recidivism in sexual offense, we will also apply the taxonomic approach to ferret out whatever information relevant to these issues we can obtain. It is believed that what information we do obtain should assist in the total evaluation of the sociological development of these offenders whom we are studying.

In summarizing the significance for this type study, it appears appropriate to quote from the report of the New York City Mayor's Committee for the Study of Sex Offenses of 1940:

Of the problem as a whole we have no well-integrated picture. Our knowledge, particularly of causation, is sketchy and unanalyzed. Our procedures in dealing with sex offenders, notably the abnormal ones, admittedly are imperfect and in need of improvement. In summary, then, sex criminality is neither a unified nor a clearly defined problem. Fairly to evaluate it, we must define our terms, explore the whole field intensively and thoroughly study the individual offender (29,p. 61).

Our goal, in this restricted research program, is not so broad. We will attempt to define a sexual offender for our research purposes. It is anticipated that this definition will be relevant, and that its limits will be sufficient. If this be the case, it will provide a measure

of assistance to those workers in the field of criminology and penology who, daily, in classification and administration, require such specific definitions. We will then submit our sexual offender group to the psychological techniques we have provided. We expect that these will help us partially to answer some of the various questions about sexual delinquency that we have proposed in this chapter. Especially, however, we expect these techniques to provide us with information of the relative heterogeneity of the sexual offender sample and the degree of inconsistency within the sub-groups of this sample. This should also provide specific data on the problem of "perceptual sensitization" among these sexual offenders as compared to the institutional control group. Our interview will be explored for the various behavioral and ideational factors which should assist us in differentiating the sexual offender from the controls. We will also examine specific psychosexual developmental factors in sexual deviation.

If these factors, which have appeared through this chapter and have been spelled-out in this final section, are revealed as significant in our data, it is obvious that we will have achieved the goal of securing information that can be applied to the varied tasks of the psychodiagnosis, the psychotherapy, and the classification of the sexual offender.

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY

In this chapter we will attempt to specify: (1) the sampling procedure we followed in this research, (2) our procedure, and (3) the tests and interview we utilized. The techniques and procedure devised were designed to study two problems: (1) that sexual offenders are a heterogeneous group, and (2) that sexual offenders show a sexually-oriented "perceptual sensitization" as opposed to non-sexually-deviant offenders who do not show this sensitization.

A detailed analysis of each of these procedures should satisfy two questions. Primarily, it will provide a description of our procedure so that its genesis can be studied by others interested in this or similar research problems. Secondly, for any one interested in continuing this type of research, or utilizing any of these procedures, we hope such analysis will give insightful hints, make obvious methodological difficulties, and allow an accurate recapitulation of our work.

SAMPLING

The first problem that confronted us in satisfying the experimental design was the way in which we should define our sexual offender group. A review of the literature revealed that many studies in this area were based on samples that consisted of subjects who were but borderline or doubtful sexual offenders. Some of these experiments and studies dealt with samples of legally-classified sex offenders; others with samples of psychiatrically-classified sex offenders. We did not want to depend on

any of these predetermined and partially complete systems.

Therefore, we established a definition of "sexual offender" which we adhered to when choosing the sexual offender group.¹ In this study a sexual offender is one who meets all of the following criteria: (1) convicted of a sexual offense and committed for this offense, (2) a civilian history of sexually aberrant behavior, (3) an institutional record of sexually aberrant behavior, and, (4) the psychologist or the psychiatrist in each case considered him to be sexually aberrant.

This rigid set of criteria was designed to preclude any criticism that we had included in our sexual offender group cases who might not be valid sexual deviates, who might be but borderline cases, or who might be accidental or merely legal offenders against statutes relating to sex delinquency. As a consequence of these criteria, our sexual offender group consisted of clear-cut cases of sexual deviation and was as valid a group of sexual deviation as it was possible to locate.

It should also be noted at this point that, since our assumption is that sexual offenders are a heterogeneous group, it would have been to our advantage to make a loose and an all inclusive definition of the classification. This latter course would have provided us with a conglomeration of subjects who, obviously, would have served as insurance for the eventual establishment of the primary hypothesis. The sampling limitation placed upon us by these rigid criteria is obvious. They

¹ It is recognized that this group does not include all sex offenders but only a selected sample of them, as defined by our criteria. However, for easy reference, we will use the general term throughout this research. It must be understood, however, that "sexual offender", here, refers only to those offenders who meet our four criteria. It does not refer to the broad category of sexual offenders, as usually defined by legal, sociological, psychiatric, or other classification schemes.

pre-determined the choice of as homogeneous a sexual offender group as was obtainable. Because we ruled out accidental and circumstantial cases of sexual offenders, and left for our sexual offender group only those cases who were operationally defined as sexually deviant, we submitted our hypothesis to the crucial test; we tested the hypothesis of heterogeneity among sexual offenders in as homogeneous a group of sexual offenders as we could find.

Within the authority of the Maryland State Department of Correction are four penal institutions. Of these four institutions, two were available for our study: The Maryland House of Correction at Jessups, Maryland (a medium security prison with a mean population of seventeen hundred male inmates who serve various sentences from three months through forty years for various offenses from vagrancy through second degree murder); and the Maryland State Reformatory for Males at Breatheds-ville, Maryland (a minimum security reformatory with a mean population of eight hundred male inmates who serve various sentences from three months through twenty years for various offenses from unauthorized use of a motor vehicle through second degree murder). The population at the House of Correction, at the time of study, was nineteen hundred and eighty-nine male inmates; and at the Reformatory, at that period, it was twelve hundred and seventy-five male inmates, which made a total roster of thirty-two hundred and sixty-four male inmates in both institutions.

It might be noted here that the writer has been employed at the Maryland House of Correction, as a Criminal Psychologist, since June 1948. He has held this position on both a full time and part time basis. This factor was a predisposing one in the availability of these institutions for this research. It also allowed the writer to develop rapport with both inmates and personnel so that this research could progress with the necessary

Table 1. Sexual Offender Group.

Legal Classification	N	P
Homosexuality	37	55.2%
Sodomy	10	15.0%
Rape	9	13.4%
Pedophilia	8	11.9%
Exhibitionism	1	1.5%
Carnal Knowledge	1	1.5%
Contributing to the Delinquency of Minors	1	1.5%
	67	100%

Table 2. Summary of Control Characteristics of Sexual Offender Group by Legal Classifications.

Classification	N	Age		Race		I.Q.	Education		Marital		Sentence			
		\bar{X}	W	N	\bar{X}		W	N	S	lgth.	servd.	prev.		
Homosexuality	37	28.0	21	16	95.2		8.8		8	29		42.9	15.0	2.4
Sodomy	10	30.4	5	5	90.3		8.8		3	7		60.0	10.5	2.1
Rape	9	21.9	5	4	80.1		5.0		0	9		101.3	20.9	2.6
Pedophilia	8	33.4	8	0	86.9		6.0		3	5		24.8	8.8	1.5
Exhibitionism	1	29.0	1	0	100.0		6.0		0	1		18.0	11.0	4.0
Carnal Knowledge	1	24.0	1	0	79.0		4.0		0	1		48.0	18.0	1.0
Contributing to Delinquency of Minors	1	45.0	1	0	87.0		6.0		1	0		36.0	6.0	1.0
N	67		42	25					15	52				

cooperation of both these groups.

An examination of the entire population at the House of Correction was made, by the writer, to determine the potential number of sexual offender subjects available. We located one hundred and eighty-two male subjects all of whom met one or more of the criteria. This was also done at the Reformatory with the result that we located eighty-six male subjects, all of whom also met one or more of the criteria. This total of two hundred and sixty-eight male subjects was then reexamined to determine exactly how many met all four criteria. In this manner, we located, in both institutions, sixty-seven male subjects, forty-two at the House of Correction and twenty-five at the Reformatory. These sixty-seven male subjects -representing a selected population as defined by our definition of sexual offender- were identified and recorded separately from the institutional population. They will be referred to, in this report, as the "sexual offender group".

The sexual offender group was composed of the following legal classificatory types: (1) thirty-seven cases of homosexuality, (2) ten cases of sodomy, (3) nine cases of rape, (4) eight cases of pedophilia, (5) one case of exhibitionism, (6) one case of carnal knowledge, (7) one case of contributing to the delinquency of minors. Table 1 shows these classificatory types and the percentage of each classification in the sexual offender group. Table 2 shows the statistical complexion of the entire sexual offender group on descriptive variables. The distributions within these classifications are shown in Appendix A, Tables I through IX.¹

To obtain a matched control group without losing any members of the

¹ Throughout this thesis Arabic numerals will be used to designate text tables and Roman numerals to designate appendix tables.

sexual offender group posed a difficult problem. The first step in the control selection procedure was to assign serial numbers to the members of the sexual offender group. Then, by referring to a table of random numbers, these numbers were placed in random order and circularized. That is, these numbers were placed in a circular arrangement so that there would be no beginning or ending point in the order of numbers. The control group population consisted of the entire inmate rosters of both institutions (i.e., three thousand two hundred and sixty-four inmates), omitting only those cases with sexually aberrant histories. These two thousand nine hundred and ninety-six inmates, similarly, were assigned serial numbers, placed in random order, and circularized as in the case of the sexual offender group. The purpose of the circular-random order was to eliminate bias in the choice of either selecting any members of the population for control purposes, or in choosing a starting point among the already-randomized circle of names in the randomized population, again by choosing an accidental starting point on this random list. The population was examined, in this manner, until a member was located who matched the sexual offender group member. Once this choice was made, the next sexual offender subject (in random order) was pulled, and by continuing on the randomized population list from where the previously selected control was found, the next was examined following the random order until the second control was located. This procedure was followed until all sixty-seven members of the matched control group had been selected. Table 3 summarizes the statistical complexion of the entire control group.

Matchings were done on nine variables: (1) age, within plus or minus five years,¹ (2) color, either white or negro, (3) intelligence, within plus

¹except in the case of one control where it was necessary to accept a minus six year difference in age.

Table 3. Summary of Control Characteristics of Non-Sexually
Deviant Control Group.*

	<u>Age</u>	<u>I. Q.</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Sentence</u>		
	(yrs.)	(nts.)	(yrs.)	length (mos.)	al.serv. (mos.)	prev.comm. (mos.)
Range	15-62	57-112	3-14	6-240	2-48	0-7
\bar{X}	24.8	90.2	7.9	45.5	14.1	2.3

* The variables of race, marital status, and socio-economic level of paternal parent, are omitted from this table. These variables are precisely matched in both groups. Appendix A, Tables II,V,VI, for the Sexual Offender Group and Tables XI,XIV,XV, for the Non-Sexually Deviant Control Group, show the distributions of these variables.

or minus ten points on the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Test, (4) education, plus or minus four years¹ within grammar school, high school, or college, (5) marital status, whether or not ever married, (6) socioeconomic status of paternal parent, precise matching based on 1940 census categories of skill, trade, business or profession, (7) length of sentence, plus or minus six months, (8) length of present sentence already served, plus or minus two months, (9) number of previous commitments, plus or minus one commitment. As a consequence of this matching design, a close agreement was obtained between the sexual offender group and the controls, without any loss in membership in the sexual offender group. The distributions within these control and sexual offender groups are shown in Appendix A, Tables X through XVIII.

On three of the nine variables (i.e., race, marital status, socioeconomic status) there were precise matchings. On the remaining six variables matchings were done within these previously specified limits. These distributions of the variations in matching, and the standard error analyses of these six variables, are shown in Appendix A, Tables XIX through XXIV.

We chose these matching variables because the literature and our experience led us to believe that they were important factors to control. The limits we specified, because of the obvious inability to match identically, were arrived at on a similar rationale (i.e., the literature and our hunches).

The standard error analyses and the tests of significance (Appendix A) revealed statistically significant differences between our two groups on

¹ except in the case of one control where it was necessary to accept a plus six year difference in education.

the six variables not perfectly matched. While we would have preferred not to have had such differences, we maintain that these differences were not of crucial importance for study such as this. Our specified limits in matching conformed to the recommendations in the literature and to the usual methods in this field. We do point out, however, our recommendations to future researchers in this area. We believe an attempt should be made, in the future, to: (1) eliminate significant differences in matchings, (2) check out these data to determine exactly what error was included in our study by virtue of these significant differences in matching the controls to the sex offenders.

PROCEDURE

In this research we utilized four psychological techniques. Two of these were new tests of perception devised to investigate "perceptual sensitization". One we named the Serial Drawing Test and the other we named the Incomplete Pictures Test. An interview was constructed to yield behavioral and ideational information on these sexual offenders as well as to throw some light on various psychoanalytic, psychological, sociological, and psychiatric hypotheses regarding sexual offenders and sexual deviation. Finally, the Blacky Pictures Test was utilized to offer information, based on the results of this standardized projective test, on thirteen psychosexual dimensions in these sexual offenders whom we were studying.

The procedure which was standardized was arrived at as a result of a methodological pilot study. We did not attempt a pilot study to obtain statistically manipulative data, for we were most cautious not to approach the sexual offender group for fear of contaminating them by pre-testing. In consequence, then, we chose ten subjects from the two hundred and

sixty-eight legal sex offender sample and ten cases from the non-sexually-deviant institutional population and submitted these twenty accidentally chosen subjects to the two tests of perception and to the interview. We did not run a pilot study on the Blacky Test since this is a standardized test, available for general psychological use throughout the country, and therefore a pilot study of it would have had no particular value for our research. As a result of this methodological pilot study we were able to standardize our testing and interview procedures and evaluate the best method of presentation in terms of time consumption and content analysis. Responses obtained in this pilot study were independently scored by the writer and two faculty advisors. From this preliminary scoring we were able to develop a reliable scoring system for these tests and the interview. This pilot study also permitted an evaluation of the reception these procedures might have by our subjects. Because our subjects were inmates of a prison we had to orient our language and activity to conform to the usual prison standards.

The research procedure depended upon the continual assistance of three inmate technicians. These men, all regularly employed by the Psychology Department at the House of Correction, were trained by the writer, over a four month period, in the administration of these tests. They had been previously trained and practiced in the administration of various psychological tests at the House of Correction, and so were acquainted with test administration. In the Serial Drawing Test, the Incomplete Pictures Test, and the Blacky Pictures Test they received special training and supervision, extending over this four month period of daily contact with these tests. The writer, we should point out here, was the only person to administer the interview, to score the interview, and to score all the tests.

All testing and interviewing was done, in each institution, in the same manner and in similar physical environments. Because we feared the possibility of losing members of the sexual offender group (i.e., through transfer, release by court, termination of sentence), we decided to complete these cases first and then to study the controls.

When the subject arrived at the Psychology Department office he was given a previously established code number. This obviated the necessity of using a man's name on any of the testing forms. He was never called to a test situation by name, but only by the code number. This technique was developed to serve as a means of securing cooperation. We believe this aided him in his desire to remain anonymous and also served as a subtle rebuttal to any un verbalized fears he may have had about revealing personal, sexual data.

The Serial Drawing Test, which took approximately one-half hour to administer, was the first procedure to which he was subjected. He was then given the Incomplete Pictures Test, which consumed another one-half hour. Following these tests the Blacky Pictures Test was administered. This was usually completed in forty-five minutes. After these tests were administered by the inmate technicians, the subject was sent in to the writer's office where he was interviewed. The time spent on the interview, because of its informal character, varied from fifty minutes to ninety minutes. In most cases, the subject was finished with the entire procedure in two and one-half to three hours. In this manner all subjects were tested and interviewed.

Of all the one hundred and thirty-four inmates studied we had no case in which the man absolutely refused to participate in the research. There were a few men, among both groups (more so among the sexual offender group than among the non-sexually-delinquent controls), who complained about

being subjected to this study. When a subject indicated any reluctance, when he complained about being chosen, or when he initially refused to take part in this study, he was, prior to any testing, referred to the writer. The standard rationale offered to all who requested information or indicated reluctance to participate, was that we were making a study of all prisons -throughout the country- with the avowed purpose of standardizing "new tests" on prisoners. The man was told that we were cognizant of the fact that a number of prisoners resented the fact that they were subjected to "psychological tests which were used in hospitals and insane asylums" and that we agreed that they should be given tests which were based only on prison standardizations. Obviously if this were to be done, these tests would have to be pre-tested on prisoners such as they; and this was exactly what we were attempting to do. It should be repeated again that, following this explanation, no subject refused to participate and no subject failed to enter the tedious situation (i.e., two and one-half hours of testing and questioning) with less than obvious interest. Parenthetically, it should also be reported that a good number of the men at no time questioned their being summoned -even though their invitation was obviously not at the usual institutional working hours but often well into the night and on Sunday. These latter ones were merely summoned and the tests were administered without any explanation. In all cases it was the standard procedure not to offer any man an explanation unless his behavior required one; and that in the cases where an explanation was indicated, it was done by the writer prior to any testing. Thus, the rumor was subtly circulated through the prison population that we were engaged in research to develop new testing techniques which would eventually benefit the inmates.

TESTS AND INTERVIEW

We used two tests to provide an evaluation of "perceptual sensitization".

The Serial Drawing Test was utilized to offer data on the problem of set and frame of reference (1) by comparing the sexual offender group with the institutional control group; and (2) by analyzing the results of this test among the classificatory types of the sexual offender group. This test was to offer information on the psychological hypothesis of "perceptual sensitization" among these sexual offender group members as compared to the matched controls.

The Incomplete Pictures Test was utilized to determine whether there was a significant differential distribution between the sexual offender group and the controls in terms of the six psychological dimensions of scoring. It was to throw some additional light on the hypothesis of "perceptual sensitization" and to determine the effect of set and frame of reference among the sexual offender group members and between the sexual offender group and the institutional control group.

The Serial Drawing Test consisted of ten anatomical line drawings.¹ The first card in each drawing was a sketch showing a minimal representation of the whole drawing. Each successive card showed more of the final drawing, until the subject was presented with the fifth card of the series which was the entire anatomical sketch.

The content of each drawing and the standardized order of presentation was as follows: Plate 1: ear, Plate 2: male genitals, Plate 3: buttocks, Plate 4: lips, Plate 5: female genitals, Plate 6: male genitals, erected,

¹ Appendix B includes sketches of all of the plates in the Serial Drawing Test.

Plate 7: eye, Plate 8: female breast, Plate 9: buttocks in elimination function, Plate 10: mouth with banana being inserted.

The examiner read the standard instructions to the subject before the test was administered. These were as follows:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERIAL DRAWING TEST

I am going to show you some drawings of people. These are drawn so that the whole drawing isn't complete until you see the last card of each series. They are all divided into five cards in each series.

I want you to look at each card as I give it to you. Tell me what you think the whole drawing (i.e., last drawing) will be. For each card I want you to tell me what you think it is (i.e., represents).

This is a test of imagination and guessing. Give me your first impression or guess. Don't spend too long on any drawing. Speak your thoughts aloud as they come to your mind. There is no right or wrong answer. Don't be afraid to tell what's on your mind in each case (i.e., what the drawing looks like to you).

A verbatim recording of the subject's responses to each illustration was made to insure an accurate record of the subject's response, so that an accurate scoring would be accomplished in each case.

The scoring technique that was developed for this test of perception involved four types of scores for each drawing. The responses to each card of the drawing were examined and scored on the following dimensions: (1) the number of the card at which the subject first identified the drawing as a sexual object, (2) the number of the card at which the subject first identified the drawing correctly, (3) the number of the card at which the subject changed the identification from a sexual one to a non-sexual one, (4) the number of the card at which the subject changed the identification from a non-sexual one back again to a sexual one.

A reliability study was done on the scoring technique. Ten test

records were selected at random from among the one hundred and thirty-four records for this purpose. The percentage of agreement obtained between the writer's scoring and those of his colleague was eighty-nine and five-tenths percent. These results were accepted as evidence of sufficient reliability to minimize scoring bias for the purposes of this study.

The Incomplete Pictures Test, based on the original ideas of Street (Incomplete-Gestalt Test)¹ (33) and others, consisted of ten ambiguously sketched, broken-line ("incomplete"), pictures.¹ These were specifically designed to stimulate sexual responses.

The content of each picture and the standardized order of presentation was as follows: Plate 1: two figures playing dice, Plate 2: two prone figures with bodies in close contact, Plate 3: one figure looking at another figure in a window, Plate 4: three figures of children in play with another figure watching them from behind a tree, Plate 5: two figures, one lying in front of the other, upright figure has arm raised, Plate 6: two figures, bending, one over the other, with bodies in close contact, Plate 7: three figures, standing in close proximity, Plate 8: figure of child in an alleyway with figure of adult straightening child's clothing, Plate 9: two figures, one lying on back, other bending over first figure, bodies in close proximity, Plate 10: figure of a person and of a dog in petting position.

These pictures were intended to stimulate the following sexual themes: Plate 1: sodomy, Plate 2: rape, Plate 3: voyeurism, Plate 4: pedophilia, Plate 5: flagellation, Plate 6: cunilingus-anilingus, Plate 7: mutual masturbation, Plate 8: pedophilia, Plate 9: cunilingus-fellatio,

¹

Appendix B includes sketches of all of the plates in the Incomplete Picture Test.

Plate 10: bestiality.¹

Prior to the administration of the test, the examiner read to each subject the standard instructions. These were:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INCOMPLETE PICTURES TEST

I am going to show you some pictures. These pictures are purposely drawn incomplete (i.e., blocked out) so that you will have to imagine or guess what the whole picture is supposed to be.

Look at each picture and tell me what you see there. What is there? What is happening? Who is there? What is going on in the picture? What do you think the picture is supposed to be? What are the characters in the picture doing? How do they feel?

There is no right or wrong answer. This is a test of guessing and imagination. Give me your first impression. Don't spend too long on any picture. Speak your thoughts aloud as they come to your mind.

Just look at each picture and tell me what you see (i.e., what is happening in each picture and how the characters feel.)

All responses were recorded verbatim, so that, in this test as in the previous one, an accurate report of the subject's response was made.

As a result of the pilot study of the test administration and the responses obtained on this test in this pilot study, the scoring procedure was developed. The writer and two members of his thesis committee inspected these responses in an attempt to determine the number of psychological dimensions involved in this test. As a result, we concluded that there were six psychological scoring dimensions in this test.

These six scoring dimensions were: (1) sexual content response to non-sexual content response, (2) homosexual content to heterosexual content, (3) aggressive activity to passive activity, (4) antisocial

¹ These sexual themes are operationally defined in the Glossary which appears in Appendix D.

activity to social activity, (5) depressed emotional content to euphoric emotional content, (6) authoritarian content to democratic content. In this manner, all responses for each picture were analyzed and the dimension received an intensity rating of either (1) neutral for that dimension (i.e., subject's response indicated no recognition of the dimension or did not show any intensity on that dimension), (2) some intensity toward one end of the dimensional continuum (i.e., subject's response favored, to a not-too-intense degree, one or the other pole of the dimensional continuum), (3) extreme intensity toward one end of the dimensional continuum (i.e., subject's response indicated extreme intensity and definitely favored one or the other pole of the dimensional continuum).

A secondary scoring technique was also utilized. The main theme of the sexual activity described by the subject was recorded in each picture.

A reliability study was completed on the scoring technique. Ten test records were selected at random and these were scored independently. The percentage of total agreement was seventy-nine percent. This would appear to support the general conclusion that the scoring technique was reliable to the extent that it is capable of being utilized by other people than the writer to yield sufficiently similar results.

The Interview consisted of two hundred and thirty-six questions.¹ The administrative technique utilized was an informal one. The examiner told the subject that he would be asked a number of questions pertaining to his personal history and behavior. The subject was reassured that anything he said would never be included in any official (State) record; and that this

¹ Appendix B includes the entire Interview questionnaire. This is presented in the order in which the questions were asked. The open-ended questions for each section are also included in their proper places.

information was to be used only for this research project. A request was made for complete honesty in reply to the questions. Parenthetically, it might be noted here, that a number of interview questions were repeated, in different context, throughout the interview. This was done to afford an indication of the general level of honesty in these responses. Following this initial instruction the examiner posed the first open-ended question. The examiner had in front of him the interview question sheet, and he filled in the appropriate responses to the questions while the subject discussed the relevant issues. These responses were always recorded in the subject's language. The examiner would stay with a sequence of questions until the subject had answered every required question in that sequence. If the subject did not offer an answer to a specific question, the examiner would eventually ask him this question. After receiving answers to all relevant questions in a sequence, the examiner would ask the next open-ended question in the series, and continue the same type of informal questioning and discussion until the entire interview questionnaire was completed.

To construct the Interview questionnaire, the literature in the disciplines interested in the problems of sexual offenders was explored and fifty-eight hypotheses were noted.¹ These were examined and it was found that in some cases they over-lapped; were not all clear-cut or testable; were inconsistent in many cases; and were not validated by reliable research methods.

These hypotheses, however, suggested numerous questions, the answers to which might serve to explain sexually aberrant behavior; or, at least, might yield some information on the sexually aberrant offender which could

1

Appendix D, Sexual Offender Theories. Only those theories significant to the development of the technique are listed in this appendix.

be examined for descriptive and inferential purposes. To this end two hundred and thirty-six questions were compiled which explored these hypotheses.

In view of the exploratory level of research in this area and the fact that many of the data for these hypotheses were intuitive and conjectural, it was difficult to accept the validity and reliability of them. A number of these hypotheses implied and depended upon the existence of "pure" (i.e., consistent) sex behavior types. The existing research tended to question this consistency or "purity" of sub-groups. For example, the homosexual offender may not have necessarily had a consistent sex behavior pattern; he probably engaged in various forms of sexual activity. Thus, an hypothesis that specified an etiological description of the homosexual would defy examination unless it could be definitely established that the homosexual was a consistent, or "pure", type (i.e., was aberrant in a homosexual manner only). Because of this inconsistency among sub-groups it was difficult to be certain, in advance, that these hypotheses could be tested in terms of "pure" sub-groups within the sex offender group.

This interview, therefore, allowed a comparison of the distributions of responses to the questions between the sexual offender group and the controls. Significant differences between these two groups were examined for evidence of differentiating patterns, clusters, or categories. A taxonomic approach was utilized to determine to what extent the sexual behavior patterns of the sex offender group differed from those of the institutional control group; to what extent was there a biographical difference; and to what extent did consistency or inconsistency prevail within either group.

The scoring procedure necessarily varied with the type of question.

The scoring was done on an objective basis with one hundred and four questions receiving a "yes" or "no" score; fifty-one questions a "yes", "sometimes", or "no" score; twenty-six of the remaining questions were scored according to the specific choices implied in the question (i.e., "M" for mother, "F" for father, "A" for always, "N" for never); while the remaining fifty-five questions were scored in specific conformance to the type of response (i.e., number of homosexual experiences, age at which first masturbation occurred, part of body most sensitive to sexual stimulation, etc.).

A reliability study was conducted by selecting at random five Interview records with two hundred and thirty-six scoring categories in each record, and subjecting these to independent scoring. The total percentage of agreement for these was ninety-one percent. This high reliability is partly a function of the objectivity of the Interview scoring categories and of the Interview recording technique; and may be accepted as evidence of sufficient reliability to minimize scoring bias for purposes of this study.

The Blacky Pictures Test¹ was utilized as a projective technique to analyze these sexual offenders and their matched controls on thirteen psychosexual dimensions. These dimensions were (1) oral eroticism, (2) oral sadism, (3) anal expulsiveness, (4) anal retentiveness, (5) Oedipal intensity, (6) masturbation guilt, (7) castration anxiety, (8) positive identification, (9) sibling rivalry, (10) guilt feelings, (11) positive ego ideal, (12) narcissistic love object, (13) anacletic love object.

The test was administered in the standardized manner and scored

¹ The Blacky Pictures Test developed and standardized by Dr. G. S. Blum, Copyright, 1949, The Psychological Corporation.

according to the author's instructions (5,p. 27). This scoring technique derives a total score for each dimension which is based on four scoring factors: (1) spontaneous story, (2) inquiry, (3) preferences, (4) related comments. This total score on each dimension is converted into a "clinical" score of either "strong", "fairly strong", or "weak" for the dimension. Blum maintains that whether the score is strong, fairly strong, or weak, it implies pathogenicity.

A reliability study of the writer's scoring was done on the spontaneous stories in the Blacky Test. Ten records were selected at random and independently scored. The percentage of total agreement was eighty-eight percent. This compares favorably with the reliability reported by Blum (ninety-two and six-tenths percent). This indicates that the scoring was done in a reliable manner and obviates any serious criticism of scoring bias.

CHAPTER III

TESTS OF PERCEPTUAL FUNCTION

This chapter presents the results and the discussion of the two tests of perception we used in this study. The purposes of this presentation are: (1) to establish whether sexual offender and control groups differ on the test variables, (2) to indicate the extent and character of the differences between these groups, and (3) to examine the nature or characteristics of differences between sub-groups of sexual offenders.

Our data offer us some basis for conclusion concerning the two major hypotheses: (1) whether the sexual offender group comprises a homogeneous population or a heterogeneous population, and (2) whether these sexual offenders show characteristic responses to these test items from which we could infer that they are perceptually sensitized to sexual stimuli.

OVER-ALL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SEXUAL OFFENDER GROUP AND CONTROL GROUP

Serial Drawing Test.

On the Serial Drawing Test our results indicate that the sexual offender group was consistently more sexually oriented than was the non-sexually-deviant control group. Table 4 presents the distributions and significance test values on the "initial sexual identification" scoring dimension for this test (this test was scored on four dimensions, as outlined in Chapter II). The sexual offender group (shown in the table as "SO") differed significantly from the controls (shown in the table as "C") in the direction of more readily attaching sexual identification to

Table 4. Distributions and Significance Test Values for Scores on
Initial Sexual Identification in Serial Drawing Test.

Drawings*	Plate 1		Plate 2		Plate 3		Plate 4		Plate 5	
	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C
A	24	15	21	4	31	12	28	8	31	3
B	11	4	9	4	8	0	4	0	14	2
C	10	0	18	7	15	16	3	2	12	23
D	3	3	8	16	1	7	3	1	10	23
E	1	2	11	17	12	28	0	0	0	12
None	18	43	0	19	0	4	29	56	0	4
χ^2	19.9		32.8		23.4		20.9		40.2	
df	2		2		2		1		2	
P	.001		.001		.001		.001		.001	
Drawings	Plate 6		Plate 7		Plate 8		Plate 9		Plate 10	
	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C
A	36	22	34	20	34	18	45	15	24	12
B	17	13	16	10	5	6	15	7	11	4
C	4	5	9	13	4	3	4	12	9	9
D	9	20	0	1	6	12	2	13	2	3
E	1	4	0	0	116	23	1	15	0	0
None	0	3	8	23	2	5	0	5	21	39
χ^2	13.5		11.7		8.1		33.8		10.4	
df	2		2		2		3		2	
P	.01		.01		.02		.001		.01	

*In all the tables of this chapter, with the exception of Table 14, the broken-lines in the tables refer to the groupings made for the chi square analyses.

these drawings. All values of chi square obtained by comparing the two distributions of scores for each plate have associated P-values at a level of .02 or smaller. Six of the ten plates revealed differences at a level of significance greater than .001. Sexual offenders thus showed consistently more sexual response to this test, than did the control cases.

These sexual offenders attached sexual significance to these drawings at an earlier point in the series than did the controls. Sexual offenders perceived sexuality in card A (this was the first card presented in each series) more frequently than did the controls. Table 4 also reveals that on every plate, the controls responded with a number of "no-sexual-response" scores. Further, the controls were always more numerous in their no-sexual-response scores than were the sexual offenders. Only on Plates 1, 4 and 10, did the sexual offenders respond with a relatively high frequency of no-sexual-response scores; however, on none of these did their response totals equal or exceed such response scores of the controls. Significantly, these three plates (i.e., 1, 4, 10) dealt with phenomena which were not directly sexual in content. Plate 1 was a drawing of an ear; Plate 4 a lip; Plate 10 a banana in the process of being inserted into a mouth.

Table 5 presents that distributions and significance test values for these two groups in the number of correct recognitions of the plates. Plates 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6, were correctly identified more consistently by the sexual offender group than by the controls, at a P-value of .05 or smaller. Plates 4, 7, 8, 9 and 10, did not reveal significant differences between these groups. The very obvious sexual illustrations (i.e., penis, erected penis, buttocks, vagina) were among those plates which revealed significant differences in correct identification between

Table 5. Distributions and Significance Test Values for Scores on Correct Identification in Serial Drawing Test.

Drawings	Plate 1		Plate 2		Plate 3		Plate 4		Plate 5	
	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C
A	2	1	1	2	13	8	17	18	9	2
B	16	11	9	4	10	1	3	4	6	0
C	4	9	11	0	14	15	2	0	9	3
D	14	16	13	16	4	10	9	16	31	29
E	19	17	28	24	25	28	28	24	11	28
None	12	13	5	21	1	5	8	5	1	5
χ^2	4.9		4.4		7.9		1.9		22.3	
df	2		1		2		2		2	
P	.05		.05		.02		.50		.001	

Drawings	Plate 6		Plate 7		Plate 8		Plate 9		Plate 10	
	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C
A	16	2	0	2	19	15	9	0	1	0
B	10	5	1	0	3	7	6	7	0	0
C	14	10	0	2	4	3	13	15	1	0
D	22	38	12	17	6	13	11	12	11	9
E	5	9	50	45	24	24	18	25	51	58
None	0	3	4	1	11	5	10	8	3	0
χ^2	18.5		2.5		3.8		3.4		0.9	
df	2		1		2		3		1	
P	.001		.20		.20		.50		.50	

these groups. Among these five plates which did not significantly discriminate between the two groups, only one (female breast) was an obvious sexual illustration -but of direct feminine character; while the remainder consisted of either complex stimuli (mouth and banana, buttocks in elimination process) or plates which were not directly sexual in stimulation (lips, eye).

While we did find significant differences in the correct identification of each drawing, these differences were not as consistent or at as high a confidence level as were those obtained for the occurrence of sexual identifications. An inspection of Table 5 indicates that while only Plates 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6, yielded significant differences between the two groups, even in these five plates the frequencies for each group were not as indicative of clear-cut differences between the two groups, as they were in the scoring of sexual identification. Plate 1, which concerns itself with a drawing of an ear showed a difference between the two groups at $P .05$. However, while the sexual offender group gave more correct responses, the frequencies were not consistently in favor of the sexual group, and both groups included a similar number of individuals who were not able correctly to identify this drawing. Plates 2, 3, 5 and 6, however, indicated that the sexual offenders correctly recognized the drawing earlier than the controls (i.e., cards A and B); and that the controls showed more cases of an inability to identify correctly these sexually stimulating drawings than did the sexual offenders. Finally, those plates which did not reveal significant differences were those which were not specifically designed to be sexual in character, those which were essentially feminine in character, and those which were less direct and more complex and which dealt with processes of activity rather than pure anatomy.

To determine whether there was any consistency in these groups as regards their sexual responsiveness, an analysis was made of: (1) the point at which the identification was changed from a sexual one to a

non-sexual one (see Table 6), and (2) the point at which the identification was changed back again from non-sexual to a sexual one (see Table 7).

As shown in Table 6, seven plates revealed significant differences between these two groups. Of these seven, four were significant with a P-value of .001, and one had a P-value of .01. There was also indicated an approach toward significance ($P .10$) in Plate 9. Plates 5 and 6 were not responded to sufficiently in terms of this scoring dimension for the chi square test to be applied.

Table 6 indicates that the sexual offender group was less stable in its sexual response than was the control group. They altered their responses from sexual to non-sexual ones to an extent that was significantly different, in some cases, from this tendency in the controls. Interestingly, an inspection of Table 7 reveals that when these changes in identification were made, they were not readily reversed. That is, these two tables indicate that when a subject of either group changed his response from a sexual one to a non-sexual one he evidently did not reverse this change back again to a sexual one with any significant frequency. Instead, once a change was made from the sexual to the non-sexual, the latter response was maintained. This would tend to suggest the conclusion that "value oriented" responses persist in proportion to the ambiguity of the stimuli. When the stimuli were clear-cut, even a strong perceptual sensitization to these stimuli does not preclude reality recognition.

The distributions and significance test values in Table 7 cannot be sufficiently analyzed. The frequency of responses to six of the ten plates was less than that which is required in applying the chi square test. Of the remaining four plates, only one showed a statistically

Table 6. Distributions and Significance Test Values for Scores on Identification Changed from Sexual to Non-sexual in Serial Drawing Test.

Drawings	Plate 1		Plate 2		Plate 3		Plate 4		Plate 5	
	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	12	5	5	1	0	1	4	1	1	0
C	5	2	5	1	7	0	2	0	0	0
D	8	5	8	1	3	1	7	0	1	1
E	13	4	0	0	0	0	12	4	1	0
None	29	51	49	64	57	63	42	62	64	66
χ^2	19.1		12.7		5.9		17.5		-	
df	1		1		1		1		1	
P	.001		.001		.02		.001		-	

Drawings	Plate 6		Plate 7		Plate 8		Plate 9		Plate 10	
	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	2	0	1	1	6	6	2	2	2	1
C	1	2	4	4	6	3	6	1	7	2
D	0	0	22	18	2	0	2	1	9	2
E	00	0	28	19	0	0	0	0	22	19
None	64	65	12	25	53	58	57	63	27	43
χ^2	-		6.6		18.8		2.9		11.2	
df	1		2		2		2		2	
P	-		.02		.001		.10		.01	

Table 7. Distributions and Significance Test Values for Scores on Identification Changed Back Again from Non-Sexual to Sexual in Serial Drawing Test.

Drawings	Plate 1		Plate 2		Plate 3		Plate 4		Plate 5	
	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
D	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
E	0	0	9	2	7	1	0	0	1	0
None	63	67	53	65	58	65	67	66	65	67
χ^2	-		10.3		2.3		-		-	
df	1		1		1		1		1	
P	-		.01		.20		-		-	

Drawings	Plate 6		Plate 7		Plate 8		Plate 9		Plate 10	
	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
D	0	2	0	0	3	4	3	0	0	0
E	2	0	0	0	7	5	5	4	0	1
None	65	65	67	66	56	58	58	63	67	66
χ^2	-		-		0.2		0.4		-	
df	1		1		1		1		1	
P	-		-		.70		.90		-	

significant difference between the two groups, and the other three groups were not significant. Not enough subjects responded with this type of identification-inconsistency to prove amenable to such an analysis; hence it would appear that this scoring variable was a poor one for an analysis such as this. In deriving this scoring variable we had assumed that such a variable would assist in the differentiation of these two groups. Such an assumption may be rejected on the basis of these data.

It would appear, therefore, that the sexual offender group was significantly different from the non-sexually-deviant control group on the Serial Drawing Test in the number of sexual responses to the test and in the readiness with which they would make sexual identifications to this test. This suggests a difference in perceptual sensitization to sexual phenomena between these two groups, as stimulated by the Serial Drawing Test.

Incomplete Pictures Test.

In this test, as in the Serial Drawing Test, the sexual offender group was consistently more sexually oriented than was the non-sexually-deviant control group. This test, however, extended the analysis into psychological dimensions other than the sexual. In these other dimensions we did not find as clear-cut, or consistent differences between these two groups.

Tables 8 and 9 show the data on the sexual scoring dimensions in this test. On the dimension which rated responses on a continuum from sexual to non-sexual (Table 8) we found a consistent difference between these two groups. Nine plates out of the ten in the test showed differences at a confidence level of higher than .001; the tenth one had a P value of .05. It may be worth noting here that the plate which revealed that the P .05 was one whose theme was that of voyeurism. None of our

Table 8. Distributions and Significance Test Values for the Scoring Dimensions, Sexual to Non-Sexual, on Incomplete Pictures Test.

Rating Scale	Plate 1		Plate 2		Plate 3		Plate 4		Plate 5	
	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C
Very Sx	18	0	34	4	16	5	7	1	27	1
Sexual	33	1	25	15	34	23	27	4	29	4
Neutral	3	0	2	1	0	0	4	1	3	2
Non-Sex	10	28	4	37	8	20	11	16	6	31
Very N-S	3	38	2	10	9	19	18	45	2	29
χ^2	59.1		54.8		9.5		33.3		80.3	
df	2		2		3		2		3	
P	.001		.001		.05		.001		.001	

Rating Scale	Plate 6		Plate 7		Plate 8		Plate 9		Plate 10	
	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C
Very Sx	40	27	25	2	22	2	51	39	10	1
Sexual	24	7	34	16	43	23	13	8	48	17
Neutral	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Non-Sex	1	21	5	23	1	26	3	14	3	12
Very N-S	1	10	3	25	1	16	0	5	6	37
χ^2	36.8		54.1		59.1		13.9		48.6	
df	2		3		2		2		1	
P	.001		.001		.001		.001		.001	

sexual offenders indicated histories of essentially voyeuristic behavior. Table 9, summarizing the scoring dimension, homosexual to heterosexual, reveals the most striking difference between these two groups. Here we note that the sexual offender group on all plates showed a difference from the controls at a level of confidence higher than .001.

An inspection of the distributions in Table 8 reveals that there were very few subjects who made neutral responses to these items. Almost all the subjects perceived the items as either sexual or non-sexual ones. With the exception of Plates 6 and 9, the controls were consistently non-sexual in their responses to these test items. The sexual offenders were consistently sexual in their responsiveness to these test items. Table 9 is, to an extent, a function of the same attitudes shown in Table 8 since a non-sexual perception precluded a rating on the homosexual or heterosexual dimensions. Thus, even though the levels of confidence are very high in Table 9, they should be interpreted with caution. Even with this qualification, these results clearly point out that the sexual offenders perceived more sexuality in these test items than did the controls; and that they did so at a high level of confidence to items which were clearly sexual in construction as well as to items which were not essentially or even partly sexual in construction. In light of this evidence it is difficult to deny that these two groups differed in their perceptual sensitization to these stimuli and that the perceptual sensitization of the sexual offenders was a sexually oriented one.

The extent of aggression or passivity in the responses to this test is shown in Table 10. There were differences between these two groups: in eight of the ten plates there were statistically significant differences at .05 or higher levels of confidence. Of these eight significant differences, four were significant at P .001, three at P .01,

Table 9. Distributions and Significance Test Values for the Scoring
Dimensions: Homosexual to Heterosexual, on Incomplete Pictures
Test.

Rating Scale	Plate 1		Plate 2		Plate 3		Plate 4		Plate 5	
	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C
Very Ho	11	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1
Homosex	34	0	2	0	20	4	2	0	8	1
Neutral	14	67	8	43	16	38	33	63	11	61
Heterosex	4	0	23	17	27	23	26	4	25	3
Very Hts	4	0	34	7	3	2	5	0	21	1
χ^2	67.7		43.3		25.1		30.8		75.3	
df	1		2		2		1		2	
P	.001		.001		.001		.001		.001	

Rating Scale	Plate 6		Plate 7		Plate 8		Plate 9		Plate 10	
	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C
Very Ho	12	2	13	0	2	0	16	3	0	0
Homosex	20	1	33	12	9	2	10	4	57	18
Neutral	3	34	8	49	3	43	3	20	9	49
Heterosex	8	10	6	6	50	22	6	17	1	0
Very Hts	24	20	7	0	3	0	32	23	0	0
χ^2	44.2		52.1		69.2		29.5		46.1	
df	2		2		2		2		1	
P	.001		.001		.001		.001		.001	

Table 10. Distributions and Significance Test Values for the Scoring Dimension, Aggressive to Passive, on Incomplete Pictures Test.

Rating Scale	Plate 1		Plate 2		Plate 3		Plate 4		Plate 5	
	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C
Very Ag	9	2	34	16	1	0	11	1	30	22
Aggress	44	36	28	40	44	32	25	13	28	37
Neutral	2	3	1	2	3	7	2	1	3	0
Passive	12	23	4	7	14	24	14	19	5	4
Very Ps	0	3	0	2	5	4	15	33	1	4
χ^2	7.7		10.9		5.2		16.2		2.6	
df	1		2		1		2		2	
P	.01		.01		.05		.001		.30	

Rating Scale	Plate 6		Plate 7		Plate 8		Plate 9		Plate 10	
	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C
Very Ag	15	4	4	0	21	7	9	0	3	0
Aggress	44	45	35	16	37	29	47	50	53	20
Neutral	2	4	2	6	1	2	2	1	3	1
Passive	6	12	25	33	7	20	9	12	4	19
Very Ps	0	2	1	12	1	9	0	4	4	27
χ^2	11.4		16.3		20.1		1.6		40.4	
df	2		1		2		1		2	
P	.01		.001		.001		.30		.001	

and one at $P .05$. Plates 5 and 9 did not differentiate the groups at statistically significant levels of confidence. Neither of these two groups gave neutral responses to this test. The sexual offender group characteristically made aggressive responses. The control group also responded in the direction of aggression, but with fewer members of the group showing strong aggression in their responses. It would appear that, since these two groups were composed of criminal offenders, a tendency toward aggressive responsiveness was not too surprising. That the sexual offenders gave more consistently aggressive responses at significant confidence levels to eight out of ten test plates than did the controls indicates that the sexual offenders perceived and responded with content of a more aggressive kind than did the controls. Further, these sexual offenders conceptualized test items on an aggressive basis even when these items were not essentially aggressive in content or construction, or even when these items were not sexual in orientation.

The question whether the sexual offenders indicated more anti-social responses than did the controls, is answered by data of Table 11. Seven out of ten plates revealed statistically significant differences between these two groups at levels of confidence higher than $.05$. Of these seven, five were significant at a $P .001$, one at the level of $P .01$, and one at $P .05$. Plates 1 and 5 did not significantly discriminate between the groups on this dimension. The direction of these significant differences was toward anti-social concept formation. Thus we note that the sexual offender group was significantly more anti-social in response to these stimuli than was the control group.

In the anti-social dimension, the responses were toward anti-sociality in both groups, but it was more significantly directed this way in the sexual offender group. The sexual offenders responded on a more anti-

Table 11. Distributions and Significance Test Values for the Scoring Dimension, Anti-Social to Social, on Incomplete Pictures Test.

Rating Scale	Plate 1		Plate 2		Plate 3		Plate 4		Plate 5	
	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C
Very A-S	3	3	23	8	7	1	14	2	11	12
Anti-Soc	39	30	30	34	39	33	14	7	59	33
Neutral	3	3	0	4	3	2	1	2	3	3
Social	20	26	13	19	14	24	18	15	13	15
Very Soc	2	5	1	2	4	7	20	41	1	4
χ^2	2.5		15.3		4.5		17.1		1.2	
df	1		2		1		2		2	
P	.30		.001		.05		.001		.50	

Rating Scale	Plate 6		Plate 7		Plate 8		Plate 9		Plate 10	
	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C
Very A-S	7	6	2	0	22	9	6	2	3	0
Anti-Soc	34	25	33	11	18	13	45	40	47	20
Neutral	3	3	0	4	3	2	1	2	3	3
Social	20	26	13	19	14	24	18	15	13	15
Very Soc	2	5	1	2	4	7	20	41	1	4
χ^2	3.0		20.2		10.8		28.5		39.0	
df	1		2		2		1		2	
P	.10		.001		.01		.001		.001	

social basis than did the controls. The sexual offenders made responses rated as anti-social to items which were not essentially anti-social in orientation, as well as to those items which were not sexual in character.

Table 12 shows the distributions and significance test values for the scoring dimension of depression to euphoria. The attitudes of the sexual offender group were not differentiated from those of the control group on this scoring dimension. Of the ten plates, five discriminated significantly between our two groups, and five did not. However, in the five which did significantly discriminate between the groups, an analysis of the distributions showed that the trend was not consistent, i.e., neither group was consistently rated as euphoric or depressed. Both groups varied in their responses and both groups indicated depression and euphoria, as a function of different pictures.

An inspection of Table 12 shows that on this scoring dimension, to a much greater extent than on any other scoring dimension, there was a greater frequency of neutral responses. This was true for both of the groups on the significantly discriminating items as well as on those which did not discriminate these two groups at a significant level of confidence. While these data did not indicate that in five of the ten plates in this test there were significant differences in the depressed-euphoric scoring dimension, these differences did not prove to be directionally consistent. The sexual offender group responded toward the depressive end of the continuum on Plates 2 and 5 and toward euphoria on Plates 3 and 10. Plate 1 showed no consistent direction toward either extreme. It would appear from these data, therefore, that both these groups were capable of responding with either a depressive or a euphoric attitude in accord with the stimulating condition. There was ~~no~~apriori reason for one to assume that the groups should have differed in their responses to

Table 12. Distributions and Significance Test Values for the Scoring Dimension, Depressed to Euphoria, on Incomplete Pictures Test.

Rating Scale	Plate 1		Plate 2		Plate 3		Plate 4		Plate 5	
	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C
Very Dp	1	0	8	6	8	1	2	0	8	6
Depressed	19	11	35	29	14	8	7	3	26	24
Neutral	26	42	7	21	21	35	8	16	13	30
Euphoric	21	13	13	9	22	22	37	34	16	7
Very Eu	0	1	4	2	2	1	13	14	4	0
χ^2	7.8		9.1		8.9		0.3		13.3	
df	2		2		2		2		2	
P	.05		.02		.02		.90		.01	

Rating Scale	Plate 6		Plate 7		Plate 8		Plate 9		Plate 10	
	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C
Very Dp	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0
Depressed	10	5	7	3	9	8	10	1	4	20
Neutral	25	33	30	33	36	38	21	28	28	1
Euphoric	24	27	26	28	20	19	31	35	29	19
Very Eu	6	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	27
χ^2	4.1		-		0.2		0.5		52.7	
df	2		1		2		1		3	
P	.20		-		.80		.80		.001	

this test dimension. This result, therefore, is important. We found no consistent difference between the two groups in their responses, scored to a test dimension on which there was no reason to expect any differences in responses. It would appear, then, that such result lends weight to the validity of the positive differences obtained for other test dimensions.

The final dimension analyzed was the authoritarian to democratic one (Table 13). The sexual offender group was significantly different from the controls on seven out of ten plates ($P=.05$) and the difference approached significance on an eighth plate as well ($P=.10$). The differences were in the direction of authoritarianism in the sexual offenders. Inasmuch as the neutral category was not used very much by either group, we conclude that both groups were capable of making definite responses to these test items. In addition it should be noted that very little use was made of the extreme categories by either group.

Table 14 shows an analysis of the frequencies and distributions of sexual responses to this test. This differs from the analysis presented in Table 18 in that, here, only tabulations and measures of central tendency were made of the responses indicative of sexual activity. We note that of nine hundred six sexual responses made to this test by all subjects, six hundred ninety were made by sexual offenders and two hundred sixteen were made by controls (significant at a $P=.01$). The mean number of sex responses per subject was 10.2 for the sex offender and 3.2 for the controls. These differences were significant at a confidence level higher than $P=.01$. The differences, between these groups, in sexual responsiveness to each plate, were all significant at confidence levels higher than .01. Thus the sexual offenders were more sexually responsive to sexually stimulating test items than were the controls; and the sexual offenders were more sexually responsive to non-sexually-stimulating and to ambiguously con-

Table 13. Distributions and Significance Test Values for the Scoring Dimension, Authoritarian to Democratic, on Incomplete Pictures Test.

Rating Scale	Plate 1		Plate 2		Plate 3		Plate 4		Plate 5	
	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C
Very Au	7	4	37	22	0	0	14	8	27	19
Authori	39	28	18	26	31	29	20	7	22	34
Neutral	4	10	0	7	29	29	3	7	7	7
Democrt	17	25	12	10	6	9	20	36	11	7
Very De	0	0	0	2	1	0	10	15	0	0
χ^2	6.0		6.9		0.4		21.6		4.5	
df	1		2		2		2		2	
P	.02		.05		.90		.001		.20	

Rating Scale	Plate 6		Plate 7		Plate 8		Plate 9		Plate 10	
	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C	SO	C
Very Au	6	1	3	0	25	8	5	0	7	2
Authori	27	21	14	8	32	31	27	20	54	27
Neutral	2	19	7	8	1	12	6	11	3	8
Democrt	29	26	41	43	8	15	28	36	3	27
Very De	3	0	2	8	1	1	1	0	0	3
χ^2	16.6		2.3		17.3		4.5		34.7	
df	2		1		2		1		1	
P	.001		.10		.001		.05		.001	

Table 14. Distributions and Confidence Levels for Sexual Responses to Incomplete Pictures Test.

Plate No.	Frequency of Sex Responses			P
	Sexual Offender	Control	Total	
1	72	1	73	.01
2	65	18	83	.01
3	73	38	110	.01
4	37	5	42	.01
5	67	7	74	.01
6	85	35	120	.01
7	81	19	100	.01
8	70	24	94	.01
9	84	50	134	.01
10	57	19	76	.01
Totals:	690	216	906	
\bar{X} sex rps. per subj.	10.2	3.2	13.5	
t: 4.1				
P: .01				

structed test items than were the controls.

It would appear that in this test, as in the Serial Drawing Test, the sexual offender group was significantly different from the non-sexually-deviant control group in perceptual sensitization to ambiguous stimuli, as represented by the Incomplete Pictures Test.

Summary of Over-All Differences.

We have shown in the preceding sections of this chapter that the sexual offenders were more sexually responsive to sexually oriented test items than were the controls. This sexual responsiveness was shown by the differences between these groups to Plates 2,3,5,6,8,9, (Table 4) in the Serial Drawing Test, and Plates 2,3,6,9, (Tables 8 and 9) in the Incomplete Pictures Test. Further, the sexual offender was sexually oriented to test items which were not essentially sexual in character as well as to items which were definitely not sexual in character. This sexual responsiveness was shown by the differences between these groups to Plates 1,4,7,10, (Table 4) in the Serial Drawing Test, and Plates 1,4,5,7,8,10, (Tables 8 and 9) in the Incomplete Pictures Test. These perceptions of sexual phenomena were made at significant levels of confidence and indicate clear-cut differences between the sexual offenders and the controls.

The responses to the Incomplete Pictures Test have shown that the sexual offender groups, as opposed to the control group, was more apt to respond in an aggressive, anti-social, and authoritarian nature, whether or not the test items invited such concept formation.

These results imply a sexually oriented perceptual sensitization for the sexual offender group as opposed to the control group. Not only did these sexual offenders perceive test items as sexual in content and structure differently from these controls, but they also conceptualized these test items as sexual in a different manner from the controls. That

is, the sexual offenders found in these test illustrations more sexually perverted activities than did the controls; and they also described these perverse activities with more lurid language than did the controls.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SUB-GROUPS OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS

In this section we will describe the data relevant to the question of whether or not sub-groups of sexual offenders revealed differences in responding to these two tests of perception.

In this study we used a legal classification scheme to specify our sexual offender group (see Table 1, Chapter II). The legal classifications were impractical for purposes of the analysis to be reported in this section because of the relatively small numbers of subjects in three of the classes. For example, in the case of exhibitionism, there was only one subject; and, similarly, there was only one subject in each of the classifications of carnal knowledge and contributing to the delinquency of minors.

To secure sub-groups of a size suitable for further analysis, we combined the thirty-seven cases of homosexuality with the ten cases of sodomy to constitute a "homosexual group" of forty-seven cases. The remainder of the sexual offender group (nine cases of rape, eight cases of pedophilia, one case of exhibitionism, one case of carnal knowledge, one case of contributing to the delinquency of minors) --all of whom were essentially heterosexual in behavior-- were combined for this analytic purpose into a "heterosexual group". Thus the analysis of sub-groups compared two groups of sexual offenders: the homosexual and the heterosexual offender groups. The problem was to determine whether these groups were the same or different in their responses to the perceptual tests. This analysis should serve to offer more information on the problem of heterogeneity among sexual offenders.

Therefore, it was felt that the most profitable search for indications of whether these sub-groups were extracted from a homogeneous or from a heterogeneous population, was to be found in an examination of test items which discriminated between the sexual offender group and the control group. If the sexual offender sub-groups can be demonstrated to respond differently on items which discriminated between the total sexual offender group and the control group, then we have reason to believe that there are different kinds of sub-groups. This would be one definition of heterogeneity among sexual offenders. In contrast, if the sexual offender sub-groups failed to show statistically significant differences between their response distributions on test items which discriminated between the sexual offender group and the controls, then we must conclude that sexual offender sub-groups comprise a homogeneous population.

If there are differences within the sexual offender population, one would expect to find these differences expressed in the responses of the sub-group members to those test items which did not discriminate between the total sexual offender group and the controls at too high a level of significance. Therefore we chose to examine the responses of the members of these sexual offender sub-groups on those test items, in each test, where the differences between the sexual offenders and the controls were significant at P-values of .01 to .05.

Serial Drawing Test.

Table 15 shows the chi square analyses and the distributions of these sub-groups. Of these eleven test dimensions only one showed a statistically significant difference between the homosexual and the heterosexual subgroups. This would appear to indicate that, except for that one scoring dimension, there were no differences between these two sub-groups on these test items. An occasional P-value at an acceptable level of

Table 15. Distributions and Significance Test Values of Scoring Dimensions for the Homosexual and Heterosexual Sub-Groups on Serial Drawing Test when P .01 to .05 for the Difference Between the Sexual Offender and Control Group.

Plate Number	Scor. Dim.	Sub-Group	Drawings						χ^2	df	P
			A	B	C	D	E	None			
1	2	Homo	1	13	3	9	---	13	8		
		Htro	1	2	1	4	---	6	6	1.4	.30
2	2	Homo	0	6	9	22	---	6	3		
		Htro	1	3	2	6	---	6	2	1.1	.50
2	4	Homo	0	0	0	1		9	---	37	
		Htro	0	0	2	2		2	---	14	.50
3	2	Homo	9	6	8	---	3	21	0		
		Htro	5	4	6	---	2	2	1	4.0	.05
3	3	Homo	1	1	6	2		1	---	36	
		Htro	0	0	0	1		2	---	17	-
6	1	Homo	24	---	11	3	8	1	0		
		Htro	13	---	4	2	1	0	0	1.2	.30
7	1	Homo	25	---	9	6	0	0	7		
		Htro	9	---	6	3	0	0	2	0.4	.70
7	3	Homo	0	1	3	16	---	18	9		
		Htro	0	0	1	6	---	8	5	0.4	.70
8	1	Homo	21	---	5	3	5	13	0		
		Htro	13	---	0	1	1	3	2	2.3	.20
10	1	Homo	17	7	---	5	2	0	16		
		Htro	7	4	---	4	0	0	5	0.2	.70
10	3	Homo	0	0	5	7	11	---	24		
		Htro	0	2	2	2	8	---	6	2.6	.20

confidence should be viewed with caution since it is apparent that chance factors will produce items within the .05 level of significance, five times in one hundred.

Incomplete Pictures Test.

Table 16 shows the distributions and significance test values for this test when we analyzed it for sub-group differences. In this examination we were able to locate three test dimensions on which the homosexual and the heterosexual groups were significantly different at a P-value of .05. There were three other dimensions which indicated an approach toward significance (P .10). Of the fourteen test dimensions examined, eight did not reveal significant differences between the homosexual and the heterosexual groups.

These significant differences on three dimensions, and the three dimensions which approached a significant difference, were interpreted to indicate that rather than being essentially homogeneous on these test items, these sub-groups showed heterogeneity to them. Thus the sexual offender group was heterogeneous on these test dimensions. On the eight test items, where no significant differences were found, the sub-groups of sexual offenders indicated homogeneity. Thus the sexual offender group was homogeneous on these test items.

Summary of the Differences Between Sub-Groups.

We have shown in the preceding sections of this portion of the chapter that the sexual offender sub-groups (i.e., homosexual group and heterosexual group) were heterogeneous on one test dimension in the Serial Drawing Test, and that they were homogeneous on all the other dimensions in this test. Their responses to the Incomplete Pictures Test were significantly different in three dimensions, in three other dimensions they indicated an approach toward a significant difference and in the

Table 16. Distributions and Significance Test Values of Scoring

Dimensions for the Homosexual and Heterosexual Sub-Groups on
Incomplete Pictures Test when P .01 to .05 Between the Sexual
Offender and the Control Groups.

Plate Number	Scor. Dim.	Sub- Gro.	Scale of Ratings						χ^2	df	P
			++	+	Neutr	-	--	---			
1	A-P	Homo	7	28	---	2	10	0	2.8	1	.10
		Htro	2	16	---	0	2	0			
1	D-E	Homo	1	12	---	15	17	---	0.1	1	.80
		Htro	0	7	---	10	3	---			
1	A-D	Homo	5	24	---	3	14	1	3.4	1	.10
		Htro	2	15	---	0	3	0			
2	A-P	Homo	23	---	19	1	6	0	2.6	1	.20
		Htro	14	---	6	0	0	0			
2	D-E	Homo	8	19	---	6	11	3	4.9	1	.05
		Htro	2	14	---	0	4	0			
2	A-D	Homo	22	---	16	1	9	0	1.9	1	.20
		Htro	13	---	3	0	4	0			
3	S-N	Homo	13	---	23	1	5	---	0.1	1	.80
		Htro	5	---	9	0	3	---			
3	A-P	Homo	1	29	---	2	11	4	0.2	1	.70
		Htro	2	13	---	0	3	2			
3	A-S	Homo	4	27	---	2	11	3	0.1	1	.80
		Htro	4	11	---	0	4	1			
3	D-E	Homo	5	9	---	14	16	3	1.6	1	.30
		Htro	3	4	---	8	4	0			
5	D-E	Homo	6	19	---	8	10	---	0.1	1	.80
		Htro	2	8	---	5	4	1			
6	A-P	Homo	13	27	---	2	5	0	4.9	1	.05
		Htro	2	17	---	0	1	0			
8	A-S	Homo	18	---	14	---	2	---	2.9	1	.10
		Htro	4	---	4	---	1	---			
9	A-D	Homo	4	14	---	3	24	4	5.3	1	.05
		Htro	1	11	---	3	5	0			

remaining eight dimensions, they showed no difference.^a

From these facts we may assume that rather than showing heterogeneity in their responses to these perceptual and conceptual dimensions, as measured by these tests, they tended to show homogeneity.

To the extent that these tests measure perceptual sensitization, these sexual offender sub-groups showed similar perceptual and conceptual responses to test items. They showed significantly different responses to a few test items; but, since these were relatively few in number, they cannot be accepted as conclusive indications of heterogeneity among these sub-groups.

SUMMARY

To the extent that the Serial Drawing Test and the Incomplete Pictures Test were capable of indicating perceptual sensitization to ambiguous stimuli, we established that the sexual offenders and the controls differed in their perceptual sensitization to test variables. The sexual offender group showed a sexually oriented perceptual sensitization to these test variables that was significantly different from that of the controls. The sexual offenders maintained their sexually oriented perceptual sensitization in a consistent manner. The controls did not show any clear-cut indications of a sexually oriented perceptual sensitization. We showed that these sexual offenders, when divided into the homosexual and the heterosexual sub-groups did not differ significantly on twenty one of twenty five test variables. Therefore these two sub-groups appear to be homogeneous in their responses to these test variables.

CHAPTER IV

BLACKY PICTURES TEST

This chapter presents in three sections the results and discussion of the Blacky Pictures Test as a test of psychosexual deviation: (1) Differences between the sexual offender group and the control group. (2) Differences between the sexual offender sub-groups. (3) Summary.

This organization should serve, to the extent to which we may accept this test as a valid measure of psychosexual deviation: (1) to establish whether sexual offender and control groups differ basically on test variables, (2) to indicate the extent and character of these differences, (3) to examine the character of the differences between the sub-groups of sexual offenders.

As a consequence of this presentation, we will be able to offer some additional data to guide us in making conclusions concerning the relative homogeneity or heterogeneity of the sexual offender group.

This recently devised, modified-projective test of psychosexual development, was used as an integral part of this research. We are, consequently, compelled to discuss its validity so that the results we derived from it can be interpreted.

In the monograph in which this test was originally described, we noted the following assumptions relevant to the design of the test and to its validity:

(First) there is the assumption that the Blacky Test is actually measuring the psychoanalytic dimensions which it is intended to measure. Apart from the face validity of the test, seconded by the few psychoanalysts to whom it has been shown, the only evidence currently available comes from informed clinical support of test findings on a number of mental hospital patients. The

latter source has not as yet been systematically explored and therefore the validity of the test is still indeterminate (5,p. 23). Statistically significant test findings, which are not accounted for by chance or artifact, can (then) shed some light of their own. Are they consistent with psychoanalytic theory? Affirmative answers lead support to the theory. Negative answers cast some doubt on the theory. The issue of definitive proof or disproof cannot arise because of the tentative validity of the (experimental) test. But the answers can be strongly suggestive in formulating an independent evaluation of psychoanalytic theory (5,p. 24).

It is apparent from these quotations that the validity of the Blacky Test as a measure of psychoanalytic dimensions is not too well founded. However, early in this research it became apparent that an excellent validating analysis of the Blacky Test as a measure of sexual deviation could be done by comparing our two groups of prison inmates by their responses to this test. This was so because we had two groups who were matched closely on nine variables; and all members of each group had as their principle difference only the type and extent of the manifestation of sexuality.

Reference to Table 17 reveals that these two groups significantly differed on nine out of thirteen psychosexual test dimensions. An analysis of these differences leads one to conclude that the Blacky Pictures Test is a valid indicator of psychosexual deviation in a selected population. We found that it was sufficiently sensitive to discriminate between our two groups: the sexual offender group and the non-sexually-deviant control group. Concerning its validity as a measure of psychoanalytic hypotheses, our findings may be related to the expectations derived from psychoanalytic theory as to how sexual deviates should differ from normals on measures of psychosexual deviation. This problem is discussed later in the chapter.

OVER-ALL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SEXUAL OFFENDER GROUP AND CONTROL GROUP

In the Blacky Pictures Test we found that the sexual offender group

revealed significant differences from the matched controls on various psychosexual dimensions. Table 17 presents the data on the distributions and significance test values for scoring the thirteen psychosexual dimensions in this standardized projective test.

The data revealed that of the thirteen test dimensions, nine dimensions showed a difference between the sexual offender group and the controls at a level of significance greater than .05. These significant dimensions were: (1) oral eroticism, (2) oral sadism, (3) Oedipal intensity, (4) masturbation guilt, (5) castration anxiety, (6) sibling rivalry, (7) guilt feelings, (8) narcissistic love object, (9) anaclitic love object.

Of these nine dimensions, five had associated P-values at a level of .001 or higher. These were: (1) Oedipal intensity, (2) masturbation guilt, (3) castration anxiety, (4) sibling rivalry, (5) guilt feelings.

There were three dimensions which were significant at a P-value of .01. These were (1) oral eroticism, (2) oral sadism, (3) narcissistic love object.

One dimension, anaclitic love object, was significant at a P-value of .05.

Of the remaining dimensions, anal expulsiveness indicated an approach toward significance (P .10); while the other three dimensions (i.e., anal retentiveness, positive identification, positive ego ideal) did not differentiate significantly between the two groups of subjects.

Principally, there were two logical positions for us to take in our analysis of these data. One, that we had a psychological test, and, irrespective of its suppositions, we found that nine out of thirteen test dimensions differentiated between our sexual offender group and our con-

Table 17. Distributions and Significance Test Values for Scoring the
Thirteen Psychosexual Dimensions in the Blacky Pictures Test.

Psychosexual Dimensions	Scorings				χ^2	df	P
	Grps.	Strong	Fairly Strong	Weak			
Oral Eroticism	SO C	10 4	16 4	41 59	13.0	2	.01
Oral Sadism	SO C	12 2	22 15	33 50	11.9	2	.01
Anal Expulsiveness	SO C	3 2	10 4	54 61	3.0	1*	.10
Anal Retentiveness	SO C	14 6	10 12	43 49	3.8	2	.20
Oedipal Intensity	SO C	34 8	28 10	5 49	61.2	2	.001
Masturbation Guilt	SO C	44 3	13 15	10 49	61.7	2	.001
Castration Anxiety	SO C	58 4	7 22	2 41	90.2	2	.001
Positive Identification	SO C	5 4	10 12	52 51	0.1	1*	.90
Sibling Rivalry	SO C	36 3	20 14	11 50	53.9	2	.001
Guilt Feelings	SO C	49 3	17 26	1 38	77.7	2	.001
Positive Ego Ideal	SO C	8 3	11 7	48 57	3.9	2	.20
Narcissistic Love Object	SO C	15 5	17 9	35 53	11.1	2	.01
Anaclitic Love Object	SO C	18 12	23 14	26 41	6.8	2	.05

*Grouped for chi square: S, FS: W

trols. In accordance with this logic we found that this was a valid test of psychosexual deviation in that these sexual offenders were significantly differentiated from the controls on nine of the psychosexual dimensions measured by this test.

The second logical position was that we had a test with alleged validity as a measure of thirteen psychoanalytic dimensions. Assuming this, and in accordance with psychoanalytic theory, we posited the hypothesis that sexual offenders should differ from non-sexually-deviant controls in psychosexual dimensions.

We found that nine psychosexual dimensions were revealed to be significantly different in the sexual offender group as compared to the controls; and that of these nine, five were significant at a P-value smaller than .001 (Table 18). These subjects, operationally defined as sexual offenders, revealed positive differences from the non-sexually-aberrant matched control group on these so-called psychoanalytic "mechanisms" or "processes", in the psychosexual sphere. That is, the sexual offender subjects who participated in this study revealed strong Oedipal intensities and castration anxieties. They suffered from specific masturbation guilt and general guilt feelings. They also showed sibling rivalry and oral tendencies. It appeared, from these significant differences on these five psychosexual dimensions, that the sexual offender group was characterized by pathological indicators involving early developmental factors. They were psychologically infantile in their sexuality. Thus, our analysis of these five dimensions tends to support the framework of the psychoanalytic theory as regards the etiology of sexual perversion: (16, pp. 324-337).

Table 18. Significance Test Values for Psychosexual Dimensions on
Blacky Pictures Test Which Yielded a P .001.

	Oedipal Intensity	Masturbation Guilt	Castration Anxiety	Sibling Rivalry	Guilt Feelings
χ^2	61.2	61.7	90.2	53.9	77.7
P	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001

In view of certain psychoanalytic formulas (16,p. 335) to the effect that anality is of greater dynamic significance in homosexuality (and thirty seven cases out of the total of sixty seven subjects in the sexual offender group were clear-cut homosexuals, while ten sodomists were essentially homosexual too), the statistical strength of orality, here, was puzzling. This led us to hypothesize a possible explanation for the fact that anality was not strong in these homosexuals. We speculated that, since all of these subjects were able to activate their perversions -as the fact of imprisonment for overt sexual offense testified- and thereby to have gained satisfaction of their tendencies, desires, or urges, they became incorporative and receptive. This may be why they revealed, in this study, significant orality and not significant anality. We recognize, however, that this hypothesis is offered to "save" a specific psychoanalytic formulation, and that the proof of this hypothesis requires further tests.

In studying the Blacky Test the following conclusions were arrived at: (1) This was a valid test of psychosexual deviation because the sexual offenders were significantly differentiated from the controls on nine psychosexual dimensions. (2) The psychoanalytic interpretation of the strength of anality in homosexual subjects was not borne out by these data. Our control group subjects, as well as the heterosexual sexual offenders did not indicate statistically significant differences on this

dimension from that indicated by the homosexual offenders. (3) The framework of the psychoanalytic theory, at least as regards the etiology of sexual perversion, is not inconsistent with our data, although not entirely supported by them.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SUB-GROUPS OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS

In this section of the chapter, following the method outlined in chapter three, our purpose is to report and discuss the data that were related to the question of whether there were consistent differences between the sub-groups of sexual offenders on this test of psychosexual deviation.

To answer this question of whether the sexual offender is, by and large, a member of a homogeneous or a heterogeneous population, we combined the thirty-seven homosexual cases with the ten cases of sodomy. We compared this group with the remainder of the sexual offender group, all of whom were essentially heterosexual in sexual behavior. The distributions and significance test values for the psychosexual dimensions are shown in Table 19. This procedure revealed that differences between distributions were not statistically significant. This indicated that there were no apparent differences between the two groups on the test dimensions. Therefore, all of these subjects, whether homosexually deviant or heterosexually deviant, contributed to the differences obtained between the total sexual offender group and the controls.

Assuming that this test was a valid one, in accordance with psychoanalytic theory, different types of sexual offenders should have differed from one another in some specific ways on this test. The data presented in Table 19 reveal that the differences among these sub-groups were not significant. Indiscriminately, all cases revealed significant

Table 19. Distributions and Significance Test Values for Scoring the
Thirteen Psychosexual Dimensions in the Blacky Pictures Test
for Homosexual and Heterosexual Sub-Groups.

Psychosexual Dimensions	Sub- Grps.	Scorings			χ^2	df*	P
		Strong	Fairly Strong	Weak			
Oral	Homo	5	15	27			
Eroticism	Htro	1	5	14	1.1	1	.50
Oral	Homo	4	23	20			
Sadism	Htro	4	4	12	1.8	1	.20
Anal	Homo	1	6	40			
Expulsiveness	Htro	2	4	14	-	1	-
Anal	Homo	8	7	32			
Retentiveness	Htro	5	4	11	1.1	1	.50
Oedipal	Homo	23	20	4			
Intensity	Htro	11	8	1	0.3	1	.70
Masturbation	Homo	33	10	3			
Guilt	Htro	11	5	5	1.4	1	.30
Castration	Homo	42	5	0			
Anxiety	Htro	16	2	2	-	1	-
Positive	Homo	2	9	36			
Identification	Htro	2	1	17	-	1	-
Sibling	Homo	25	15	7			
Rivalry	Htro	10	6	4	0.1	1	.80
Guilt	Homo	33	14	0			
Feelings	Htro	15	4	1	0.3	1	.70
Positive	Homo	5	7	35			
Ego Ideal	Htro	2	4	14	0.2	1	.70
Narcissistic	Homo	13	10	24			
Love Object	Htro	3	6	11	0.2	1	.70
Anaclitic	Homo	15	15	17			
Love Object	Htro	3	6	11	2.1	1	.20

*Grouped for chi square:

Dimensions 1,2,3,4,8,12,13: S, FS: W

Dimensions 5,6,7,9,10,11 : S: FS, W

pathogenicity on these test dimensions. Thus we find a failure in these results to differentiate these sub-groups in specific ways, and on this basis the hypothesis is untenable. Whether this finding is to be interpreted as a reflection on the validity of the Blacky Test or on the psychoanalytic theory of psychosexual deviation is beyond the scope of this study.

SUMMARY

In this chapter we presented and discussed the data we obtained from the Blacky Pictures Test. In the beginning of the chapter we showed the data which indicated that this was a valid test of psychosexual deviation for our selected samples, presenting our results which show marked differences between the sexual offender group and the control group. That analysis was followed by a discussion of the differences obtained between the sexual offender sub-groups.

It was established that the sexual offender group and the control group significantly differed on nine of the psychosexual dimensions measured by this test. The sexual offenders revealed more pathogenicity on these psychosexual dimensions than did the controls, and therefore showed psychosexual infantilism in their responses to the test items. This level of psychosexual infantilism was not shown by the controls.

We showed that these sexual offenders, when divided into homosexual and heterosexual groups, indicated no significant differences on any of the psychosexual dimensions that this test measured.

The sexual offenders differed from the controls on these nine psychosexual dimensions. The sub-groups of the sexual offender group did not differ in their responses to the psychosexual dimensions in this test. Therefore, the sexual offenders comprise a homogeneous group as regards

psychosexual development, deviation, and the types of object relationships formed within these psychoanalytically-hypothesized stages.

CHAPTER V

INTERVIEW

This chapter presents the results and discussion of the interview. This interview was constructed to yield information on a number of psychoanalytic, psychological, and sociological hypotheses about sexual offenders and sexual deviation. Included in the interview were questions which also offered information on the behavior and behavioral preferences of the sexual offenders.

This presentation purports: (1) to establish whether sexual offender and control groups differ basically in their responses to interview questions, (2) to indicate the extent and character of the differences between these two groups, and (3) to examine the nature or characteristics of differences between the sub-groups of sexual offenders.

The distributions of responses to the interview questions (see Appendix D) should allow us to determine whether these sexual offenders comprise a homogeneous or a heterogeneous population.

OVER ALL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SEXUAL OFFENDER GROUP AND CONTROL GROUP

The interview consisted of two hundred and thirty-six questions. These were incorporated into the research program to supplement the tests and to blend into the practical situation of discussing with the subjects, in a semi-structured manner, problems relevant to sexual behavior.

Of the two hundred and thirty-six questions, two hundred and thirty-one were analyzed by means of the chi square test. The remaining five questions required multiple answers from each subject. Because these multiple replies are not consistent with one of the basic assumptions of the

chi square test (i.e., obtained frequencies, independent of each other, totaling to the group N), the Frequencies of responses were merely tabulated for these five questions and analyzed as raw scores.

The entire interview, in administration order, is given in Appendix B. The technique for presenting interview data in this chapter lists the questions, at their appropriate confidence levels, under ten major categorical groupings. An inspection was made of all questions to devise a number of basic categories about which these questions offered information. The frame of reference for this analysis was that of the practical clinical situation. The writer inspected these questions to find whether they could be grouped into any of the conventional categories that are in general clinical use for describing sexual phenomena. In this way he decided upon ten major categories into which it was possible to place all these questions. These categories, which are among the most widely used clinical concepts in this area, are as follows: (1) concepts regarding anality, (2) parental family and developmental factors, (3) environmental stimulations (outside parental family), (4) marital history, (5) sublimation capacities, (6) sexual experiences, (7) sexual preferences, (8) sexual ideations, (9) sexual stimulations, (10) conceptualizations regarding subject's own degree of femininity or masculinity.

It is recognized that a correlational analysis would be desirable to determine empirically the dimensionality of these data. However, a correlational analysis of two hundred and thirty one items was too extensive a task, considering the limitations of resources and time under which this preliminary research was conducted. While correlational analysis might suggest some new groupings, it is logical to expect many of the ten categories, which are based on extensive practical experience, to stand up as well. Hence, this technique may be regarded as a partial

analysis of some of the most widely recognized clinical concepts. We believe that an inspectional analysis, consistent with generally accepted theory and practice, will serve the purposes of pointing out the most fruitful areas for further, more specific, researches. We wish, at the same time, to point out our awareness of this limitation and to indicate the need for more extensive future analyses based on these findings.

For purposes of discussion these questions have been sorted out by levels of significance. The order of presentation within each significance level is arbitrary and follows no pattern. For convenience in reviewing our findings we will list these confidence levels as: (1) very significant ($P \leq .01$), (2) significant ($P = .01$ to $P = .05$), (3) approaching significance ($P = .05$ to $P = .10$), (4) not significant ($P \geq .10$).

An indication of the sexual offender group's response follows each interview question. This reference, given in parentheses, shows the direction of the difference from the controls. This response-difference represents the modal value of the sexual offender group's responses to the question. The tremendous mass of original responses to these questions cannot possibly be included in this report. In the text we show the direction of response differences and the categories and significance levels within these categories. The distributions and significance test values for these scores are shown in Appendix C.

Interview Questionnaire: Categories, Significance, Direction of Sexual Offender Responses.

1. Concepts regarding anality: These questions involved factors relevant to toilet training, interest in clothing, parsimoniousness, preoccupation with cleanliness, and concern about bowel movements.

Very Significant ($P \leq .01$):

Do you think that you show more interest in your own bowel movement than other people generally do? (yes)

Were you ever beaten or slapped or yelled-at for not being toilet trained? (yes)

Do you like to keep things a long time -long after their usefulness has passed? (yes)

Significant ($P = .01$ to $P = .05$):

When you do make friends, are the friendships usually lasting ones? (no)

Have you ever been described by others as obstinate, stubborn, revengeful? (no)

Were your parents strict about toilet training? (no)

Not Significant ($P \geq .10$):

Do you find it easy to make friends?

When in a group, do you become the center of attraction easily?

Do people think of you as -liberal-spendthrift-close-miserly-in money?

Are you ever very careful about the way you dress?

Are you particular about the way your clothes and personal effects are cleaned, groomed, cared for?

Was there ever any time in your life when you actually got pleasure from holding back your bowel movement?

Do you ever make a practice of noticing dirt or disorder in other people houses?

Are you easily disgusted by dirty stories?

Did your parents ever try to "toilet train" you?

Here, we learn that the sexual offender significantly differed from the controls on six of the fifteen questions. Responses indicated that the sexual offenders were more concerned about elimination processes than were the controls; and that they, evidently, had had more stringent toilet training than had these controls. The sexual offenders implied more parsimoniousness than did the controls. The sexual offenders responded with specific concern about clothing and cleanliness. The sexual offenders also showed that although they found it relatively easy to make friends,

these friendships were neither lasting or permanent.

Thus we found that the sexual offender was somewhat concerned with anal problems to an extent that was significantly different from such concern in the controls. However, since nine of the fifteen questions did differentiate between the two groups, we cannot conclude that the sexual offenders are more or less anal than are the controls. These data, then, are not inconsistent with the psychoanalytic hypothesis which described the sexually deviate offender as an "anal character" (16, p. 335), or with the psychological hypothesis which described sexual delinquents as those who suffer from an inability to form meaningful personal relations (20, p. 155).

2. Parental Family and Developmental Factors: These questions involved data relevant to parental behavior, family relationships, and parental affection.

Very Significant ($P \leq .01$):

Think now of your most recent lover --was this person in anyway like your mother? (yes)

Do you, or have you ever thought that you were closer to, and resembled more, your mother instead of your father? (no)

Do any members of your family share your ideas about sex? (no)

Do they practice sex as you do? (no)

Did your father ever threaten to "cut it off" when you were a child? (yes)

Have you ever dreamed of killing your father? (yes)

Did you ever think that your mother was a wonderful woman? (yes)

Are your sexual partners similar to any of your childhood friends or relatives? (no)

Significant ($P = .01$ to $P = .05$):

Did you ever think, without sufficient reason, that your father was going to, or might, hurt your mother? (yes)

If you ever thought your mother was a wonderful woman, did you ever think this way about any of your lady teachers? (yes)

Was there ever a time when you thought your father was going to hurt you as a child? (yes)

Have you ever been jealous of your father? (yes)

Did you ever think that your father was a wonderful guy? (yes)

Did you ever think this way about any of your male teachers? (yes)

Were you ever punished, as a child, by your parents or family for having a sexual experience? (yes)

Which of your parents instructed you in sex? (neither)

Not Significant ($P \geq .10$):

Have you ever felt that your father mistreated you or did not treat you as fairly as he did your brothers and/or sisters?/

Did you ever think you would make a better husband for your mother than was your father?

How do you feel when someone calls you a "mother fucker"?

Do you, or did you, ever daydream or dream about having intimate relations with your mother?

Have you ever thought or dreamed, that you would be a better mate for your mother than was your father?

Have your mother and you always been intimate and friendly?

Was there ever a time when you didn't get along well with her?

Do you compare your sex partners with your mother?

Did your mother love you same as she loved your father?

Did your mother love you same as she loved your brothers?

Did your mother love you same as she loved your sisters?

Who do (or did) you prefer: mother or father?

Did you always?

Have you ever had as close a relationship with anyone else as you did with your mother?

Have you ever had as close a relationship with anyone else as you did with your father?

What is your family's attitude about homosexuality? Do they approve or disapprove of it?

Were you ever punished as a child by your parents or family for masturbating?

If neither of your parents instructed you in sex, who did?

At what age did this instruction occur?

What was your feeling about this at that time?

Sexual offenders were significantly different from controls in their relations with their mothers. Although they regarded their mothers as "wonderful" people, they did not think they resembled their mothers. They thought they were "closer to and resembled more" their fathers. The sexual offenders believed that their lovers were not similar to their mothers in physical or attitudinal factors. The sexual offenders, as children, suspected that their fathers were going to "hurt" them. There were revealed specific castration fears and castration anxieties. They admitted they had had homicidal fantasies toward their fathers. Also revealed were strong jealousies of the father and of his role in the family.

Our data are not inconsistent with the psychoanalytic hypotheses which imply: (1) the sexual offender pervert has an Oedipal conflict (16,p. 341); (2) homosexual behavior is a manifestation of deep seated anxiety and fear of castration (16,p. 336); (3) castration complex exists in perversions (16,p. 326); (4) in the homosexual there is a very strong fixation to the mother (16,p. 331).

3. Environmental Stimulations (Outside Parental Family): These questions included information on neighborhood factors and environmental stimuli.

Very Significant ($P \leq .01$):

In your childhood, did you ever hear of, or see men having sexual relations with children? (yes)

Do the people in your neighborhood feel as you do about sex and the choice of sexual partners? (no)

Were you ever told that adults have better genitals than do children?
(yes)

Approach Significance ($P = .05$ to $P = .10$):

In your childhood, did you ever hear of, or see men having sexual relations with animals? (yes)

Not Significant ($P \geq .10$):

In your childhood, did you ever hear of, or see men having sexual relations with one another?

From the data on environmental stimulations, we found that the sexual offenders spent their formative years in communities where some sexual phenomena were seen and heard. The controls denied such recollections. The sexual offenders believed their neighbors held different opinions about sex than they did. The controls believed that the sex opinions they held were shared by most of their neighbors.

This is not inconsistent with these sociological hypotheses which stress the environmental factors in sexual delinquency. These are:
(1) the causes of sex delinquency are such factors as....home situations, neighborhood situations, degree of sex stimulation, influence of group patterns....(18,p. 245); (2) sexual deviates are sexually-prone inhabitants of delinquency areas (7,p. 235); (3) there is the effect of differential association in the etiology of sexual offenders (7,p. 233); (4) sex is defined and controlled by society and its component groups (18,p. 245); (5) the individual does not evolve his sexual standards in a social vacuum; they take form in conjunction with the cultural impress (7,p. 235).

4. Marital History: These questions studied marital history, marital satisfaction, and marital choice.

Very Significant ($P \leq .01$):

If not married, why not? (no desire)

Not Significant ($P \geq .10$):

Are you married now?

Have you ever been married?

What is your present marital status?

If married: were you happily married?

Were you satisfied with sex relations with your wife?

How often do you have intercourse with your wife?

We found that the sexual offender group was significantly different from the controls in the reasons for their not ever having been married. Because of precise matchings, the two groups could not have differed on those questions which were related to marital status. That such "not significant differences" were confirmed by significance tests, lends weight to the reliability of the interview scoring system and also indicates some consistency in the responses to these questions. These sexual offenders never married because they lacked the desire for such relationships.

5. Sublimation Capacities: These questions included such factors as cultural activities and interest in sports.

Very Significant ($P \leq .01$):

Do you sing? (yes)

Do you like to gamble? (no)

Significant ($P = .01$ to $P = .05$):

Do you like to play cards? (no)

Approach Significance ($P = .05$ to $P = .10$):

Do you play a musical instrument? (yes)

Do you like to read dirty stories? (sometimes)

Not Significant ($P \geq .10$):

Do you paint?

Have you ever tried narcotics? How often?

Do you drink much liquor?

Do you drink liquor to excess?

Are you an alcoholic?

Are you an athlete?

What are your favorite sports?

If activities such as singing and playing a musical instrument, can be considered as "sublimations", these sexual offenders were capable of sublimating. These results are inconsistent with the psychoanalytic hypotheses that the sexual deviant is not able to sublimate his infantile strivings or manage reaction formations (20 p. 152).

6. Sexual Experiences: These questions offered data on the frequency and type of sexual experience:

Very Significant ($P \leq .01$):

How old were you when you had your first sexual experience with a man or boy? (5-15 years)

How did you feel about this experience then? (good)

How do you feel about this experience now? (good)

As a child did you have any sex relations with men? (yes)

As a child did you have any sex relations with boys? (yes)

Have you ever been forced into any sexual act without your consent? (yes)

Do you attend "stag" parties and watch people give sex exhibitions? (yes)

Do you like to go to burlesque shows? (no)

When being jerked-off, what ways were used to do this? (mouth and anus)

How often have you had sexual intercourse with a woman? (one hundred times)

Are you ever tense and worried about having sexual intercourse with women? (yes)

Is it easier to get men or women to indulge in sex play with you? (men)

How often have you had sexual intercourse with a man? (one hundred times)

How often have you had sexual intercourse with a boy? (one hundred times)

Do you ever take pleasure in the look, feel, shape of your penis? (yes)

Do you ever examine your penis closely for blemishes, pimples, scars, etc.? (yes)

Do you like to walk around naked when in the company of others? (yes)

Was it a male or female with whom you had your first sexual experience? (male)

Have you ever seen animals (dogs, etc.) have intercourse? Did you watch it or walk away? (watch)

Have you ever masturbated with other people? (yes)

Have you ever been jerked-off by another? (yes)

By whom? man? woman? animal? (man)

Do you prefer to see, touch, exercise your own genitalia rather than those of others? (no)

Do you masturbate more frequently than other men you know? (yes)

Do you like to walk around naked? (yes)

Do you ever have a desire for other people to admire your body? (yes)

What do you think has been the effect of masturbating on your body? (harmful, tires)

Did you ever dream of losing your "peter"? (yes)

Do you have to urinate more often than other people have to urinate? (yes)

Have you ever urinated in your bed at night? (yes)

Have you ever looked at your body, while naked, in the mirror? (no)

After engaging in sexual relations, do you ever immediately urinate? (yes)

After engaging in sexual relations, do you ever immediately wash your genitals? (no)

After engaging in sexual relations, do you ever immediately wash your hands? (no)

How many times have you been "sucked-off" by a man? (more than a hundred times)

How many times have you "sucked-off" a man? (more than a hundred times)

Which sex activity do you prefer most? (sodomy)

Which sex activity do you engage in most often? (sodomy)

How old were you when you first started masturbating? (11-12 years old)

How often do you have sexual relations with other persons? (less than once a week)

Do you like to watch others have intercourse? (yes)

How many times have you "sucked-off" a boy? (one hundred times)

Significant ($P = .01$ to $P = .05$):

Do you find that sexual activity (a) relaxes you? (b) makes you tired? (c) puts a spring in your step? (c)

Are you ever tense and worried about having sexual relations with boys? (yes)

How old were you the first time you had any sexual experiences with another person? (5-10 years)

Do you ever have a "hard-on" in the morning when you wake up? (no)

Did you ever dream about being beaten by your partner? (yes)

Approach Significance $P = .05$ to $P = .10$):

Are you ever tense and worried about having sexual relations with men? (yes)

If you ever have a hard-on in the morning when you wake up, how often does this happen? (3 times per week)

If you have ever seen animals (dogs, etc.) have intercourse, how did you feel about this? (disgust, curious)

How do you think you'd feel about being beaten or beating your sexual partner? (good)

Not Significant ($P \geq .10$):

As a child did you have any sex relations with animals?

As a child did you have any sex relations with girls?

When did you begin to prefer animals instead of humans?

Have you ever compared the size of your penis with that of your father's?

Have you ever compared the size of your penis with that of your brothers?

Have you ever compared the size of your penis with that of a friend?

How old were you when you had your first sexual experience with an animal?

Do you find that you get sexually excited by a thunder storm?

Do you find that you get sexually excited by taking a test?

Do you find that you get sexually excited by sitting next to a pretty girl?

Do you find that you get sexually excited by riding in an airplane?

Have you ever urinated in your pants during the day?

Have you ever admired your body?

Do you ever feel or touch your naked body?

How often have you had sexual intercourse with a girl?

How many times a night can you "come"?

What was the most you ever "came" in one night?

How often have you had sexual experience with animals?

How often do you masturbate now?

How old were you when you first noticed the difference between boys and girls?

How old were you when you had your first orgasm?

When you get a hard-on, does it last long?

Have you ever seen animals (dogs, etc.) have intercourse?

What did you think of while watching animals have intercourse?

Have you ever been beaten or whipped by your sexual partner?

Have you ever beaten or whipped your sexual partner?

How many times have you been sucked-off by a woman?

How many times have you been sucked-off by an animal?

How many times have you sucked-off a woman?

Do you have quick orgasm; or, can you hold it back long?

The sexual offenders significantly differed from the controls in the following ways: (1) sexual offenders had engaged in more homosexual and perverse activities than had the controls. They started their sexual-behavior careers much earlier in life than did the controls. Those early sexual activities were chiefly homosexual in the sex offenders. (2) The sexual offenders were much more concerned with their bodies and with their genitals than were the controls. The sexual offenders indicated castration anxieties, claimed excessive urination needs, indicated a concern over venereal disease, and feared damage to their genital organs. (3) The sexual offenders exhibited their nakedness when in special company. The controls did not indicate any interest in nakedness or its display.

These data threw light on various psychoanalytic and psychological hypotheses with which these significant results were not inconsistent.

- (1) Castration complex exists in perversions (16,p. 326).
- (2) Sexual criminality is an expression of psychosexual infantilism (10,p. 192).
- (3) Perverts and children have identical sexual aims (16,p. 324).
- (4) Exhibitionism is a compulsive urge in an inadequate personality....it is a denial of castration anxieties (16,p. 345).

7. Sexual Preferences: These questions referred to experiential and activity preferences in the sexual sphere.

Very Significant ($P \leq .01$):

What is your favorite form of sexual activity and gives you the biggest thrill? (rectally)

Was there ever a time when you preferred to have a man instead of a woman as your sex partner? (yes)

Have you changed your preferences regarding the sex of your sex partner? (yes)

When did you begin to prefer men instead of women? (7-15 years)

When did you begin to prefer boys or girls instead of men or women? (10-15 years)

Do you feel that you can satisfy a woman? (no)

Do you feel that you can satisfy a man? (yes)

Does a woman satisfy you? (no)

Does a man satisfy you? (yes)

Do some women just don't know how to do it? (yes)

Which best describes your feeling regarding sexual intercourse with women? (a) relaxed as a baby (b) like standing on the edge of a cliff (c) like a kid with a good friend (d) like drinking good warm milk (e) like being in heaven. (c)

Which best describes your feeling regarding sexual intercourse with men? (a) relaxed as a baby (b) like standing on the edge of a cliff (c) like a kid with a good friend (d) like drinking good warm milk (e) like being in heaven. (e)

Which has the most interesting body: man or woman? (man)

Do you believe that by letting your partner take the active lead and make the approaches, that you are actually making this person do as you want him to do? (sometimes)

Do you like to look at other men's penis'? (yes)

Do you like to look at other men's testicles? (yes)

Do you like to look at other men's bodies? (yes)

Do you like to look at other men's buttocks? (yes)

How does this make you feel? (desire, good feeling)

Do you like to look at women's privates? (no)

Do you like to look at women's buttocks? (no)

Do you like to look at women's breasts? (no)

How does looking at women's naked bodies make you feel? (excited, nice)

Do you like to look at nude art? (yes)

Do you carefully choose your sexual partner? (no)

Have you ever been chosen by someone else for sexual purposes? (yes)

Significant($P = .01$ to $P = .05$):

Which is the stronger: man or woman? (woman)

Following sexual release, do you like to remain with your partner; or do

you prefer to leave your partner after finishing with the sexual act? (leave)

Do you enjoy the warmth of bodily contact with your sex partner? (yes)

Do you like to walk around naked when alone? (yes)

How often do you desire sexual pleasure? (once a week)

Do you like to play with your sex partner before actually having intercourse; or do you like to get right to it? (right away)

Approach Significance ($P = .05$ to $P = .10$):

In your sexual relationships, do you take the active lead and make the approaches? (no)

Not Significant ($P \geq .10$):

Does it matter to you that your sexual partner gets as much satisfaction from sex as you do?

Do you prefer to have one or many sexual ties?

Do you usually accept the most easily obtainable sex partner?

We were able to determine that these two groups significantly differed on the following factors: (1) The sexual offender group showed a definite preference for male sex partners. They preferred sodomy (rectal intercourse) to all other sexual activities. They believed they could not sexually satisfy women and that women could not sexually satisfy them. (2) These sexual offenders enjoyed seeing the body and sexual area contours of naked men. They were not interested in women's bodies or genital areas. (3) They implied a lack of careful choice in sexual matings. They would often take anyone who was available in sexual partnership. They preferred to have immediate intercourse, to experience some body warmth through petting, and then leave their partners soon after the sexual activity was concluded. (4) In response to two multiple choice items, the sexual offenders described sexual experience with a male partner as "like being in heaven"; while sexual experience with a female partner was described as "feeling like a kid with a good friend".

These responses were not inconsistent with these psychoanalytic hypotheses: (1) Perverts and children have identical sex aims (16,p. 324). (2) The sexual deviant is phallic (pre-genital) (16,p. 495). (3) Perverts have an Oedipal conflict (16,p. 341). (4) In the homosexual there is a very strong fixation to the mother....and an identification with the mother at the end of the Oedipus period (16,p. 337). (5) Perversions are disturbances in the development of the sexual instinct (16,p. 325). (6) Sex delinquencies are committed by persons who suffer from an inability to form meaningful personal relations....such subjects sometimes enter sexual relationships not because they enjoy the gratification of their instincts but because they do not find other ways of contact with people (20, p. 155).

8. Sexual Ideations: These questions yielded data on sexual concepts, sexual beliefs, and sexual concerns.

Very Significant ($P \leq .01$):

Are you curious about the physical differences between boys and girls? (yes)

What was your earliest "theory" about where babies came from? (no idea, women's stomach, etc.)

When you first noticed the difference between boys and girls, did this puzzle you? (yes)

Do you regard yourself as more concerned about your genitals than other people are about theirs? (yes)

Have you ever imagined or dreamed what it would be like not to have a penis? (yes)

What do you think has been the effect of masturbating on your mind? (harmful, weakens)

Do you ever daydream about having sexual relations with other men? (yes)

Is it easy for you to get a "hard-on"? (no)

Are you satisfied with your penis? (no)

Is it strong? (no)

Is it the right size for you? (no)

Ever dream about getting laid? (no)

What do you usually think of while masturbating? man? woman? animal? (man)

Are you ever tense and worried about having sexual intercourse with girls? (yes)

Do you think it is possible to love one person throughout an entire life? (no)

Not Significant ($P \geq .10$):

Have you ever dreamed or daydreamed that you couldn't "pull out" of a girl?

Have you ever heard of this happening?

Is it possible?

Did you ever dream about beating your partner?

If you dreamt of getting laid, was this with a man? woman? animal?

Do you get a hard-on from such thoughts?

These sexual offenders were revealed as different from these controls in: (1) their level of sexual sophistication (i.e., sexual offenders were, in their youth, more naive); and (2) their satisfaction with their genital organs (i.e., sexual offenders were less satisfied with their penes, believed their penes were too small for them, that they were not sufficiently strong, that it was not easy for them to have an erection). (3) The sexual ideations in the sexual offender group concerned male sex partners and not female partners. They indicated a tense and an apprehensive attitude about sexual experiences with females. They implied their belief that there was no "true love" and that it was impossible to love one person for a whole lifetime.

These hypotheses were not inconsistent with these findings: (1) Castration complex exists in perversions (16, p. 326). (2) Sexual criminality is an expression of psychosexual infantilism (10, p. 192).

9. Sexual Stimulations: These questions included such factors as make for a stimulation of sexual appetite.

Very Significant ($P \leq .01$):

What area of your body do you consider to be the most sensitive to sexual stimulation ?(rectum)

Do you find that you get sexually excited by a thunder storm? (yes)

Do you find that you get sexually excited by sitting next to a handsome man? (yes)

Do you find that you get sexually excited by seeing an accident? (yes)

Do you find that you get sexually excited by taking a hot bath? (yes)

Do you get most satisfaction out of sex relations with boys? girls? animals? men? women? (boys, men)

Where do you get most satisfaction from stimulation; penis? scrotum? mouth? lips? tongue? anus? (anus)

We found that the sexual offenders, as significantly different from the controls, were: (1) sexually excited by thunderstorms, accidents, hot baths, and by sitting next to handsome men; (2) received more sexual satisfaction from anal sexual relations with males than from any other types of sexual play.

The hypotheses these data were not inconsistent with are: (1) The homosexual is an anal character (16,p. 341). (2) Perversion is a regression to earlier, outmoded, but previously satisfying sex (behavior) patterns (16,p. 325). (3) Perversions are disturbances in the development of the sexual instinct (16,p. 327). (4) Sexual criminality is an expression of psychosexual infantilism (10,p. 192).

10. Concept of Femininity or Masculinity: These questions included an examination of the subjects reactions to being labeled a homosexual and to being considered feminine. They also examined the extent of his feminine proclivities.

Very Significant $P \leq .01$):

Have you ever thought that you were "queer", or homosexual? (yes)

Have people ever called you a "queer", a "homo", or a "fag"? (yes)

How did you feel about this? (indifferent)

Have you ever dressed or acted like a woman? (yes)

Do you like to do this in special company only or anyplace with anyone? (special)

Have you ever wished to be a girl? (yes)

Do you think any part of your body or personality is more female than male? (yes)

How? breasts-; hips-; legs-; arms-; profile-; voice-; hands-; (all)

What is your favorite nickname among all those you may have been called? (feminine names)

Not Significant ($P \geq .10$):

Would you consider yourself a jealous person?

We were able to show that the sexual offenders: (1) frankly admitted their homosexuality and were indifferent to society's reaction to it as well as to any moral codes such behavior may have violated; (2) sincerely wished that they had been born females rather than males and believed that many of their secondary sexual characteristics were feminine ones; (3) preferred feminine nicknames to masculine ones.

The psychoanalytic, psychological, and sociological hypotheses with which these responses were not inconsistent are: (1) The occurrence of a perversion is one way in which a sexual disturbance may manifest itself (16, p. 325). (2) Essential (true) homosexuality is of two kinds: (a) physiological (in which the biology of the individual is involved) and (b) psychological (in which the strivings and attitudes and habits are like those of the opposite sex and where his preferences, tastes, inclinations, and wishes are opposed to his visible biology) (27, p. 456). (3) The homosexual is one who conceives of himself and is generally considered by others

Table 20. Distributions of Interview Questions, by Significance Test Values, for each Clinical Category in Interview Scoring Analysis.

Clinical Category	Very Significant	Significant	Approach Significance	Not Significant	Total
Anality	3	3	0	9	15
Family	8	8	0	21	37
Environment	3	0	1	0	4
Marital Status	1	0	0	6	7
Sublimation	2	1	2	7	12
Sexual Experiences	42	5	4	30	81
Sexual Preferences	27	6	1	3	37
Sexual Ideations	15	0	0	6	20
Sexual Stimulation	7	0	0	0	7
Femininity-Masculinity	9	0	0	1	10
Totals:	117	23	8	83	231

as homosexual (7,p. 233).

Table 20 shows the distribution of interview questions, by significance test values, for each clinical category.

The five questions which were not analyzed by chi square because there were multiple answers given to them and therefore their response frequencies were not independent, are as follows:

How was your most recent lover like your mother? personality? likes and dislikes? habits? character? (Table 21).

What part of the body of your female sex partner interests you the most? breast? genitals? buttocks? legs? arms? hands? mouth? hair? eyes? etc.? (Table 22)

What part of the body of your male sex partner interests you the most? breast? genitals? buttocks? legs? arms? hands? mouth? hair? eyes? etc.? (Table 23)

How do you feel about homosexuals: -disgust? tolerance? fear? hatred? interest? like? (Table 24)

When you had your first orgasm, how did you feel about this at that time? Were you excited? worried? satisfied? relieved? angry? frightened? secretive? feel strong? feel manly? (Table 25)

An examination of Table 21 discloses that both these groups of offenders found little in their recent lovers which was common to their mothers. We may speculate that this belief, in the sexual offender group, was because their lovers were, primarily, males and not females. Since fifty-three of these sixty-seven sexual offenders denied any commonalty between their sexual partners and their mothers, one should be wary about constructing any theoretical assumptions around this type of ideation or preference.

Table 22 strongly suggests that which had previously been suggested by other questions in the interview. The sexual offenders, as significantly different from the controls, showed more interest in, and excitement from, sexual activities with females which involved the sight and manipulation of the woman's genital and anal (rectal) areas. Table 23, which deals with the same concept with the male sex partners, offers similar indication. The

Table 21. Frequency of Responses to Interview Question 29.

Traits of Similarity	Sexual Offender	Control	Total
Personality	6	17	23
Physique	2	1	3
Likes and Dislikes	2	2	4
Habits	4	6	10
Character	10	19	29
Speech	1	0	1
No Similarity	53	47	100
Totals:	78	92	170

Table 22. Frequency of Responses to Interview Question 58.

Anatomical Portion	Sexual Offender	Control	Total
Breast	8	46	54
Genitals	44	57	101
Buttocks	19	1	20
Legs	0	1	1
Hands	0	1	1
Mouth	2	1	3
Eyes	1	0	1
Face	2	2	4
Skin	1	0	1
Stomach	0	1	1
Entire Body	7	1	8
No Portion At All	10	1	11
Totals:	94	112	206

Table 23. Frequency of Responses to Interview Question 59.

Anatomical Portion	Sexual Offender	Control	Total
Breast	6	0	6
Genitals	37	0	37
Buttocks	22	0	22
Mouth	3	0	3
Hair	1	0	1
Eyes	2	0	2
Face	3	0	3
Skin	1	0	1
Stomach	1	0	1
Entire Body	5	0	5
No Portion At All	14	67	81
Totals:	95	67	162

Table 24. Frequency of Responses to Interview Question 130.

Feeling Towards Homosexuals	Sexual Offender	Control	Total
Disgust	7	48	55
Tolerance	49	34	83
Fear	3	0	3
Hatred	5	11	16
Interest	23	0	23
Like	17	0	17
Totals:	104	93	197

Table 25. Frequency of Responses to Interview Question 188.

Feeling in regard to first orgasm	Sexual Offender	Control	Total
Excited	42	35	77
Worried	29	22	51
Satisfied	24	19	43
Relieved	18	10	28
Anxious	1	0	1
Frightened	32	25	57
Secretive	34	37	71
Strong	8	3	11
Manly	25	38	63
Totals:	223	219	402

chief difference between these two tables appears to have been in the control group. The controls indicated different anatomical interests in females (specifically the genitals and breast) and none at all with male partners -activities with whom they denied.

Table 24 reveals that the sexual offenders were tolerant and interested in homosexual persons, and that they also like some such people. The controls however, were primarily disgusted by such people and claimed they hated them, although they were also tolerant of some homosexuals.

Table 25 shows the distributions of feeling about the first sensation of orgasm these subjects could remember. There appeared to be a rather close agreement between the two groups in these feelings about this remembered phenomenon. Essentially both groups emphasized recollections of feeling excited, worried, frightened, secretive, and manly. They also recalled feelings of satisfaction and relief. There appears to have been no essential differences between these two groups of subjects in their reactions to these phenomena.

Summary of the Over-All Differences:

In this portion of the chapter we examined the data to determine whether the sexual offenders differed from the controls in any of the ten clinically-derived categories which described sexual phenomena. We found that there were significant differences in each category. Thus we must conclude that the sexual offenders significantly differed from the controls in their responses to specific interview questions.

In reexamining the ten categories in which significant differences between the two groups were found, we noted that data from one category, for example, were similar to data derived from another category. Because these categories did not appear to be independent of each other, we decided

to redefine them into five, more specific, categories. We realize that such categorizing requires more statistical work. It would be interesting to determine statistically, by intercorrelating the scores on the significant items for the sexual offender and control groups separately, what are the relations between these five categories. Because of the preliminary character of this research project we did not engage in such manipulations. We suggest this statistical project as a possibly fruitful one for future researchers.

The five basic clinical areas in which these two groups differed are: (1) concepts of the mother, (2) concepts of the father, (3) concepts of genital inadequacy, (4) choice of sexual object, (5) concepts of developmental environment, family history, and marital status. To derive the first two of these five clinical areas, we grouped responses to questions which had originally been analyzed in the following of the original ten categories: 2 (parental family), 4 (marital), 7 (sex preferences), 8 (sex ideations), 10 (femininity). The third of the five clinical areas was composed of questions which had related to categories: 1 (anality), 6 (sex experiences), 7 (sex preferences), 8 (sex ideations), 9 (sex stimulations), 10 (femininity). The fourth clinical area included questions from categories: 6 (sex experiences), 7 (sex preferences), 8 (sex ideations), 9 (sex stimulations). The fifth clinical area included questions from categories: 2 (parental family), 3 (environment), 4 (marital), 6 (sex experiences), 7 (sex preferences), 8 (sex ideations), 9 (sex stimulations), 10 (femininity).

These analyses of the five areas will be summarized here. In order that we will not have to specify repeatedly that we are referring to the sexual offender group in this summary, we specify this procedure now. Thus, in these five analyses, we refer only to the sexual offender group.

(1) A primary problem of concern resolved about the "maternal image". These subjects found much difficulty in defining their own roles in society without referring to the feminine roles they assumed. We found a close identification with the mother to be a primary pathogenic sign in these subjects. Interestingly, they did not believe that their sexual partners resembled the mother image. We already referred to this and pointed out that since the partner was usually male and not female, this was understandable. It would have been interesting had we included, in our interview, questions designed to study the "partner-father" relationship. These might have allowed a more specific interpretation of this phenomenon. Interpretations can be made, however, to explain this phenomenon. Primarily, if the subject was identifying with the mother, then one might expect other attributes in the partner than those associated with the mother. By identifying with the mother, the subject assumed her attributes. Thus the partner had to be different from the mother.

In response to question seventy-two (i.e., "Which best describes your feeling regarding sexual intercourse with women?") these subjects most frequently responded to the multiple-choice response "like a kid with a good friend". In response to question seventy-three which surveyed the same material with regard to males, they replied most frequently "like being in heaven". Thus we found that for these subjects sexual experiences with males were synonymous with "being in heaven"; and "like a kid with a good friend" was the chief description of their sexual experiences with women. We believe the response "like a kid with a good friend" is an infantile and dependent concept. "Like a kid with a good friend" can be interpreted as a regressive concept, or as an infantile concept implying dependency, or as a concept of projection which implies that females are maternal and protecting. Thus these heterosexual relation-

ships were not on a mature (adult) psychological level, but on a level of infantilism which might have been analogous to the psychological level on which a mother and child meet. May we not assume then, that for these sexual offenders, heterosexual relationships were psychologically synonymous with infantile maternal contacts?

(2) The "paternal image" presented another area of concern to these sexual offenders. We found in these data responses consistent with the concepts of fear, hostility, and jealousy, toward the father. These subjects believed that, when they were children, their fathers had threatened (and in some cases attempted) "bodily injury", and that the fathers had actually made castration threats. Toward the father image they felt jealousy for his role in the family constellation. Some subjects actually had envisioned parricide. Some of these subjects also believed their fathers to be "wonderful men". Thus here we found the interesting psychological concepts of hate, fear, and jealousy, coupled with the opposing concepts of love, respect, and prestige --all projected on the father image. These confusions and poorly-defined concepts, in these sexual offenders, would seem to imply a psychological and a psychosexual infantilism.

(3) Responses to certain questions revealed strong feelings of genital inadequacy and genital insecurity among the sexual offenders. They showed actual castration fears. They indicated a belief that their penes were "not big enough", and that their penes were "not strong enough". They believed that they urinated more often than did other people. They admitted they often studied their genitals for evidences of venereal disease and other organic debilities. It would seem that these penes worried, penis fears, and penis inadequacies, indicated that these offenders were insecure people who projected their feelings of

inadequacy of their sexual abilities. It is conceivable that they engaged in sexual activities which were homosexual, perverted, and anti-social, because they feared that heterosexual contacts would test their masculine abilities and prove them inadequate.

(4) The sexual choices of these offenders were primarily homosexual. They enjoyed exhibiting their nakedness before selected male audiences. They also enjoyed viewing sexual exhibitions. They enjoyed watching sexual forays. Rectal intercourse was the chief source of gratification. Fellatio was their second choice. They claimed that they could only sexually satisfy men, and that only men could sexually satisfy them. Of parenthetical interest to these concepts was their belief that "women are stronger than men". It is within our province to speculate that they preferred men because, being "weaker than woman", men presented them with less of a "test" of their own abilities.

Although these subjects indicated easy sexual arousal (i.e., by thunderstorms, accidents, hot baths, sitting next to handsome men, morning erections, etc.), a tabulation of their sexual outlets leads one to deny excessive sexuality in these sexual offenders. They were not "over sexed" in terms of frequency of outlet. They engaged in less sexual intercourse than did the controls, as measured by frequency of outlet per week or month.

(5) Of final interest were the differences in environment, family history, and marital status. These sexual offenders emanated from environments in which overt sexuality was a familiar behavior. They recalled hearing and seeing incidents of overt heterosexuality, homosexuality, pedophilia, and bestiality. It might be suspected, therefore, that their adult sexual patterns, in some ways, mirrored these community patterns of behavior.

Basic differences were found between the sexual offender group and the controls in the family structures and in the impress of the family constellation. The sexual offenders were significantly less independent of the family structures than were the controls. We found that the sexual offenders had a strong need to identify with the family. It would seem to follow from these differences between the two groups of offenders that some of the problems in sexual delinquency stem, in part at least, from parental and familial factors.

These sexual offenders either avoided marriage, or, where marriage was entered into, were dissatisfied with the social and sexual relations in marriage. In view of their sexual behavior histories this is not too startling. More startling is the fact that marriage was even attempted in some cases, in apparent disregard of the extensive history of sexual impropriety. Apparently these marital excursions were based on two primary phenomena: (1) society's constant pressure for marriage and marital "respectability", and (2) the expectation, in many of these people, that marriage would help "solve" their sexual problems by affording conventional and regular sexual outlets. These expectations, however, were apparently not sufficient to counter-balance the effects of the prior sexual delinquency.

Thus we may, in summary, state that there were significant differences between these two groups of offenders - the sexual offender and the non-sexually-deviant controls - on many of these interview variables. The direction of the differences was consistently in favor of a more sexually-maladjusted and homosexually-orientated frame of reference for the sexual offender group as opposed to the controls. From these data and the implications inherent in them, the sexual offenders showed positive indication of sexually aberrant behavior, sexually aberrant ideation, sexually

aberrant preferences, and confusions in recognizing their own roles in society.

A number of psychoanalytic, psychological, and sociological hypotheses which deal with the problems of sexual offense and sexual deviation were examined in light of these data. We found that these data were not inconsistent with many of these hypotheses and were inconsistent with others. A study such as this cannot be extended to a crucial test of each of these various hypotheses. The testing of each such hypothesis is a study in itself. Our purpose was to submit some of these hypotheses to the spotlight of our data and to see whether or not these data were consistent with these hypotheses.

To the extent that this interview questionnaire measured the variables included in it, these sexual offenders showed significant differences from these controls on the following clinically-derived variables: (1) concepts regarding anality, (2) parental family and developmental factors, (3) environmental stimulations (outside parental family), (4) marital history, (5) sublimation capacities, (6) sexual experiences, (7) sexual preferences, (8) sexual ideations, (9) sexual stimulations, (10) conceptualizations regarding subject's own degree of femininity or masculinity.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SUB-GROUPS OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS

In this section we will describe the data relevant to the question of whether or not sub-groups of sexual offenders revealed consistently significant differences in this interview questionnaire.

In Chapter III we outlined our rationals for separating our sexual offender group into two parts -the homosexual and the heterosexual sub-groups. In that chapter we also explained in detail why we chose to examine some responses for heterogeneity on those tests of perception and

why we decided not to examine the other responses for heterogeneity.

Essentially, the same procedure and rationale will be used in this chapter as was used in Chapter III. Here, we will examine for sub-group differences those questions which revealed differences between the sexual offender and control groups at P-values of .05 and .02.

Interview Questionnaire: Categories, Direction of Sexual Offender Sub-Group Responses.

1. Concepts regarding anality:

When you do make friends, are the friendships usually lasting ones?

Homo: yes

Heto: sometimes

Have you ever been described by others as obstinate..stubborn.. revengeful?

Homo: yes

Heto: yes

Were your parents strict about toilet training?

Homo: yes

Heto: yes

2. Concepts regarding parental family:

Did you ever think, without sufficient reason, that your father was going to or might hurt your mother?

Homo: no

Heto: no

If you ever thought your mother was a wonderful woman, did you ever think this way about any of your lady teachers?

Homo: sometimes

Heto: no

Was there ever a time when you thought your father was going to hurt you as a child?

Homo: no

Heto: no

Have you ever been jealous of your father?

Homo: sometimes

Heto: yes

Did you ever think that your father was a wonderful guy?

Homo: yes

Heto: sometimes

If you thought that your father was a wonderful guy, did you ever think this way about any of your male teachers?

Homo: sometimes

Heto: no

Were you ever punished as a child by your parents or family for having a sexual experience?

Homo: no

Heto: no

Which of your parents instructed you in sex?

Homo: mother and father

Heto: neither

3. Concepts regarding sublimation:

Do you like to play cards?

Homo: yes

Heto: yes

4. Concepts regarding sexual experiences:

Do you find that sexual activity relaxes you? makes you tired? puts a spring in your step? Specify type of activity.

Homo: puts a spring in your step

Heto: makes you tired

Are you ever tense and worried about having sexual relations with boys?

Homo: no

Heto: no

How old were you the first time you had any sexual experiences with another person?

Homo: 5-13 years old

Heto: 13-15 years old

Do you ever have a "hard on" in the morning when you wake up?

Homo: yes

Heto: yes

Did you ever dream about being beaten by your sexual partner?

Homo: no

Heto: no

5. Concepts regarding sexual preferences:

Which is the stronger: man or woman?

Homo: woman

Heto: man

Does it matter to you that your sexual partner gets as much satisfaction from sex as you do?

Homo: yes

Heto: sometimes

Do you prefer to have one or many sexual ties?

Homo: one

Heto: one

Following sexual release, do you like to remain with your sex partner; or do you prefer to leave your partner after finishing with the sexual act?

Homo: stay

Heto: go

Do you enjoy the warmth of bodily contact with your partner?

Homo: yes

Heto: no

Do you like to walk around naked when alone?

Homo: no

Heto: no

How often do you desire sexual pleasure?

Homo: 2-7 times per week

Heto: once per week

Do you like to play with your sex partner before actually having intercourse, or do you like to get right to it?

Homo: play

Heto: get right to it

The distributions and significance test values of these twenty-five questions are shown in Appendix C.

Of these twenty-five questions which we examined for sub-group differences, five questions were revealed as significantly different between the two sub-groups:

- (1) If you ever thought your mother was a wonderful woman, did you ever think this way about any of your lady teachers?
- (2) Do you find that sexual activity relaxes you? makes you tired? puts a spring in your step? Specify type of activity.
- (3) Does it matter to you that your sex partner gets as much satisfaction from sex as you do?
- (4) Do you enjoy the warmth of bodily contact with your sex partner?
- (5) Do you like to play with your sex partner before actually having intercourse, or do you like to get right to it?

That five questions showed significant differences between the homosexual and heterosexual sub-groups might lead one to conclude these sub-groups were composed of subjects who comprise different populations. These differences would seem to support the thesis that the sexual offender group comprise heterogeneous population rather than a homogeneous one. We recognized, however, that so few significant differences might have been due to the operation of chance factors. Therefore, we were compelled to conclude that these differences between the two sub-groups were not

sufficient to indicate heterogeneity among these sub-groups.

Summary of Sub-Group Differences.

The sexual offender sub-groups showed significant differences in response to only five of the twenty-five interview questions we analyzed. To the extent that these interview items measured sexual phenomena, these sexual offender sub-groups responded similarly to most items.

Since we were not able to show sufficient heterogeneity in these sexual offender sub-groups, we found that they comprise a homogeneous group in terms of this questionnaire analysis of psychological variables in psychosexual phenomena.

SUMMARY

In this chapter we presented and discussed the results of our interview procedure. In the beginning of the chapter we analyzed the results pertinent to the problem of determining whether the sexual offender group differed from the non-sexually-deviant controls on the interview variables. In the second portion of the chapter we reported and discussed the differences we found between the sexual offender sub-groups.

To the extent that this interview was a valid measure of psycho-sexual phenomena we established that the sexual offender and control groups differed in their responses to these questions which analyzed such phenomena. The sexual offender group showed a sexually oriented frame of reference to these questions that was significantly different from that of the controls. The frame of reference these sexual offenders consistently maintained was indicative of sexual pathogenicity. The controls did not indicate such a frame of reference to this interview. The controls did not show any clear-cut indication of sexual pathogenicity. Finally, we showed that these sexual offenders when reconstituted into their component groups (i.e., homo-

sexual and heterosexual groups) maintained consistent responsiveness to most interview variables.

The frame of reference to sexual phenomena was consistently more sexually pathogenic in these sexual offenders than it was in these controls. We found that the sexual offenders comprise a homogeneous group in respect to sexual behavior, sexual preference, sexual ideation, and sexual experience.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This inquiry was made to determine whether sexual offenders comprise a homogeneous group or a heterogeneous group with respect to their responses to psychological test variables. In Chapter I we summarized selected references which showed that many investigators hold differing opinions: some believed that sexual offenders comprise a homogeneous population whereas some said that the sexual offenders comprise a heterogeneous population, varying in many ways.

This study also sought to examine the extent of "perceptual sensitization" in sexual offenders. We made the assumption that sexual offenders were perceptually sensitized to sexual stimuli. In accordance with the Bruner and Postman hypothesis (9) we assumed that sexual offenders would make sexual responses to sexual and ambiguous test situations in accordance with their particular value orientations.

To test these hypotheses we devised two tests of perceptual function and an interview¹ and we used a standardized projective test.

The tests of perceptual function showed that the sexual offenders were more sexually responsive to test stimuli than were the controls. The sexual responsiveness of the sexual offenders was not limited to sexually suggestive test stimuli but extended to test stimuli which were not intended to be

¹We suggest caution in the interpretation of the results of these procedures. The two tests of perception were exploratory and require further development. Specifically, before these tests can be used for individual diagnostic purposes, cross-validating analyses and standardization is required.

sexual in character. The sexual offenders' responses to one of these tests were rated as being significantly more anti-social, aggressive, and authoritarian than were those of the controls. Sub-groups of sexual offenders (homosexual and heterosexual groups) were not differentiated by these tests.

The Blacky Pictures Test showed that the sexual offenders could be classified as more infantile in their psychosexual development than could the controls, if the alleged validity of this test is accepted. Sexual offenders made responses to the test which were interpreted to indicate the existence of problems relating to Oedipal factors, castration anxieties, sibling rivalries, and masturbatory and general guilt feelings. The test responses of the sexual offenders showed psychosexual deviations which were significantly different from such test responses of the controls. Sub-groups of sexual offenders (homosexual and heterosexual groups) were not differentiated by this test.

In the interview, the sexual offenders, as opposed to the controls, were shown to have identified with their mothers and felt hostile toward their fathers. Sexual offenders were concerned about their bodies and their genitals; they indicated castration fears and excessive urination, and doubted the adequacy, size, or health, of their genitals. Sodomy was the sexual activity of choice for the sexual offenders and fellatio was the preferred alternative. There was, however, no absolute consistency in, or specificity of, the sexual behavior reported by the sexual offenders: they preferred the perversions, engaged in various types of perverse activities, but indulged in heterosexual as well as homosexual behavior. Sub-groups of sexual offenders (homosexual and heterosexual groups) were not differentiated by responses to interview items.

The statistical analyses of these test and interview measurements

showed: (1) The sexual offenders were significantly different from the controls on most procedures. (2) Sub-groups of sexual offenders (homosexual and heterosexual groups) were not differentiated by any of these procedures. (3) Sexual offenders were sexually oriented to stimuli which were sexual in character and to stimuli which were not intended to be sexual in character. To the extent permitted by these analyses, therefore, the conclusions may be drawn that these sexual offenders comprise a group which differs significantly from the controls in terms of group distributions of responses and shows a perceptual sensitization which is in accordance with a sexual frame of reference.

Now let us consider how our results contribute to the question of homogeneity and heterogeneity discussed in Chapter I. First, it is necessary to consider briefly the meaning of homogeneity, in order that the significance of our results may be ascertained.

Table 26. Hypothetical Distributions of Two Groups on a Test, Illustrating Meanings of Homogeneity.

	Case A		Case B		Case C	
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2
1.	67	0	38	0	10	2
2.	0	0	17	0	25	2
3.	0	0	12	0	14	12
4.	0	0	0	0	12	12
5.	0	0	0	12	2	14
6.	0	0	0	17	2	10
7.	0	67	0	38	2	15
Total:	67	67	67	67	67	67

Consider the hypothetical distributions presented in Table 26. These distributions could have been obtained, on a test with seven scoring categories, by two groups of sixty-seven subjects each. Case A shows an instance of homogeneity, in which all members of a given group obtain the identical

score on the test variable. This is one possible meaning of homogeneity. Case B shows that, while each group reveals variation in score on the test, there is no overlapping between the groups. This is another possible meaning of homogeneity. Case C presents a distribution in which each group shows scores over the entire range of the test variable but in which the groups are significantly different. This is a third possible meaning of relative homogeneity with considerable overlap between groups.

A review of the distributions of responses for the sexual offender and control groups employed in this study revealed that they resemble most clearly the one shown for Case C (see, for example, Table 4, Page 49, and Table 8, page 57), although the variation within groups was greater than that shown in Case C in most instances. That is, the groups were significantly differentiated on many test and interview variables, but the distributions show overlap and each group shows variability over almost the whole range of the test dimension.

Returning now to the question of the heterogeneity or the homogeneity of the sexual offender group, we see that the answers provided by our data will differ as the definition of these terms differs. In terms of homogeneity as illustrated in Case A, our data show that the sexual offender group is not homogeneous - no more so than the control group. Nor can homogeneity in the sense of Case B be supported by our data. Our conclusion of homogeneity has reference to Case C and to Case C only.

The demonstration of statistically significant differences between the distributions of responses for two groups may occur as a function of differences in central tendencies for the groups. Variability of responses among individuals in sub-groups of these two groups may still be large and possibly equal. Thus it is possible to demonstrate this type of relative homogeneity in response distributions of sub-groups, each containing extensive

variability among individual responses, as in Case C. Where there is the comparable range and variability, there is necessarily tremendous overlap in individual responses, and a significant P-value for differences between the two distributions does not necessarily mean homogeneity of response within either group. Therefore, realistic caution must be used in interpreting tests of significance. One must not assume that a small P-value, which indicates statistical significance, precludes internal variability and overlap of the two distributions.

Because of the small numbers of subjects in certain of our legally-classified groups, it was necessary in combining our subjects into groups for analysis, to consider several categories as a single category, namely: "homosexual" or "heterosexual". It is possible that in the grouping of potentially different types of sex offenders we have submerged or lost the possibility of demonstrating statistically different trends of responses among these sub-groups. Thus the merging of sub-groups may have masked differential sub-group trends.

Another assumption may be presented to account for the lack of heterogeneity in our sexual offender group. Our procedures were designed to investigate sexual variables. It is conceivable that if there is heterogeneity among sexual offenders, such heterogeneity lies among other variables than those sexual variables which we tested. A clue to the validity of this assumption is found in the results of the Incomplete Pictures Test, our only procedure which explored areas other than the sexual. In this test we found three significant differences between the sub-groups of sexual offenders. Three other variables approached statistical significance. These six variables, which might be potential indicators of heterogeneity (i.e., might show variability), concerned items other than the sexual.

It may be seen from this discussion that there is no easy answer to the

loosely implied generalizations from Chapter I, where the hypotheses that sexual offenders comprise either a homogeneous or a heterogeneous population were presented. This problem is similar to the general problem of use of test scores in diagnosis where statistically significant group differences do not necessarily have diagnostic value in individual cases.

In essence, then, these suggestions represent possible ways for showing differences between sub-groups of sexual offenders. It may be possible to demonstrate homogeneity by devising techniques to reveal absolute differences between groups, as illustrated in Case A of Table 26; or by revealing different patterns of responses between groups, as illustrated in Case B of the same table. We have charted a course. Such differences remain to be demonstrated.

THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS

Although the results of the study failed to show statistically significant differences between distributions for sexual offender sub-groups, our data did show that variability in responses is as characteristic among sexual offenders as among controls. Therefore, we believe that those who view the sexual offender classification as one that is homogeneous and without variability in personality dimensions (i.e., a classificatory "entity") are making an assumption that is not supported by these data.

Sexual offenders are significantly different from non-sexually-deviant offenders on personality variables. Consequently, classification, diagnostic, and therapeutic programs have to commence with such a fact. The sexual offenders show a range of personality and behavioral responses; and, although they do not necessarily show the same responses as individuals, they do differ as a group from non-sexually-deviant offenders.

A primary theoretical question raised by this study is: What is a

sexual offender? Our study has reemphasized the importance of an appropriate definition of the "sex offender". We eliminated from our sexual offender classification accidental and borderline cases as well as some cases of "legal sex offenders" by virtue of a commission of an offense against a statute relating to sex delinquency. Thus we constituted a sexual offender group which, although it failed to show sub-groups differentiable on the variables investigated, still showed internal variability in response to test dimensions. We have, as rigidly as was possible, defined the sexual offender group and still we were not able to remove variability in response or find any measure of absolute homogeneity in the sexual offender group. It would seem, therefore, that, if the classification "sexual offender" is to have theoretical and practical significance for those whose task it is to work with the sex offender, very rigid definition is necessary in basic researches.

Classification, properly oriented, may derive some benefits from these data. We have shown that sexual offenders perceive and conceptualize sexual and non-sexual stimuli differently than do non-sexually-deviant offenders; but that the sexual offenders are not uniform in their perceptual responses. We also showed that both the sexual offenders and the non-sexually-deviant offenders are variable in sex behavior. Thus, classification should recognize variability in personality variables within the sexual offender group and desist from the "single package variety" classification of sexual offenders.

Our data indicate that sex behavior may be considered within the area of personality study. Diagnosis should be concerned with the variables of personality as well as with the symptomatic activities. Set, frame of reference, value orientation, appear to be some of the psychological concepts of value in working with sexual offenders. We do not make a claim for advancing new methods of approach to the diagnostic problems in sexual offenders.

We suggest, however, that within the techniques we have employed, there can perhaps be found some instruments for separating sexually aberrant offenders from non-sexually-aberrant offenders. To the extent that certain types of responses, or patterns of responsiveness to these techniques, may prove to be pathognomonic for sexual offenders, our data have diagnostic implications. In cases where an individual has committed an offense which does not seem to be related to a sexual offense, we may be able to show through these techniques that the individual may be sexually aberrant and that his offense may have had sexual connotations.

From the therapeutic point of view, our study may be considered as lending weight to the position that symptomatic treatment is of less importance than is the treatment of causal factors. We suggest that set and frame of reference may have to be altered if treatment is to prove successful with sexual offenders. We have shown that the responses of sex offenders are variable, and that they may not be valid or reliable yardsticks of personality. Our results suggest that therapy should be concerned with variables of personality. The very fact that the sexual offender does show differences from non-sexually-deviant offenders would seem to indicate that the sexual offender is a "selected person" (i.e., a member of a separate group). Therefore, it would seem that the therapeutic offices might be reconciled with the sexual offender's frame of reference. Since the sexual offender is different from the non-sexually-deviant offender, as indicated by this study, it would seem logical to suggest that special diagnostic, therapeutic, and classificatory techniques may need to be developed to deal with the sexual offender, as different from techniques used in dealing with non-sexually-deviant offenders.

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APPENDIX A

TABLE I.

Legal Classification Distribution of Age

Variable in Sexual Offender Group.

Age in Years	Homo.			Sod.			Rape			Pedo.			Exhib.			C.K.			C.D.M.			Totals
	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	
15																						0
16																						0
17	2	3	5	0	1	1																6
18	0	1	1				0	1	1													2
19	4	1	5				1	1	2													7
20	2	1	3																			3
21	2	1	3	0	1	1	1	2	3	2	0	2										9
22	1	1	2	1	1	2																4
23	1	0	1	0	1	1				1	0	1										3
24	0	1	1													1	0	1				2
25	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2													4
26	0	2	2																			2
27	1	0	1																			1
28							1	0	1													1
29	2	0	2							1	0	1	1	0	1							4
30	1	1	2																			2
31	1	0	1																			1
32																						0
33	0	1	1																			1
34																						0
35	0	1	1																			1
36				1	0	1																1
37																						0
38										1	0	1										1
39	0	1	1							1	0	1										2
40				0	1	1																1
41																						0
42	0	1	1																			1
43																						0
44										1	0	1										1
45	1	0	1																1	0	1	2
48				1	0	1																1
49																						0
50	1	0	1	1	0	1																2
52										1	0	1										1
62																						0
63	1	0	1																			1
Grd. Tot.	37			10			9			8			1			1			1			67
Tot. Wh. 21	5			5			8			1			1			1			1			42
Tot. Neg.	16			5			4			0			0			0			0			25

TABLE B.

**Legal Classification Distribution of Age
Variable in Sexual Offender Group**

Classification	<u>X</u>		
	White	Negro	Total
Homosexuality	26.9	25.4	28.0
Sodomy	36.2	24.6	30.4
Rape	23.6	19.8	21.9
Pedophilia	33.4	0.0	33.4
Exhibitionism	29.0	0.0	29.0
General Knowledge	24.0	0.0	24.0
Contributing to Delinquency of Minors	45.0	0.0	45.0

X Grand Total = 27.4

X Total White = 29.9

X Total Negro = 24.3

TABLE II.

Legal Classification Distribution of Race
Variable in Sexual Offender Group

Race	Homo.	Sod.	Rape	Pedo.	Exhib.	C.K.	C.D.M.	Total
White	21	5	5	8	1	1	1	42
Negro	16	5	4	0	0	0	0	25
Total	37	10	9	8	1	1	1	67

TABLE III.

Legal Classification Distribution of I.Q.

Variable in Sexual Offender Group

I. Q. Points	Homo.			Sod.			Rape			Pedo.			Exhib.			O.K.			G.D.N.			Total
	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	
104				1	0	1																1
105																						0
106				0	1	1																1
107																						0
109	0	1	1																			1
110																						0
111																						0
112																						0
113	1	0	1	1	0	1																2
115																						0
116	0	1	1																			1
117	1	0	1																			1
119	1	0	1																			1
120	3	0	3																			3
122																						0
124																						0
126	2	0	2																			2
127	1	0	1																			1

Ord. Tot.	37		10		9		8		1		1		1		1		67
Tot. Wh. 21		5		5		8		1		1		1		1		42	
Tot. Neg.	16		5		4		0		0		0		0		0	25	

\bar{X}	100.6	88.1	95.2	99.2	81.4	90.3	89.4	88.5	80.1	86.9	0.0	86.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	79.0	0.0	79.0	87.0	0.0	87.0
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\bar{X} Grand Total = 91.5

\bar{X} Total White = 96.1

\bar{X} Total Negro = 83.6

TABLE IV.

Legal Classification of Educational Variable
in Sexual Offender Group.

Years of School	Homo.			Sod.			Rape			Pedo.			Exhib.			C.K.			C.D.M.			Total
	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	
2	0	1	1																			1
3	1	0	1				1	1	2													3
4	0	4	4				1	1	2	3	0	3				1	0	1				10
5	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1													3
6	4	2	6	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	1				1	0	1	15
7	3	1	4	1	1	2				2	0	2										8
8	3	3	6				1	0	1	2	0	2										9
9	2	3	5	1	0	1																6
10	1	1	2	0	1	1																3
11	0	1	1	0	1	1																2
12	4	0	4	1	0	1																5
13																						0
14	2	0	2																			2
Grd. Tot.			37			10			9		8			1		1		1			1	67
Tot. Wh.	21			5			5		8			1			1			1			0	42
Tot. Neg.		16			5		4		0				0			0			0			25
\bar{X}	9.8	6.8	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.9	5.4	4.5	5.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	

\bar{X} Grand Total = 7.1

\bar{X} Total White = 7.5

\bar{X} Total Negro = 6.6

TABLE V.

Legal Classification Distribution of Marital
Status in Sexual Offender Group.

Marital Status	Homo.			Sod.			Rape			Pedo.			Exhib.			C.K.			C.D.M.			Total
	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	
Married	5	3	8	2	1	3				3	0	3							1	0	1	15
Never Married	16	13	29	3	4	7	5	4	9	5	0	5	1	0	1	1	0	1				52
Total White	21			5			5			8			1			1			1			42
Total Negro	16			5			4			0			0			0			0			25
Grand Total			37			10			9			8			1			1			1	67

TABLE VII.

Legal Classification Distribution of Length of Sentence

Variable in Sexual Offender Group

Number Months	Homo.			Sod.			Rape			Pedo.			Exhib.			C.K.			C.D.M.			Total
	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	
6	0	1	1							1	0	1										2
9	0	1	1																			1
12	1	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	1	2	0	2										8
15																						0
18	3	3	6	1	1	2							1	0	1							9
24	3	2	5							1	0	1										6
30																						0
36	4	3	7	2	1	3	1	1	2	4	0	4						1	0	1		17
42																						0
48	3	1	4	1	0	1	1	0	1							1	0	1				7
54																						0
60	4	2	6				1	0	1													7
66																						0
72	0	1	1	0	1	1																2
84	0	1	1																			1
90																						0
120	3	0	3				2	0	2													5
168																						0
240							0	2	2													2

Grd. Tot.	37		10		9		8		1		1		1		67
Tot. Wh. 21		5		5		8		1		1		1		42	
Tot. Neg.	16		5		4		0		0		0		0	25	

\bar{X} = 48.9 35.0 42.9 30.0 30.0 60.0 77.0 132.0 101.3 24.8 0.0 24.8 18.0 0.0 18.0 48.0 0.0 48.0 36.0 0.0 36.0

\bar{X} - Grand Total = 46.3

\bar{X} - Total White = 44.3

\bar{X} - Total Negro = 49.6

TABLE VIII.

Legal Classification Distribution of Length of Present Sentence

Already Served Variable in Sexual Offender Group

Number Months	Homo.			Sod.			Rape			Pedo.			Exhib.			C.E.			C.D.M.			Total			
	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T				
2	0	1	1																			1			
3										2	0	2										2			
4	0	1	1							1	0	1										2			
5	1	1	2	1	1	2																4			
6	2	2	4							1	0	1						1	0	1		6			
7	1	2	3	1	1	2																5			
8	1	1	2				1	1	2	1	0	1										5			
9	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	1													4			
10	1	1	2																			2			
11	1	0	1										1	0	1							2			
12	3	1	4	1	1	2																6			
13	1	0	1				1	0	1	1	0	1										3			
14	1	0	1							1	0	1										2			
15	1	0	1																			1			
16				0	1	1																1			
17																						0			
18	2	0	2													1	0	1				3			
19	0	1	1							1	0	1										2			
20							1	0	1													1			
21	1	0	1																			1			
22																						0			
23	1	1	2	0	1	1																3			
24																						0			
25							1	0	1													1			
26	2	0	2																			2			
27	0	1	1																			1			
28	1	0	1																			1			
29																						0			
30	0	1	1																			1			
31							1	1	2													2			
32																						0			
41																						0			
43	1	0	1				0	1	1													2			
45																						0			
46	0	1	1																			1			
48																						0			
Grd.Tot.	37			10			9			8			1			1			1			1			67
Tot.Wh.21				5			5			8			1			1			1						42
Tot.Neg.	16			5			4			0			0			0			0						25

TABLE VIII.

Legal Classification Distribution of Length of Present Sentence
Already Served Variable in Sexual Offender Group

Classification	\bar{X}		
	White	Negro	Total
Homosexuality	15.9	13.8	15.0
Sodomy	8.4	12.6	10.5
Rape	19.4	22.8	20.9
Pedophilia	8.8	0.0	8.8
Exhibitionism	11.0	0.0	11.0
Carnal Knowledge	18.0	0.0	18.0
Contributing to the Delinquency of Minors	6.0	0.0	6.0

\bar{X} Grand Total = 14.2

\bar{X} Total White = 13.8

\bar{X} Total Negro = 15.0

TABLE IX.

Legal Classification Distribution of Number of Previous
Commitments in Sexual Offender Group.

Number Commits.	Homo.			Sod.			Rape			Pedo.			Exhib.			C.K.			C.D.M.			Total
	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	W	N	T	
0	1	0	1	1	1	2				2	0	2										5
1	7	6	13	2	1	3	0	1	1	3	0	3				1	0	1	1	0	1	22
2	6	3	9	2	0	2	2	0	2													13
3	3	2	5				3	3	6	3	0	3										14
4	3	1	4	0	1	1							1	0	1							6
5	1	2	3	0	2	2																5
6	0	1	1																			1
7																						0
8																						0
9	0	1	1																			1
Grd. Total			37			10			9			8			1			1			1	67
Tot. White	21			5		5			8			1			1			1			1	42
Tot. Negro		16			5		4			0			0			0				0		25
\bar{X}	2.1	2.8	2.4	1.2	3.8	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.5	0.0	1.5	4.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	

\bar{X} Grand Total = 2.3

\bar{X} Total White = 1.9

\bar{X} Total Negro = 2.9

TABLE X.

Frequency of Age Variable in Sexual Offender Group
and in Non-Sexually Deviant Control Group

Number Years	Sexual Offender			Control			Total
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	
15	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
16	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
17	2	4	6	0	4	4	10
18	0	2	2	4	4	8	10
19	5	2	7	10	5	15	22
20	2	1	3	6	1	7	10
21	5	4	9	1	0	1	10
22	2	2	4	1	1	2	6
23	2	1	3	1	1	2	5
24	1	1	2	3	0	3	5
25	4	0	4	1	0	1	5
26	0	2	2	2	2	4	6
27	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
28	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
29	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
30	1	1	2	0	1	1	3
31	1	0	1	1	1	2	3
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
34	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
35	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
36	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
39	1	1	2	1	1	2	4
40	0	1	1	2	1	3	4
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
43	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
44	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
45	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
48	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
49	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
50	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
52	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
62	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
63	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Grand Total			67			67	134 $\bar{x} = 27.0$
Total White	42			42			84 $\bar{x} = 28.3$
Total Negro		25			25		50 $\bar{x} = 24.6$
\bar{x}	29.2	24.3	27.4	25.6	23.3	24.7	

TABLE XI.

Frequency of Race Variable in Sexual Offender Group
and in Non-Sexually Deviant Control Group

Race	Sexual Offender	Control	Total
White	42	42	84
Negro	25	25	50
Grand Total	67	67	134

TABLE XII.

Frequency of I. Q. Variable in Sexual Offender Group
and in Non-Sexually Deviant Control Group

I. Q. Points	Sexual Offender			Control			Total
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	
56	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
57	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
58	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	1	1	1	0	1	2
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
64	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
65	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
66	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
67	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
68	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
69	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	0	1	1	1	0	1	2
72	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
73	0	1	1	0	2	2	3
74	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
75	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
76	1	2	3	0	1	1	4
77	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
78	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
79	2	0	2	1	1	2	4
80	1	1	2	1	0	1	3
83	0	0	0	1	2	3	3
84	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
85	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
86	4	0	4	0	2	2	6
87	1	2	3	2	0	2	5
88	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
89	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
90	1	0	1	4	0	4	5
91	1	2	3	1	0	1	4
92	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
93	1	2	3	0	0	0	3
94	2	0	2	3	1	4	6
95	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
96	2	0	2	1	0	1	3
98	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
99	1	1	2	2	1	3	5
100	2	0	2	1	0	1	3
101	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
102	1	0	1	1	1	2	3

TABLE XIIa.

Frequency of I. Q. Variable in Sexual Offender Group
and in Non-Sexually Deviant Control Group

I. Q. Points	Sexual Offender			Control			Total
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	
104	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
105	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
106	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
107	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
109	0	1	1	5	0	5	6
110	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
111	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
112	0	0	0	2	1	3	3
113	2	0	2	1	0	1	3
115	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
116	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
117	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
119	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
120	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
122	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
124	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
126	2	0	2	2	0	2	4
127	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Grd. Total			67			67	134 $\bar{X} = 93.0$
Tot. White	42			42			84 $\bar{X} = 96.7$
Tot. Negro		25			25		50 $\bar{X} = 82.3$
\bar{X}	96.1	83.6	91.5	46.1	77.4	90.2	

TABLE XIII.

Frequency of Education Variable in Sexual Offender
Group and in Non-Sexually Deviant Control Group.

School Years	Sexual Offender			Control			Total
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	
2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
3	2	1	3	0	4	4	7
4	5	5	10	2	0	2	12
5	1	2	3	2	3	5	8
6	11	4	15	8	8	16	31
7	6	2	8	7	1	8	16
8	6	3	9	7	4	11	20
9	3	3	6	7	1	8	14
10	1	2	3	2	4	6	9
11	0	2	2	1	0	1	3
12	5	0	5	3	0	3	8
13	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
14	2	0	2	2	0	2	4
Grand Total			67			67	134
Total White 42				42			84
Total Negro		25			25		50
\bar{X}	7.4	6.6	7.1	8.1	6.5	7.5	

\bar{X} Grand Total = 7.3

\bar{X} Total White = 7.8

\bar{X} Total Negro = 6.6

TABLE XIV.

Frequency of Marital Status Variable in Sexual Offender Group
and in Non-Sexually Deviant Control Group

Marital Status	Sexual Offender			Control			Total
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	
Married	11	4	15	11	4	15	30
Never Married	31	21	52	31	21	52	104
Grd. Total			67			67	134
Tot. White	42			42			84
Tot. Negro		25			25		50

TABLE XV.

Frequency of Socio-Economic Status Variable in Sexual Offender Group
and in Non-Sexually Deviant Control Group.

Socio- Economic Status	Sexual Offender			Control			Total
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	
Laborer	2	18	20	2	18	20	40
Unskilled	3	4	7	3	4	7	14
Semi-skilled	15	1	16	15	1	16	32
Skilled	9	2	11	9	2	11	22
Small Business	5	0	5	5	0	5	10
Business	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
Farmer	5	0	5	5	0	5	10
Professional	2	0	2	2	0	2	4
Grand Total			67			67	134
Total White	42			42			84
Total Negro		25			25		50

TABLE IVa.

Summary of Socio-Economic Control Factors of Fathers
and Inmates Status for all Groups

Socio- Economic Status	White		Negro		Total	
	Father	Inmate	Father	Inmate	Father	Inmate
Laborer	4	25	36	37	40	62
Unskilled	6	15	8	12	14	27
Semi-skilled	30	33	2	1	32	34
Skilled	18	10	4	0	22	10
Small Business	10	0	0	0	10	0
Business	2	0	0	0	2	0
Farmer	10	0	0	0	10	0
Professional	4	1	0	0	4	1
N	84	84	50	50	134	134

TABLE XVI.

Frequency of Length of Sentence Variable in Sexual Offender Group
and in Non-Sexually Deviant Control Group

Number Months	Sexual Offender			Control			Total
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	
6	1	1	2	1	1	2	4
9	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
12	4	4	8	3	5	8	16
15	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
18	5	4	9	3	1	4	13
24	4	2	6	4	4	8	14
30	0	0	0	6	1	7	7
36	12	5	17	6	1	7	24
42	0	0	0	7	3	10	10
48	6	1	7	1	0	1	8
54	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
60	5	2	7	3	2	5	12
66	0	0	0	2	1	3	3
72	0	2	2	0	1	1	3
84	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
90	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
120	5	0	5	5	0	5	10
168	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
240	0	2	2	0	1	1	3
Grand Total			67				134 $\bar{x} = 46.2$
Total White			42				84 $\bar{x} = 44.4$
Total Negro			25				50 $\bar{x} = 48.6$
\bar{x}	44.3	49.6	46.2	44.2	47.6	45.5	

TABLE XVII.

Frequency of Length of Sentence Already Served Variable in Sexual
Offender Group and In Non-Sexually Deviant Group

Number Months	Sexual Offender			Control			Total
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	
2	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
3	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
4	1	1	2	6	2	8	10
5	2	2	4	1	1	2	6
6	4	2	6	2	2	4	10
7	2	3	5	0	2	2	7
8	3	2	5	1	1	2	7
9	2	2	4	4	1	5	9
10	1	1	2	5	2	7	9
11	2	0	2	2	2	4	6
12	4	2	6	3	1	4	10
13	3	0	3	1	0	1	4
14	2	0	2	2	2	4	6
15	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
16	0	1	1	2	0	2	3
17	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
18	3	0	3	2	0	2	5
19	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
20	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
21	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
22	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
23	1	2	3	1	1	2	5
24	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
25	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
26	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
27	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
28	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
29	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
30	0	1	1	2	1	3	4
31	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
32	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
41	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
43	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
45	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
46	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
48	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Grand Total			67			67	134 $\bar{X} = 14.4$
Total White	42			42			84 $\bar{X} = 13.8$
Total Negro		25			25		50 $\bar{X} = 15.3$
\bar{X}	13.8	15.0	14.2	13.2	15.7	14.1	

TABLE XVIII.

Frequency of Number of Previous Commitments Variable in Sexual
Offender Group and in Non-Sexually Deviant Control Group.

Number Previous Commitments	Sexual Offender			Control			Total
	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	
0	4	1	5	3	2	5	10
1	14	8	22	11	4	15	37
2	10	3	13	12	9	21	34
3	9	5	14	11	3	14	28
4	4	2	6	3	2	5	11
5	1	4	5	1	4	5	10
6	0	1	1	1	0	1	2
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Grand Total			67			67	134
Total White	42			42			84
Total Negro		25			25		50
\bar{X}	19.5	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.3	

\bar{X} Grand Total = 2.3

\bar{X} Total White = 2.1

\bar{X} Total Negro = 2.8

TABLE XIX.

Frequency of Age Deviations.

Number of Years from Sexual Offender Group	Frequency of Control Cases per Year
+ 5	0
+ 4	0
+ 3	0
+ 2	3
+ 1	3
0	14
- 1	11
- 2	11
- 3	2
- 4	7
- 5	15
- 6	1

N 67

 \bar{X}

diff. -2.3 years

St. Dev. \pm 2.9 years

-

St. Error 0.356

 \pm 6.4

P .01

TABLE XX.

Frequency of I. Q. Deviations

Number of I.Q. Points from Sexual Offender Group	Frequency of Control Cases per I. Q.
+ 10	2
+ 9	3
+ 8	7
+ 7	8
+ 6	3
+ 5	3
+ 4	8
+ 3	1
+ 2	2
+ 1	1
0	5
- 1	3
- 2	4
- 3	1
- 4	2
- 5	4
- 6	6
- 7	1
- 8	2
- 9	1
- 10	0

N 67

 \bar{X} diff. + 5.1 points

St. Dev. + 5.7 points

St. Error 0.701

t 8.1

P .01

TABLE XXI.

Frequency of Education Deviations.

Number of Years from Sexual Offender Group	Frequency of Control Cases per Year
+ 6	1
+ 5	0
+ 4	3
+ 2	6
+ 1	15
0	10
- 1	6
- 2	10
- 3	4
- 4	2

N 67

 \bar{X}
 diff. \pm 1.8 years
St. Dev. \pm 2.1 years

St. Error 0.258

t 6.9

P .01

TABLE XXII.

Frequency of Sentence Length Deviations.

Number of Months from Sexual Offender Group	Frequency of Control Cases per Month
+ 6	19
+ 5	0
+ 4	0
+ 3	1
+ 2	0
+ 1	0
0	30
- 1	1
- 2	1
- 3	0
- 4	0
- 5	0
- 6	15

N 67

 \bar{X} diff. + 3.1 months

St. Dev. + 4.2 months

St. Error 0.516

t 6.0

P .01

TABLE XIII.

Deviation of Number of Previous Commitments

Number of Commitments from Sexual Offender Group	Frequency of Control Cases per Commitment
+ 1	27
0	16
- 1	24

N 67

 \bar{X}
 diff. \neq 0.8 commitments
St. Dev. \neq 0.9 commitments

St. Error 0.110

t 7.3

P .01

TABLE XXIV.

Number Months Deviation in Length
of Sentence Already Served.

<u>Number of Months Already Served from Sexual Offender Group</u>	<u>Frequency of Control Cases per Month</u>
+ 2	29
+ 1	3
0	7
- 1	11
- 2	17

N 67

\bar{X}
diff. + 1.6 months

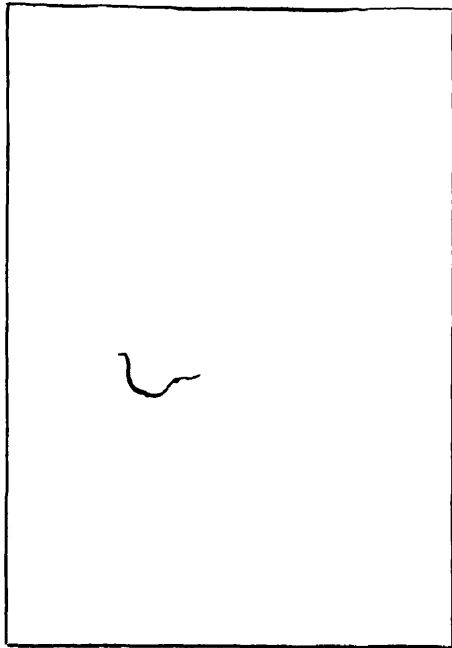
St. Dev. \pm 1.7 months

St. Error 0.209

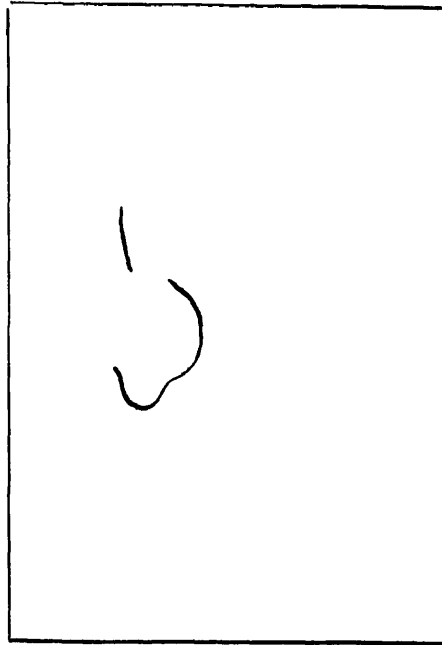
t 7.6

p .01

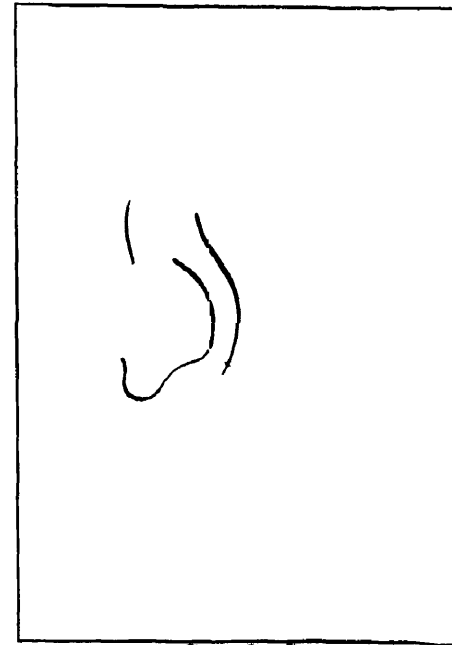
APPENDIX B



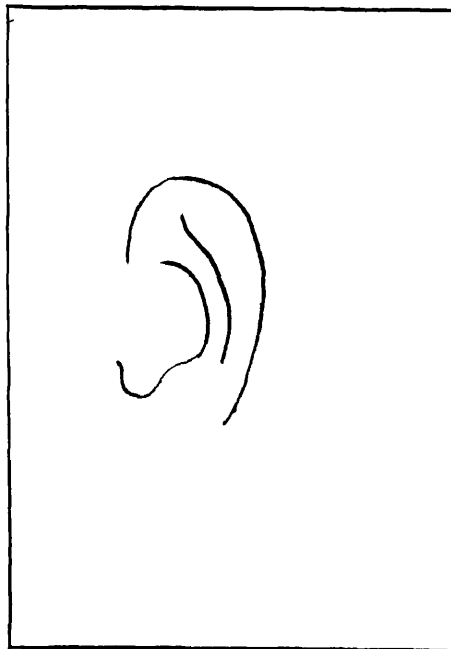
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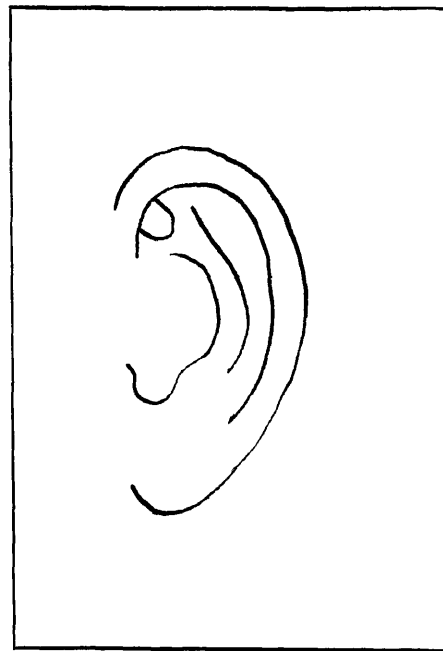
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Card C

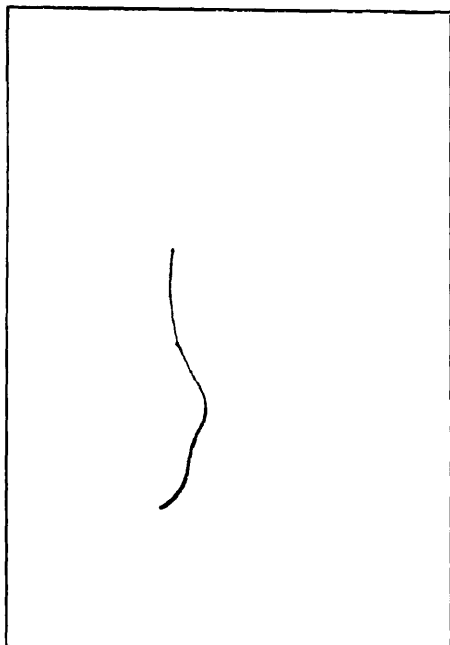


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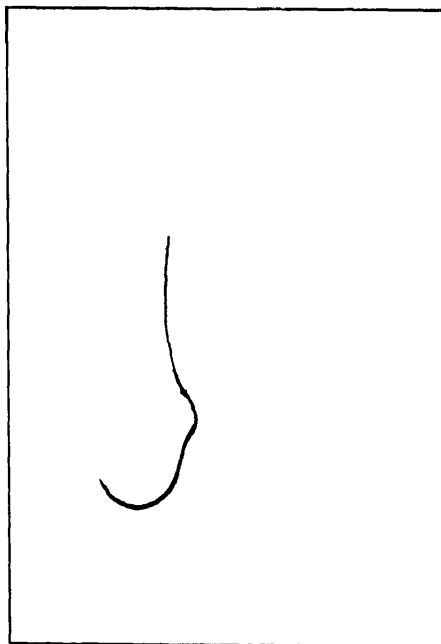


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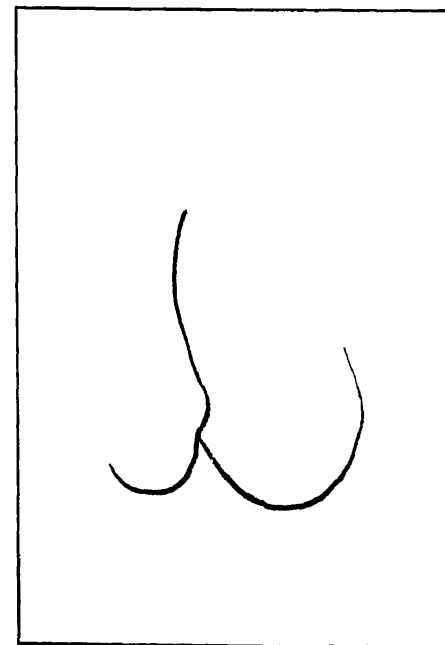
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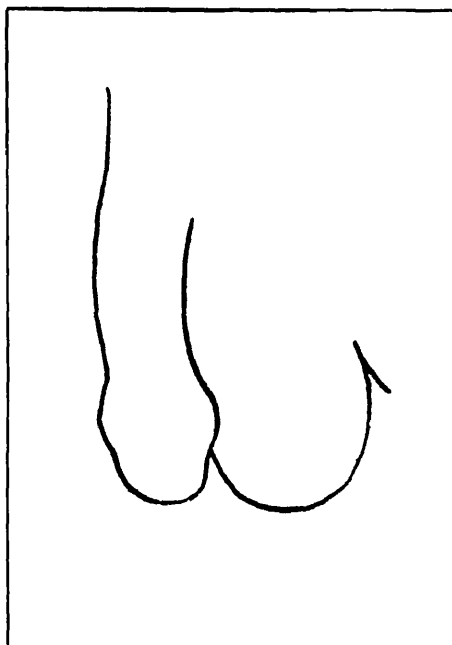
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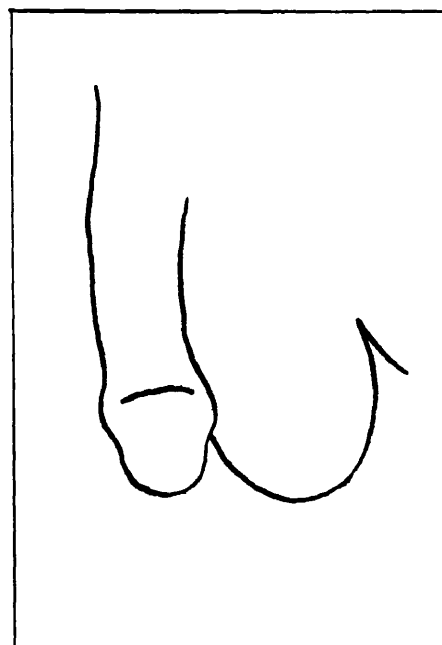
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Card C

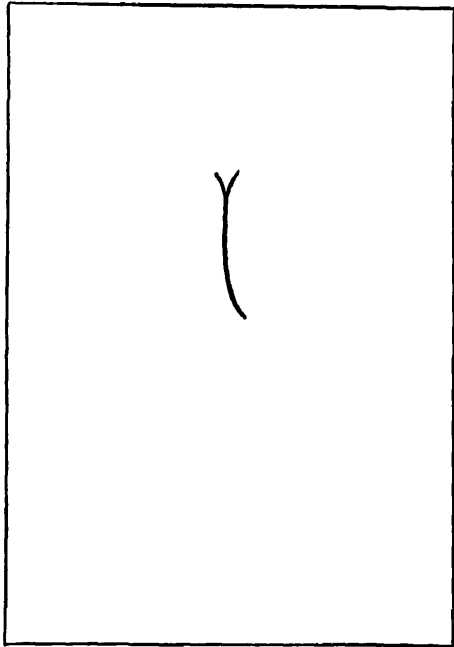


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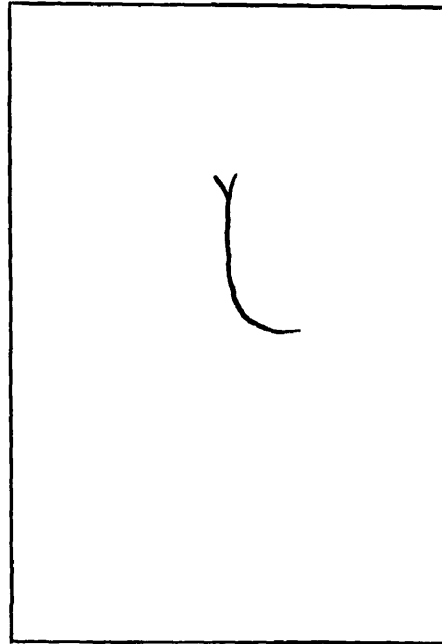


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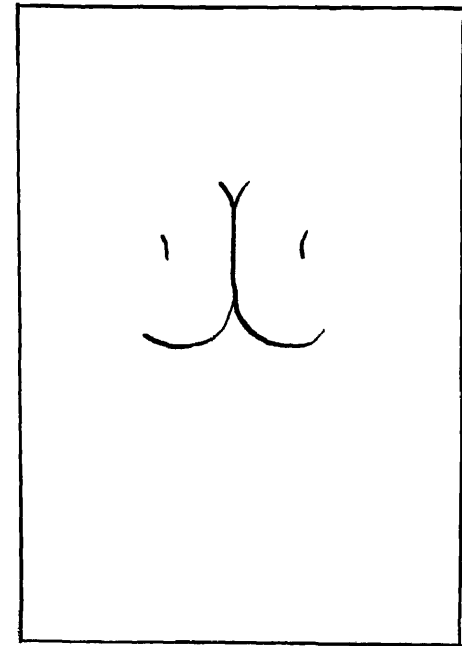
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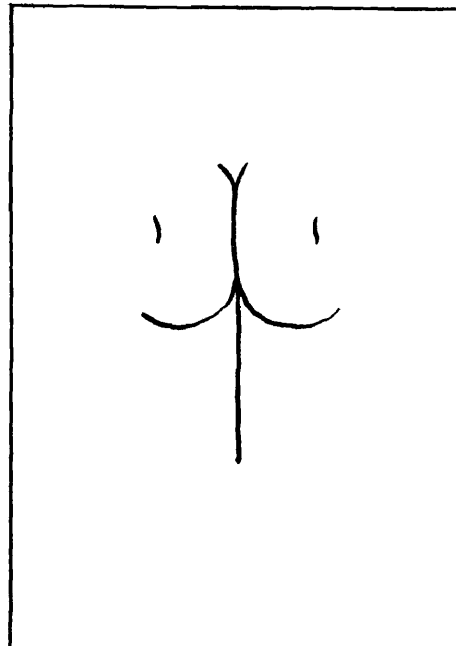
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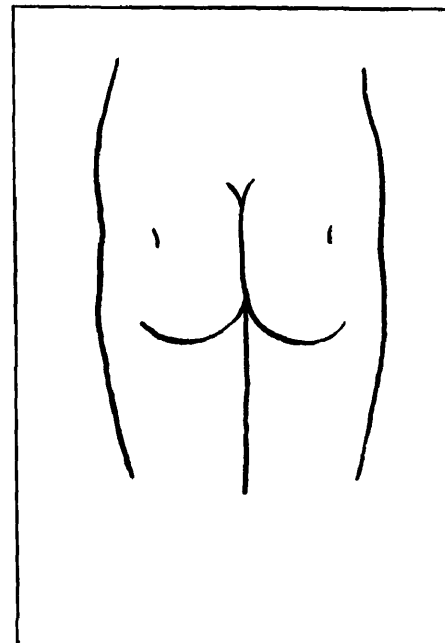
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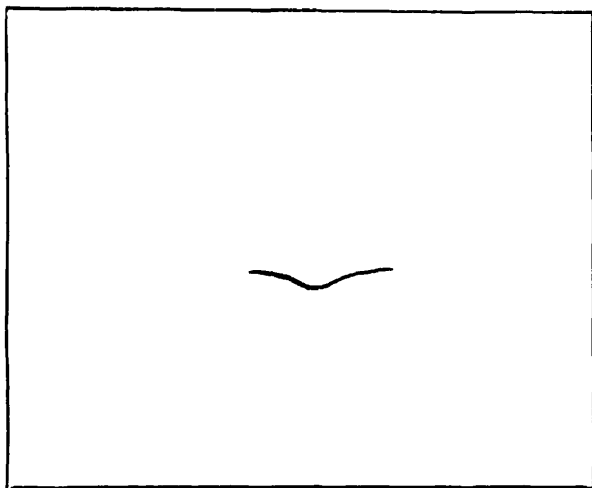


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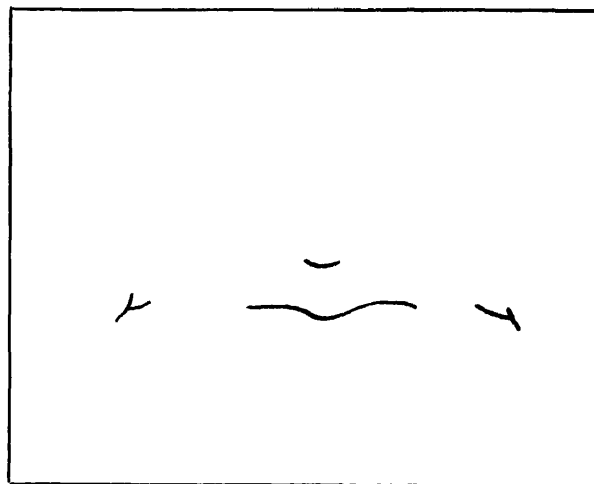


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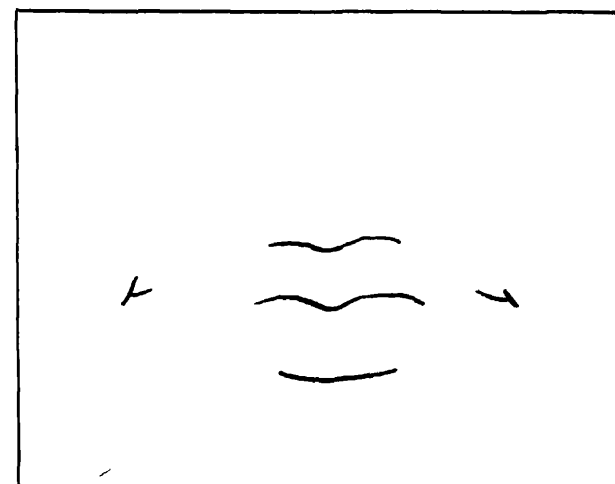
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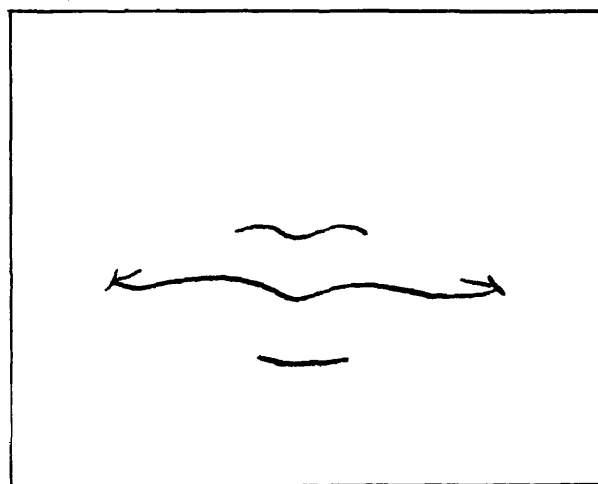
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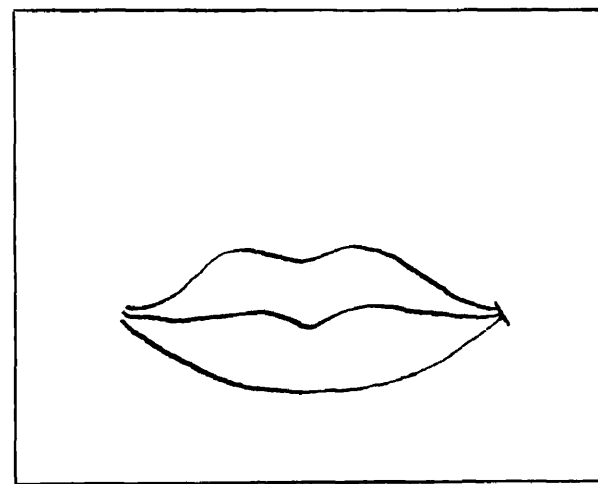
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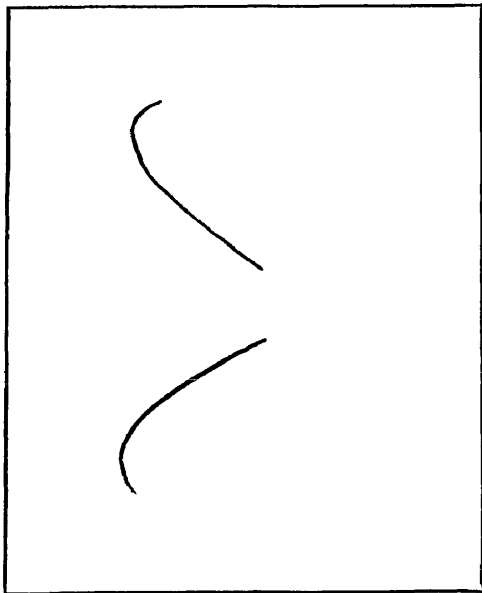


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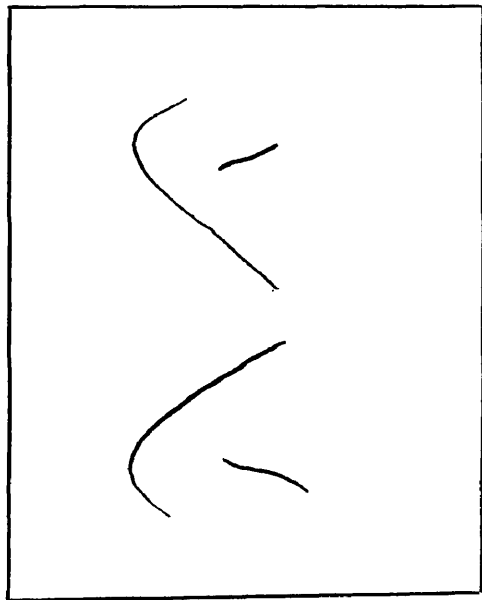


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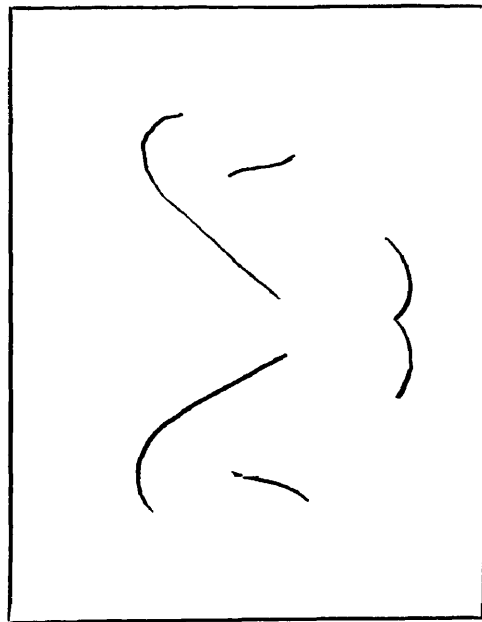
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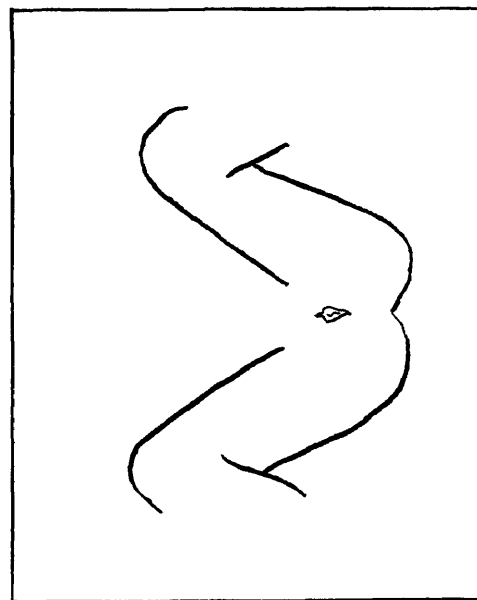
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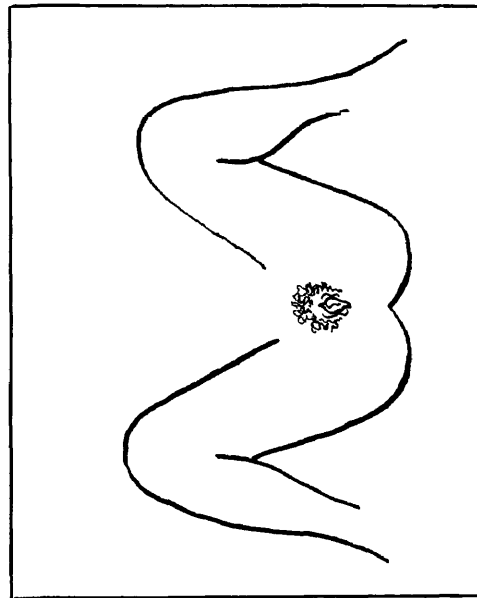
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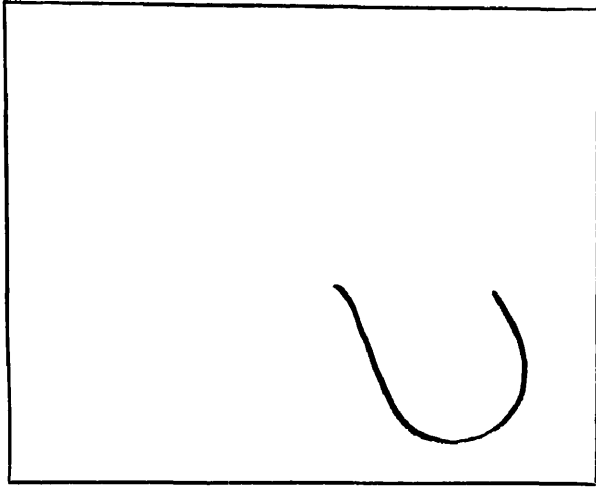
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Card D



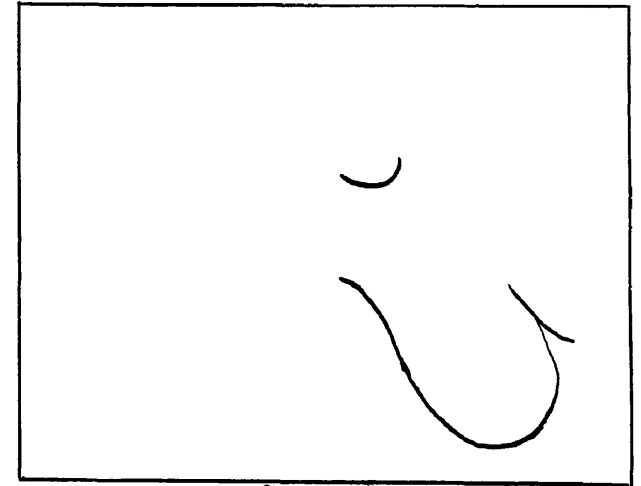
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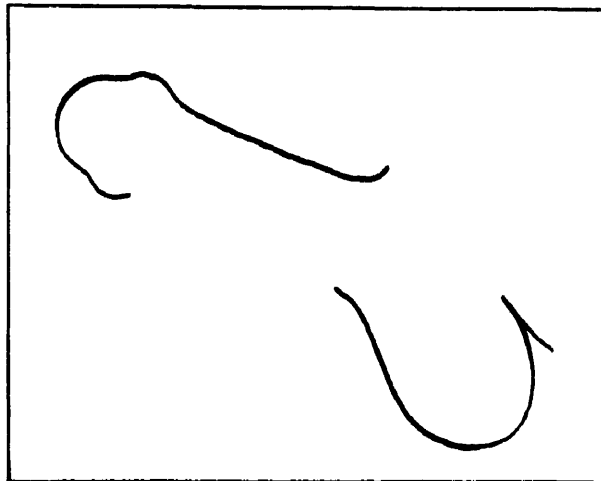
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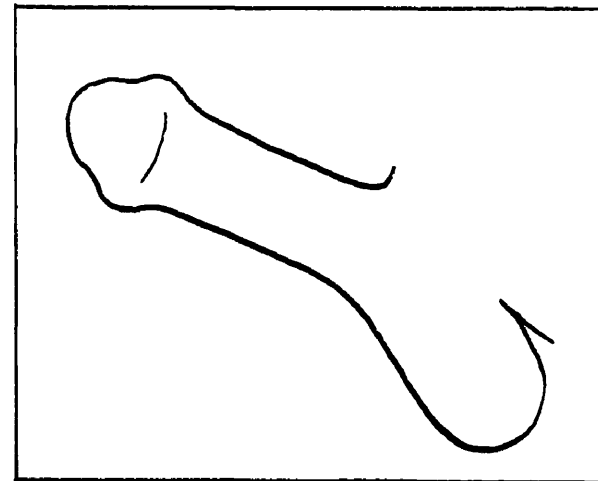
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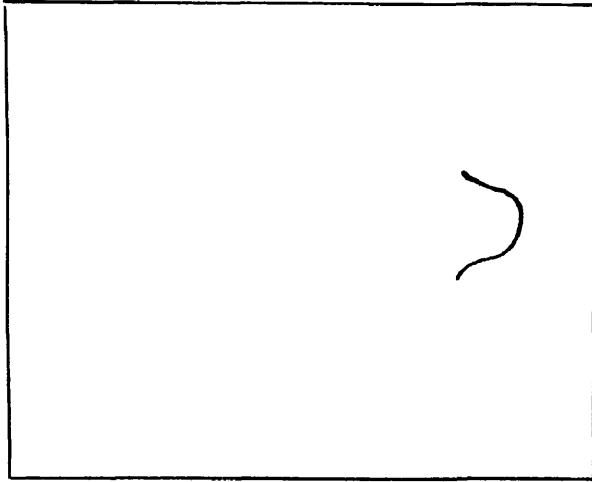
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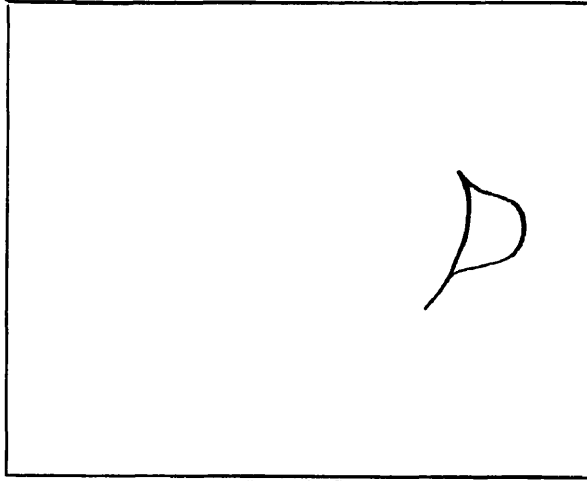
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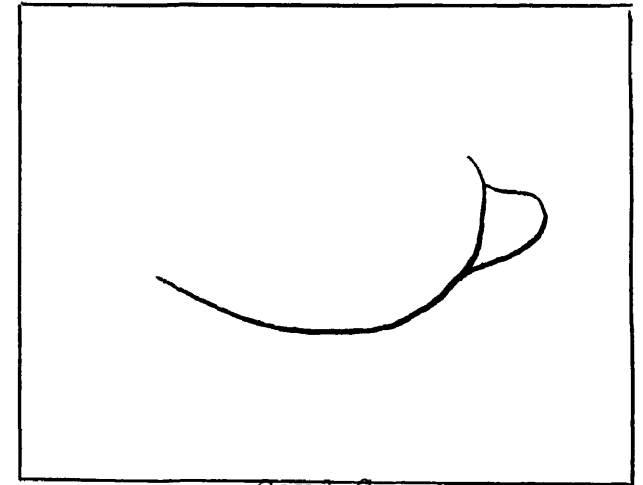
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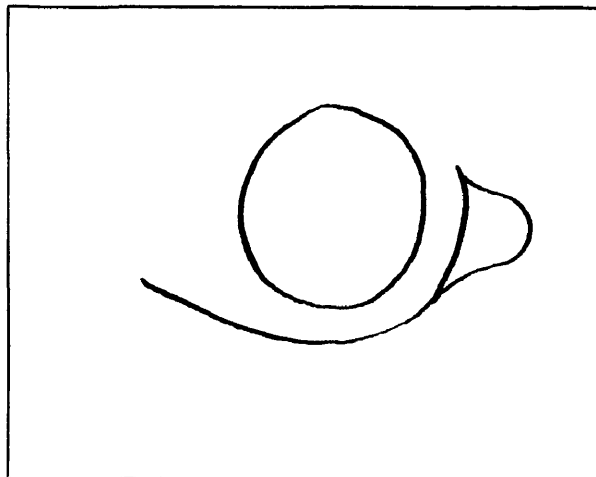
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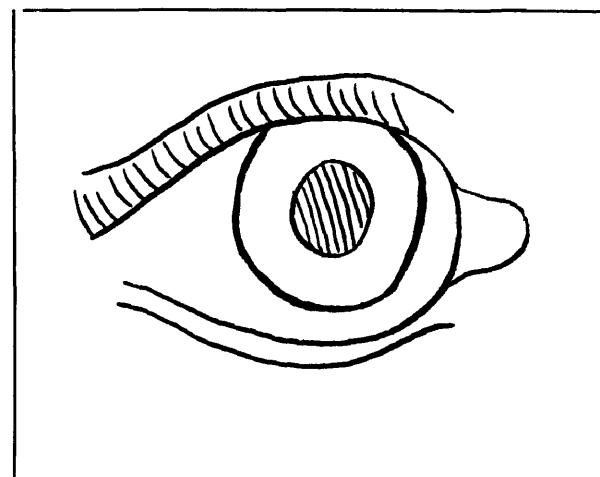
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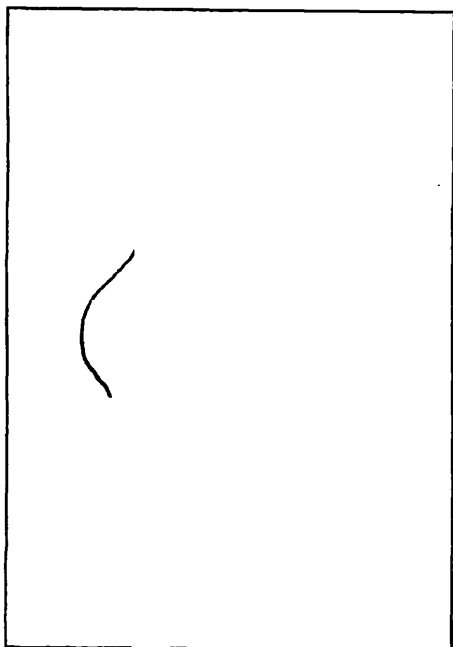


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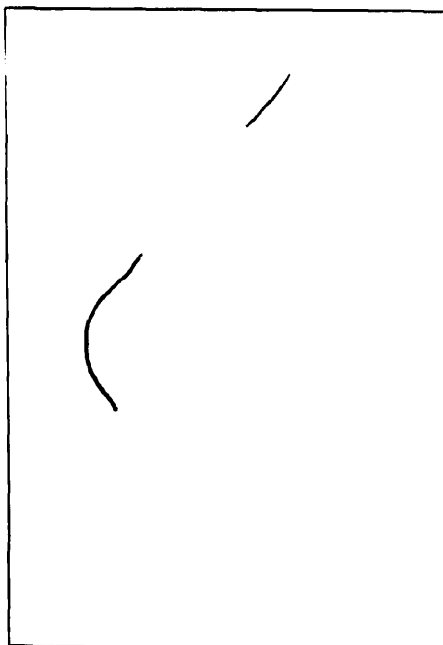


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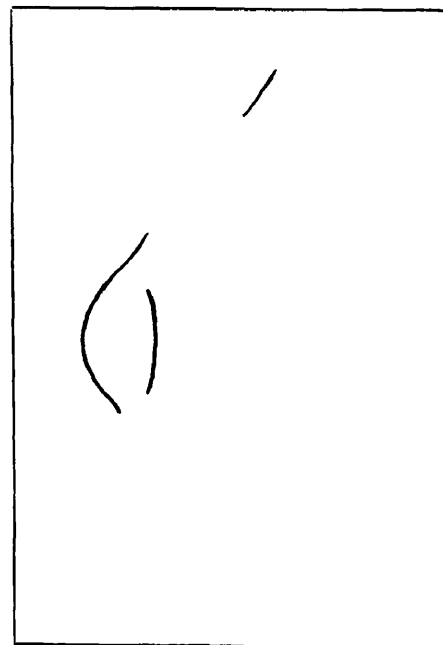
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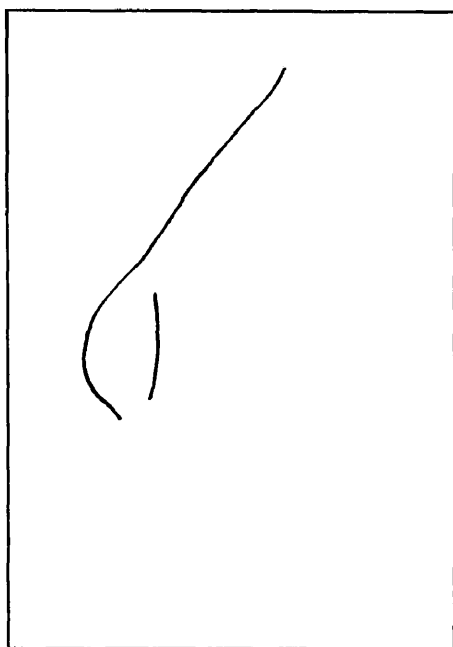
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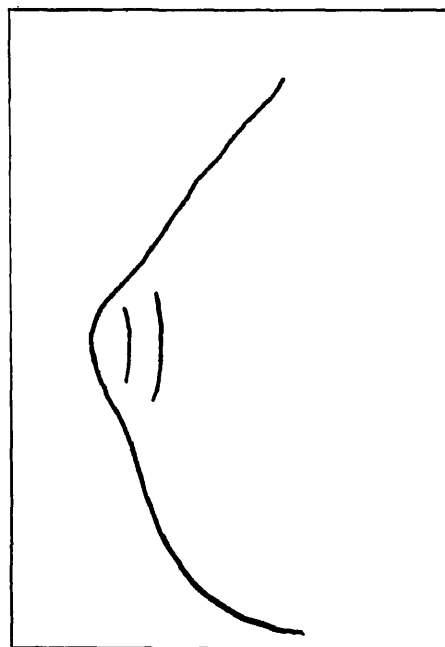
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Card C



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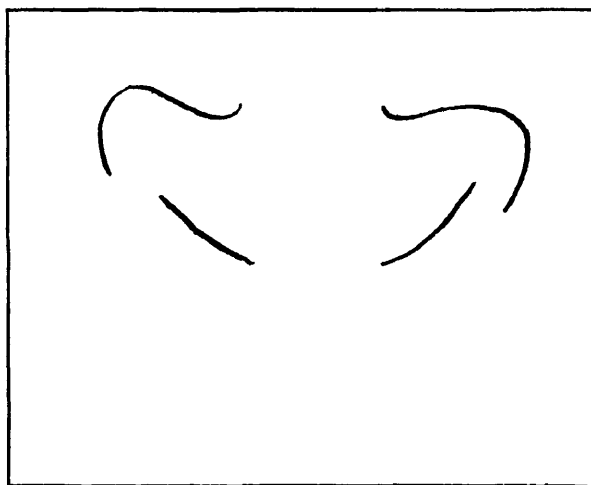


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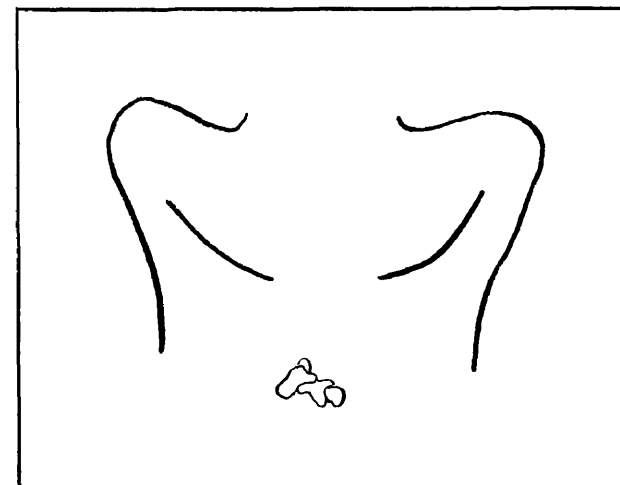
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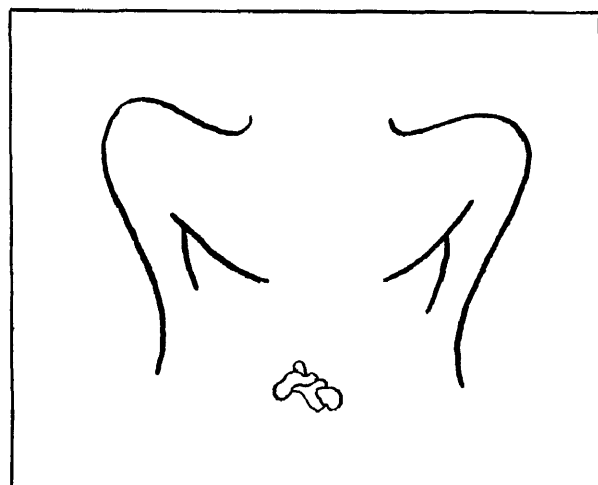
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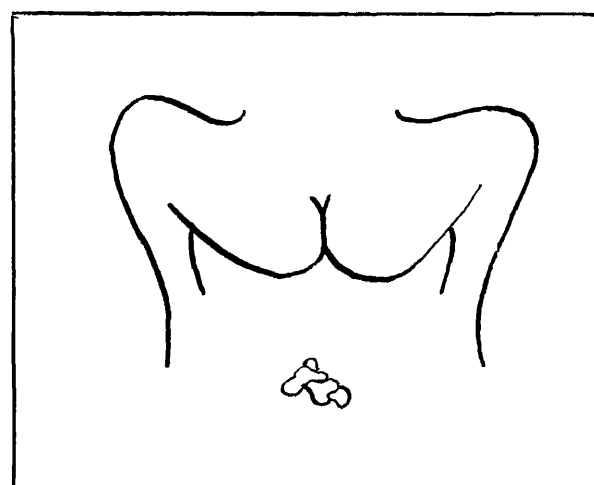
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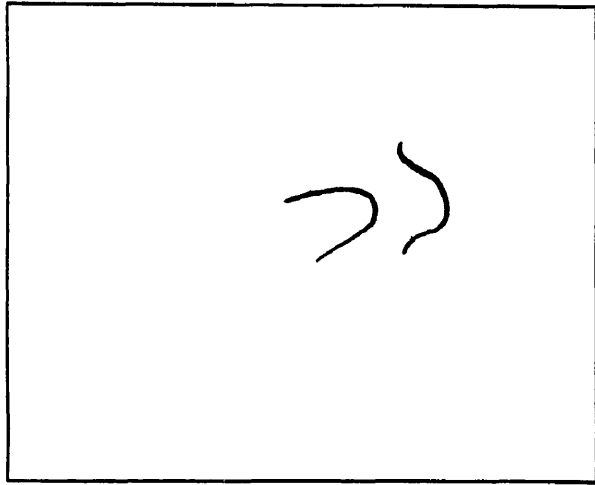
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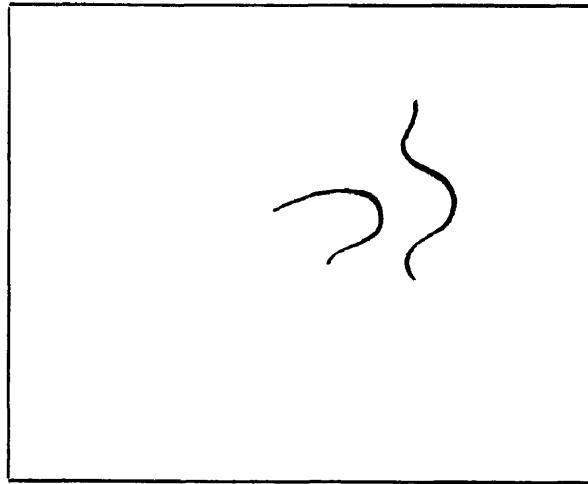
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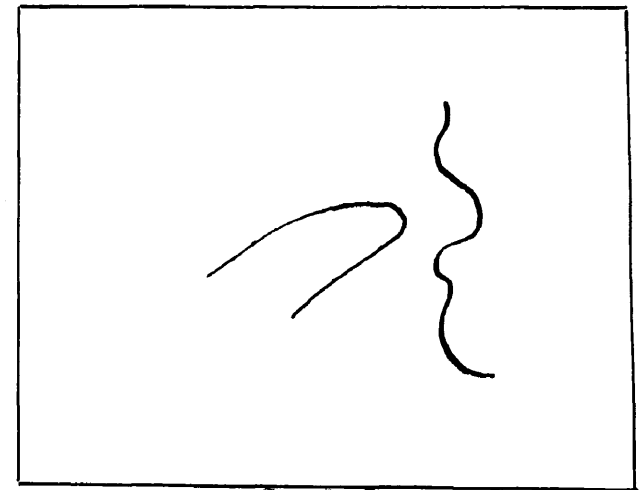
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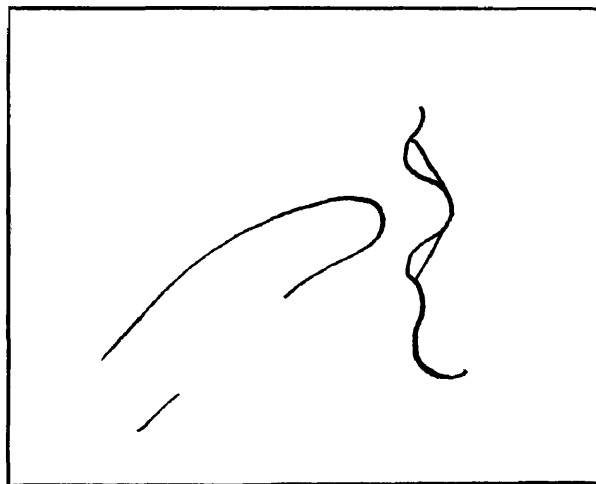
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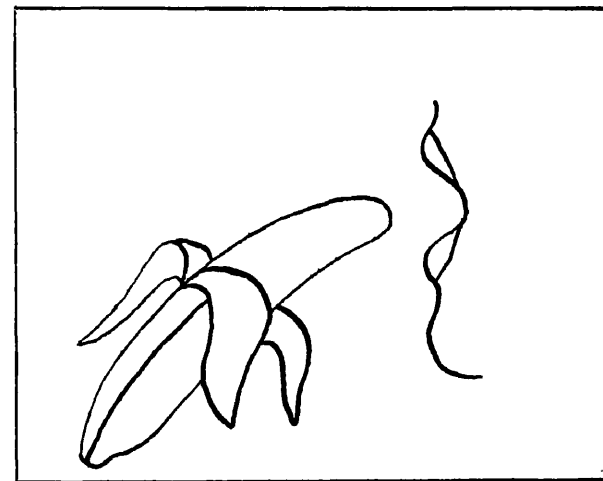
Card B



Card C



Card D



Card E

SERIAL DRAWING TEST Plate No. 10



INCOMPLETE PICTURES TEST Plate No. 1



INCOMPLETE PICTURES TEST Plate No. 2



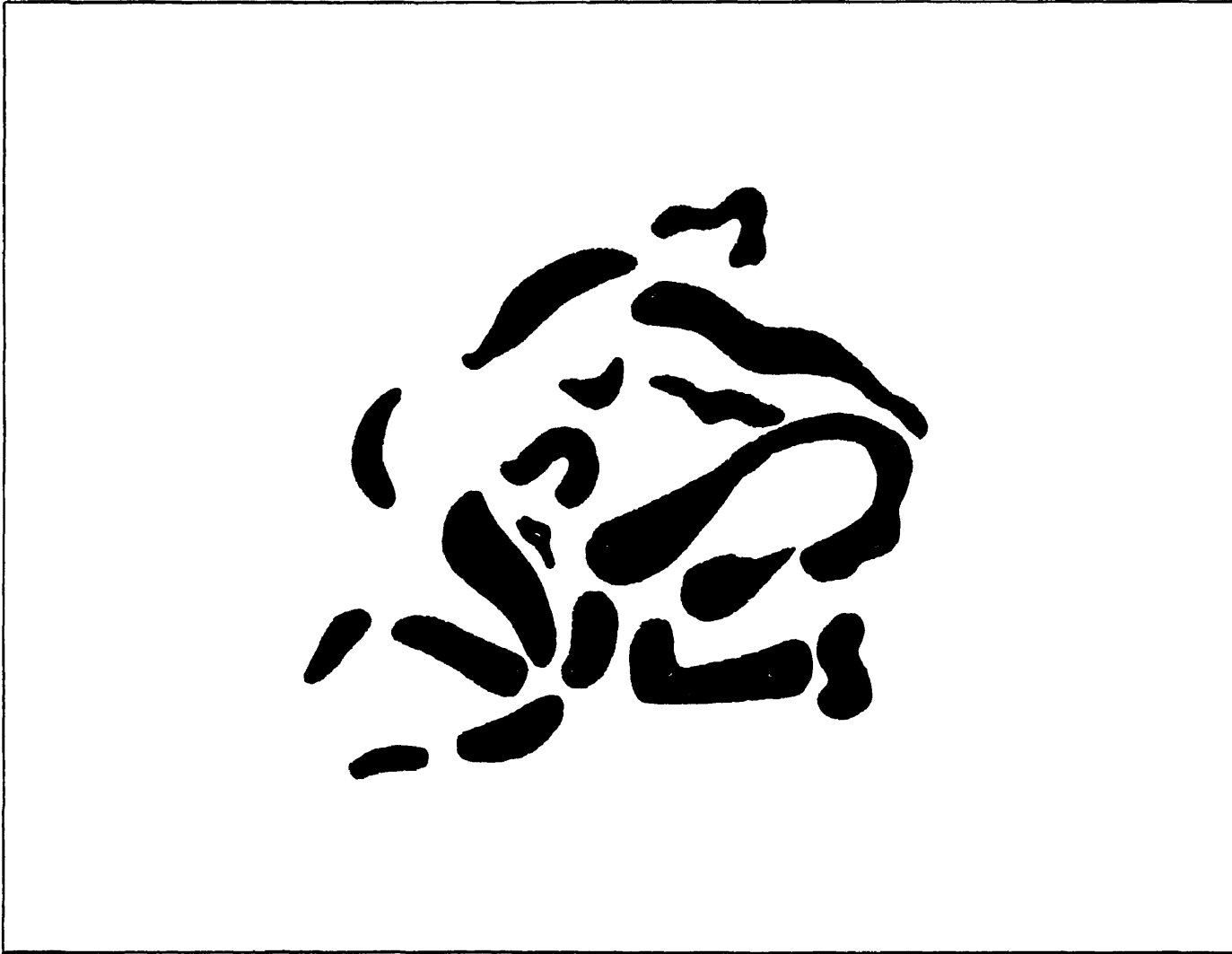
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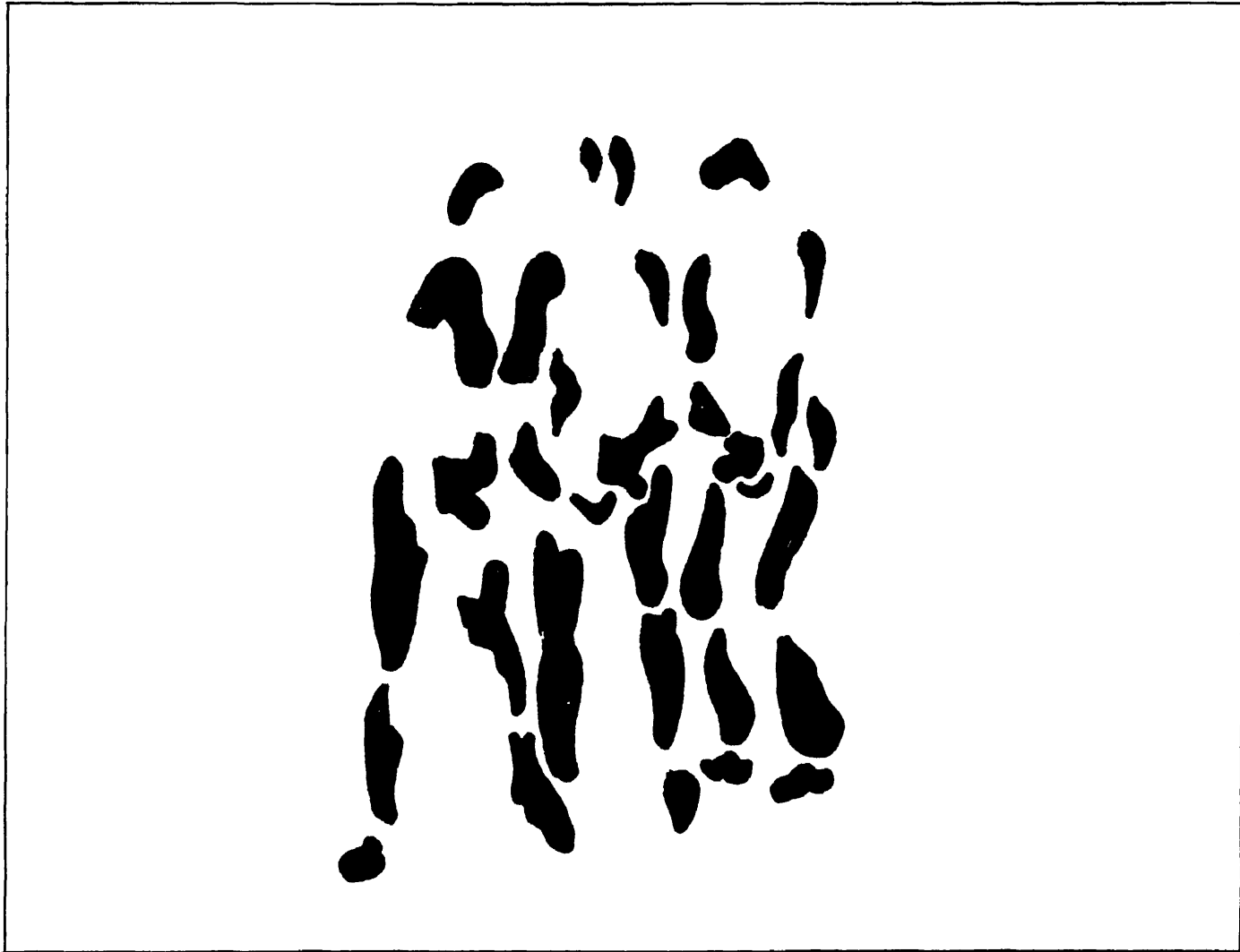
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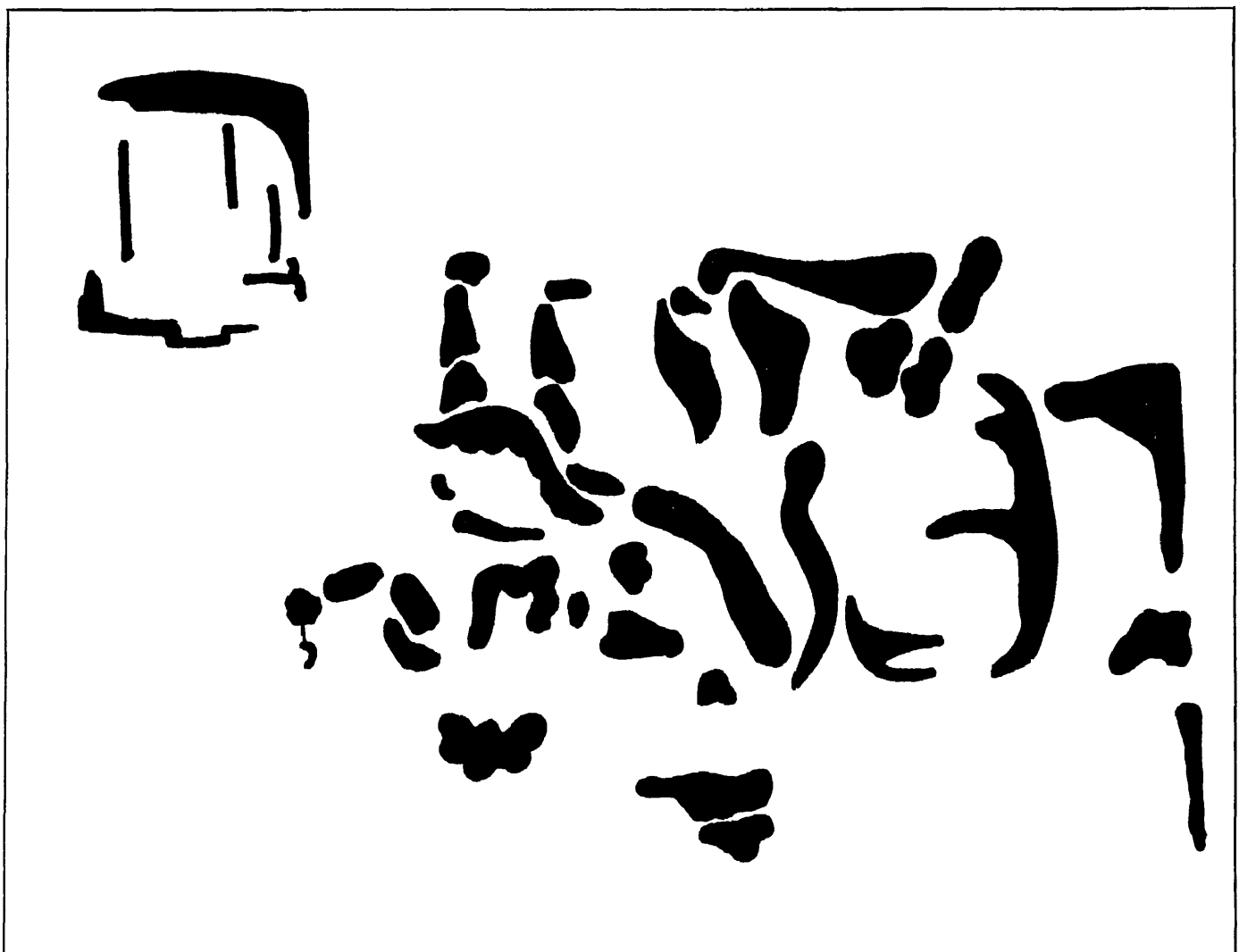


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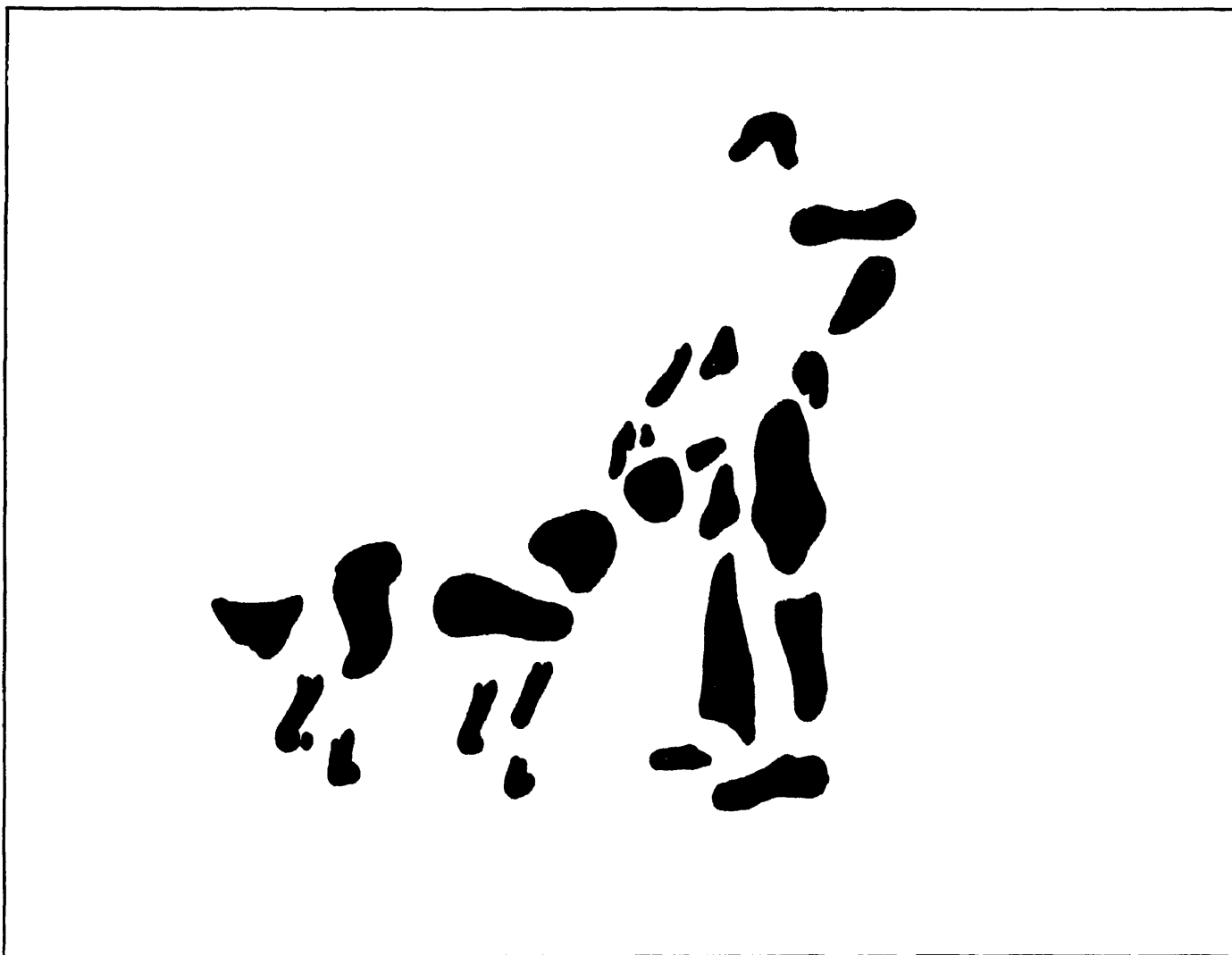
INCOMPLETE PICTURES TEST Plate No. 7

INCOMPLETENESS OF THE FIRST PLATE NO. 8





INCOMPLETE PICTURES TEST Plate No. 9



INCOMPLETE PICTURES TEST Plate No.10

INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

- I What kind of person, do you think, has an easy time of making friends?
Do you find that it is easy to make friends?
1. Do you find it easy to make friends?
 2. When you do make friends, are the friendships usually lasting ones?
 3. When in a group, do you become the center of attraction easily?
 4. Do you carefully choose your sexual partners?
 5. Do you usually accept the most easily obtainable partner?
 6. Have you ever been chosen by someone else for sexual purposes?
 7. Following sexual release, do you like to remain with your partner;
or, do you prefer to leave your partner after finishing with the
sexual act?
- II Do you think a person ought to be particular about the way he dresses
and looks? What do you mean?
8. Do people think of you as -liberal.- spendthrift.-close.-miserly.-
in money?
 9. Are you ever very careful about the way you dress?
 10. Are you particular about the way your clothes and personal effects
are cleaned, groomed, cared-for?
 11. Was there ever anytime in your life when you actually got pleasure
from holding back your bowel movement?
 12. Do you think that you show more interest in your own bowel move-
ment than other people generally do?
 13. Do you ever make a practice of noticing dirt or disorder in other
people's houses?
 14. Have you ever been described by others as obstinate, stubborn,
revengeful?
- III Let's talk about your family: Tell me something about your parents;
What are they like? What do they look like? How did they treat you
as a child?
15. Have you ever been jealous of your father?
 16. Have you ever felt that your father mistreated you or did not
treat you as fairly as he did your brothers and/or sisters?
 17. Did you ever think, without sufficient reason, that your father
was going to, or might, hurt your mother?
 18. Have you ever dreamed of killing your father?
 19. Did you ever think that your father was a wonderful guy?
 20. Did you ever think this way about any of your male teachers?
 21. Did you ever think you would make a better husband for your mother
than was your father?
 22. How do you feel when someone calls you a "mother-fucker"?
 23. Do you, or did you, ever daydream or dream about having intimate
relations with your mother?
 24. Have you ever thought, or dreamed, that you would be a better
mate for your mother than was your father?
 25. Have your mother and you always been intimate and friendly?
 26. Was there ever a time when you didn't get along well with her?

27. Do you compare your sex partners to your mother?
28. Think now of your most recent lover -was this person, in any way like your mother?
29. If "yes", how?: Personality; Likes and Dislikes; Habits; Character....
30. Do you, or have you ever thought that you were closer to, and resembled more, your mother instead of your father?
31. Did your mother love you same as she loved your father?
32. Did your mother love you same as she loved your brothers?
33. Did your mother love you same as she loved your sisters?
34. Who do (or did) you prefer? mother or father?
35. Did you always?
36. Have you ever had as close a relationship with anyone else as you did with your mother?
37. Have you ever had as close a relationship with anyone else as you did with your father?
38. Did you ever think that your mother was a wonderful woman?
39. Did you ever think this way about any of your lady teachers?

IV Do you come from a large family? How does your family feel about the problem of sex?

40. Do any members of your family share your ideas about sex?
41. Do they practice sex as you do?
42. In your childhood, did you ever hear of, or see men having sexual relations with one another?
43. In your childhood, did you ever hear of, or see men having sexual relations with animals?
44. In your childhood, did you ever hear of, or see men having sexual relations with children?
45. What is your family's attitude about homosexuality? Do they approve or disapprove of it?
46. How old were you when you had your first sexual experience with a man or boy?
47. How old were you when you had your first sexual experience with an animal?
48. How did you feel about this experience then?
49. How do you feel about that experience now?
50. Do the people in your neighborhood feel as you do about sex and the choice of sexual partners?

V Do you like to do things over again if they have given you pleasure the first time? What about sex? -do you like to have the same kind of experience over and over again?

51. As a child did you have any sex relations with boys?
52. As a child did you have any sex relations with men?
53. As a child did you have any sex relations with animals?
54. As a child did you have any sex relations with girls?
55. Are your sexual partners similar to any of your childhood friends or relatives?
56. Do you enjoy the warmth of bodily contact with your sex partner?
57. Have you ever been forced into any sexual act without your consent?

58. What part of the body of your female sex partner interests you the most? breast? genitals? buttocks? legs? arms? hands? mouth? hair? eyes? etc.?
59. What part of the body of your male sex partner interests you the most? breast? genitals? buttocks? legs? arms? hands? mouth? hair? eyes? etc.?
60. Do you find that sexual activity (a) relaxes you? (b) makes you tired? (c) puts a spring in your step?
61. What is your favorite form of sexual activity and gives you the biggest thrill?
62. Was there ever a time when you preferred to have a man instead of a woman as your sex partner?
63. Have you changed your preference regarding the sex of your sex partner?
64. When did you begin to prefer men instead of women?
65. When did you begin to prefer boys or girls instead of men or women?
66. When did you begin to prefer animals instead of humans?
67. Do you feel that you can satisfy a woman?
68. Do you feel that you can satisfy a man?
69. Does a woman satisfy you?
70. Does a man satisfy you?
71. Do some women just don't know how to do it?
72. Which best describes your feeling regarding sexual intercourse with women? (a) relaxed as a baby (b) like standing on the edge of a cliff (c) like a kid with a good friend (d) like drinking good warm milk (e) like being in heaven?
73. Which best describes your feeling regarding sexual intercourse with men? (a) relaxed as a baby (b) like standing on the edge of a cliff (c) like a kid with a good friend (d) like drinking good warm milk (e) like being in heaven?

VI Have you ever gone to a stag party? What do you like about stag parties?

74. Are you easily disgusted by dirty stories?
75. Do you attend stag parties and watch people give sex exhibitions?
76. Do you paint?
77. Do you play a musical instrument?
78. Do you sing?
79. Which is the stronger: man or woman?
80. Which has the most interesting body: man or woman?
81. Does it matter to you that your sexual partner gets as much satisfaction from sex as you do?
82. Do you prefer to see, touch, exercise your own genitalia rather than those of others?
83. Have you ever compared the size of your penis with that of your father's?
84. Have you ever compared the size of your penis with that of your brother's?
85. Have you ever compared the size of your penis with that of a friend?
86. Do you ever take pleasure in the look, feel, shape of your penis?
87. Do you examine your penis closely for blemishes, pimples, scars, etc.?
88. In your sexual relationships, do you take the active lead and make the approaches?

89. Do you believe that by letting your partner take the active lead and make the approaches, that you are actually making this person do as you want him to do?

VII Do you think that your sexual experiences and activities have affected you in any way? That is, how are you the same or different from other people because of your likes and dislikes in sex?

90. Do you masturbate more frequently than other men you know?
 91. Do you like to walk around naked?
 92. Do you like to walk around naked when alone?
 93. Do you like to walk around naked when in the company of others?
 94. Do you ever have a desire for other people to admire your body?
 95. Are you curious about the physical differences between boys and girls?
 96. What was your earliest "theory" about where babies came from?
 97. What do you think has been the effect of masturbating on your mind?
 98. What do you think has been the effect of masturbating on your body?
 99. What area of your body do you consider to be the most sensitive to sexual stimulation?
 100. Do you find that you get sexually excited by a thunder storm?
 101. Do you find that you get sexually excited by being punished?
 102. Do you find that you get sexually excited by taking a test?
 103. Do you find that you get sexually excited by sitting next to a pretty girl?
 104. Do you find that you get sexually excited by sitting next to a handsome man?
 105. Do you find that you get sexually excited by seeing an accident?
 106. Do you find that you get sexually excited by riding in an airplane?
 107. Do you find that you get sexually excited by taking a hot bath?
 108. Do you prefer to have one or many sexual ties?

VIII Do you think that fellows should worry or be interested in their own body? What do you mean?

109. Was there ever a time when you thought your father was going to hurt you as a child?
 110. Did your father ever threaten to "cut it off" when you were a child?
 111. Did you ever dream of losing your "peter"?
 112. Do you have to urinate more often than other people have to urinate?
 113. Have you ever urinated in your bed at night?
 114. Have you ever urinated in your pants during the day?
 115. Have you ever looked at your body, while naked, in the mirror?
 116. Have you ever admired your body?
 117. Do you ever feel or touch your naked body?
 118. After engaging in sexual relations, do you ever immediately urinate?
 119. After engaging in sexual relations, do you ever immediately wash your genitals?
 120. After engaging in sexual relations, do you ever immediately wash your hands?
 121. Do you regard yourself as more concerned about your genitals than other people are about theirs?

- 122. Have you ever imagined or dreamed what it would be like not to have a penis?
- 123. Do you like to keep things a long time -long after their usefulness has passed?

IX What do you think of men who have sex play with other men?

- 124. Do you ever daydream about having sexual relations with other men?
- 125. Have you ever thought that you were "queer", or homosexual?
- 126. Have people ever called you a "queer", a "homo", or a "fag"?
- 127. How did you feel about this?
- 128. Have you ever dressed or acted like a woman?
- 129. Do you like to do this in special company only or any place with anyone?
- 130. How do you feel about homosexuals: -disgust? tolerance? fear? hatred? interest? like?
- 131. Have you ever wished to be a girl?
- 132. Do you think any part of your body or personality is more female than male?
- 133. How: -breasts; hair; hips; legs; arms; profile; voice; hands?
- 134. What is your favorite nickname among all those you may have been called?
- 135. Would you consider yourself a jealous person?

X When you decide to have some sexual fun, how do you go about looking for it? What do you do? Who do you look for?

- 136. How often have you had sexual intercourse with a woman?
- 137. How often have you had sexual intercourse with a girl?
- 138. Are you ever tense and worried about having sexual intercourse with women?
- 139. Are you ever tense and worried about having sexual intercourse with girls?
- 140. Have you ever dreamed or daydreamed that you couldn't "pull out" of a girl?
- 141. Have you ever heard of this happening?
- 142. Is it possible?
- 143. Is it easier to get men or women to indulge in sex play with you?
- 144. How often do you desire sexual pleasure?
- 145. How many times a night can you "come"?
- 146. What was the most you ever "came" in one night?
- 147. How often have you had sexual intercourse with a man?
- 148. How often have you had sexual intercourse with boys?
- 149. Are you ever tense and worried about having sexual relations with men?
- 150. Are you ever tense and worried about having sexual relations with boys?
- 151. Do you think it is possible to love one person throughout an entire life?
- 152. How often have you had sexual experience with animals?
- 153. Do you get most satisfaction out of sex relations with boys? girls? animals? men? women?
- 154. How old were you the first time you had any sexual experiences with another person?

155. Was this male or female?
156. How old were you when you first started masturbating?
157. How often do you masturbate now?
158. How often do you have sexual relations with other persons?
159. Where do you get most satisfaction from stimulation: penis? scrotum? mouth? lips? tongue? anus?
160. Were you ever told that adults have better genitals than do children?
161. Did your parents ever try to "toilet train" you?
162. Were they strict about this?
163. Were you ever beaten or slapped or yelled at for not being trained?
164. Were you ever punished, as a child, by your parents or family for having a sexual experience?
165. Were you ever punished, as a child, by your parents or family for masturbating?
166. Do you like to play cards?
167. Do you like to gamble?
168. Have you ever tried narcotics?
169. Do you drink much liquor?
170. Do you drink liquor to excess?
171. Are you an alcoholic?
172. Are you an athlete?
173. What are your favorite sports?
174. Are you married now?
175. Have you ever been married?
176. What is your present marital status?
177. If not married, why not?
178. If married: were you happily married?
179. Were you satisfied with sex relations with your wife?
180. How often do you have intercourse with your wife?
181. Which of your parents instructed you in sex?
182. If neither, who did?
183. At what age did this instruction occur?
184. What was your feeling about this at that time?
185. How old were you when you first noticed the difference between boys and girls?
186. Did this puzzle you?
187. How old were you when you had your first orgasm?
188. How did you feel about this at that time? Were you: excited? worried? satisfied? relieved? angry? frightened? secretive? feel strong? feel manly?
189. Is it easy for you to get a "hard on"?
190. Does it last long?
191. Do you ever have a "hard on" in the morning when you wake up?
192. How often does this happen?
193. Are you satisfied with your penis?
194. Is it strong?
195. Is it the right size for you?
196. Do you like to look at other men's penis'?
197. Do you like to look at other men's testicles?
198. Do you like to look at other men's buttocks?
199. Do you like to look at other men's bodies?
200. How does this make you feel?

201. Do you like to look at women's privates?
202. Do you like to look at women's buttocks?
203. Do you like to look at women's breasts?
204. Do you like to look at women's bodies?
205. How does this make you feel?
206. Do you like to look at nude art?
207. Do you like to read dirty stories?
208. Do you like to go to burlesque shows?
209. Do you like to watch others have intercourse?
210. Have you ever seen any animals (dogs, etc.) have intercourse?
211. How did you feel about this?
212. What did you think of while watching?
213. Did you watch it, or walk away?
214. Have you ever been beaten or whipped by your sex partner?
215. Have you ever beaten or whipped your partner?
216. Did you ever dream about being beaten by your partner?
217. Did you ever dream about beating your partner?
218. How do you think you'd feel about being beaten, or beating, this way?
219. Ever dream about getting laid?
220. With whom? man? woman? animal?
221. Do you get a "hard on" from such thoughts?
222. Have you ever masturbated with other people?
223. Have you ever been "jerked-off"?
224. By whom? man? woman? animal?
225. What ways were used to do this?
226. What do you usually think of while masturbating: man? woman? animal?
227. How many times have you been "sucked-off" by a man?
228. How many times have you been "sucked-off" by a woman?
229. How many times have you been "sucked-off" by an animal?
230. How many times have you "sucked-off" a man?
231. How many times have you "sucked-off" a boy?
232. How many times have you "sucked-off" a woman?
233. Do you have a quick orgasm; or, can you hold it back long?
234. Do you like to play with your sex partner before actually having intercourse; or, do you like to get right to it?
235. Which sex activities do you prefer most?
236. Which sex activity do you engage in most often?

APPENDIX C

TABLE XIV

Distributions and Significance Test Values on
Interview Questions for Scoring Dimensions of
"Yes", "Sometimes", "No".*

Question	Sexual Offender			Control			χ^2	P
	Y	S	N	Y	S	N		
1	49	9	9	49	8	10	0.110	.95
2	46	9	12	58	6	3	6.184	.02
3	15	9	43	19	8	40	0.630	.50
4	44	8	13	57	5	5	6.796	.01
5	21	5	41	14	5	48	1.638	.30
6	39	3	25	25	1	41	7.642	.01
7	32	14	21	46	11	10	6.776	.05
9	47	7	13	53	12	2	1.418	.30
10	46	6	15	53	8	6	1.894	.20
11	8		59	1		66	0	0
12	34		33	9		58	21.402	.001
13	28	5	34	26	10	31	0.388	.70
14	40		27	53		14	5.940	.02
15	10		57	2		65	4.748	.05
16	22		45	14		53	2.432	.20
17	18		49	7		60	5.950	.02
18	18		49	6		61	7.310	.01
19	42		25	30		37	4.322	.05
20	17		50	7		60	5.076	.05
21	6		61	4		63	0.540	.50
23	1		66	0		67	0	0
24	1		66	0		67	0	0
25	61		6	61		6	0.092	.80
26	22		45	18		49	0.570	.50
27	19	0	48	23	0	44	0.554	.50
28	14		53	20		47	19.716	.001
30	42		25	53		14	15.838	.001
36	13		54	12		55	0.050	.90
37	22		45	16		51	1.324	.30
38	65		2	55		12	8.056	.01
39	25		42	12		55	6.310	.02
40	9	6	52	66	1	0	84.896	.001
41	10	6	51	64	0	3	88.006	.001
42	29		38	22		45	1.550	.30
43	11		56	2		65	3.524	.10
44	20		47	4		63	12.994	.001
47	0		67	0		67	0	0
50	8	11	48	65	0	2	97.768	.001
51	28		39	6		61	19.076	.001
52	21		46	1		66	21.754	.001
53	2		65	1		66	0	0
54	46		21	50		17	0.588	.50
55	38	8	21	50	11	6	4.766	.05
56	19		48	5		62	9.948	.01

TABLE XXV

Distributions and Significance Test Values on
Interview Questions for Scoring Dimensions of
"Yes", "Sometimes", "No".

Question	Sexual Offender			Control			χ^2	P
	Y	S	N	Y	S	N		
57	18	0	49	2	0	66	15.046	.001
62	54		13	2		65	82.952	.001
63	28		39	0		67	35.396	.001
66	0		67	0		67	0	0
67	53	5	9	67	0	0	15.714	.001
68	52	5	10	6	0	61	77.920	.001
69	48	8	11	66	1	0	19.042	.001
70	51	4	12	1	0	66	89.456	.001
71	40		27	19		48	13.354	.001
74	18	8	41	21	1	45	0.520	.50
75	24		43	6		61	13.916	.001
76	4		63	2		65	0	0
77	16		51	8		59	3.248	.10
78	25		42	9		58	10.090	.01
81	36	8	23	45	10	12	2.528	.20
82	19	8	40	9	1	57	10.788	.01
83	6		61	0		67	0	0
84	27		40	22		45	0.804	.50
85	50		17	51		16	0.040	.95
86	46	2	19	21	2	44	18.722	.001
87	55	8	4	32	12	23	17.336	.001
88	40	14	13	49	14	4	2.710	.10
89	61	2	2	44	19	4	12.718	.001
90	16		51	3		64	10.425	.01
91	10		57	1		66	8.122	.01
92	10		57	3		64	4.260	.05
93	11		56	0		67	12.082	.001
94	16		51	5		62	6.832	.01
95	17		50	11		56	16.254	.001
100	6		61	0		67	0	0
101	16		51	0		67	18.240	.001
102	0		67	0		67	0	0
103	40		27	36		31	0.486	.50
104	41		26	0		67	59.076	.001
105	28		39	2		65	29.034	.001
106	1		66	1		66	0	0
107	44		23	14		53	27.360	.001
109	25		42	12		55	6.310	.02
110	11		56	0		67	12.082	.001
111	25		42	9		58	10.090	.01
112	20		47	6		61	9.352	.01
113	10		57	1		66	8.121	.01
114	0		67	0		67	0	0
115	41		26	55		12	7.200	.01

TABLE XXV

Distributions and Significance Test Values on
Interview Questions for Scoring Dimensions of
"Yes", "Sometimes", "No".

Question	Sexual Offender			Control			χ^2	P
	Y	S	N	Y	S	N		
116	23		44	21		46	0.134	.80
117	54		13	59		8	1.412	.30
118	33	12	22	23	4	40	9.726	.01
119	61	1	5	48	1	18	8.310	.01
120	62	0	5	49	0	18	8.870	.01
121	50		17	21		46	25.196	.001
122	28		39	9		58	13.478	.001
123	36	6	25	16	8	43	9.674	.01
124	36	2	29	0	0	67	53.042	.001
125	35	1	31	0	0	67	49.224	.001
126	48		19	0		67	74.790	.001
128	11		56	0		67	12.082	.001
131	12		55	0		67	13.272	.001
132	19		48	0		67	22.200	.001
135	18		49	13		54	1.048	.50
138	13	4	50	2	1	64	11.518	.001
139	12	3	52	2	1	64	9.305	.01
140	6		61	1		66	0	0
141	44		23	47		20	0.308	.70
142	37		30	32		35	0.746	.50
149	10		57	4		63	2.951	.10
150	10		57	2		65	5.950	.02
151	37		30	53		14	8.662	.01
160	20		47	5		62	11.064	.001
161	66		1	65		2	0	0
162	46		21	56		11	4.106	.05
163	22		45	5		62	13.404	.001
164	8		59	2		65	3.399	.05
165	7		60	3		64	1.837	.20
166	50		17	59		8	3.984	.05
167	22		45	41		26	10.814	.01
168	9		58	6		61	0.750	.50
169	28		39	24		43	0.504	.50
170	27		40	20		47	1.606	.30
171	7		60	3		64	1.837	.20
172	24		43	26		41	0.128	.80
174	10		57	15		52	1.230	.30
175	13		54	14		53	0.048	.90
186	27		40	13		54	6.986	.01
189	31	6	30	50	2	15	11.268	.001
190	21	8	38	27	11	29	2.416	.20
191	50	10	7	61	3	3	6.350	.02
193	57		10	67		0	10.915	.001

TABLE XXV

Distributions and Significance Test Values on
Interview Questions for Scoring Dimensions of
"Yes", "Sometimes", "No".

Question	Sexual Offender			Control			χ^2	P
	Y	S	N	Y	S	N		
194	49		18	67		0	20.858	.001
195	49		18	65		2	15.046	.001
196	29	9	29	2	1	64	43.050	.001
197	27	9	31	2	1	64	39.388	.001
198	29	9	29	2	1	64	43.050	.001
199	31	9	27	3	2	62	40.986	.001
201	21	16	30	59	6	2	42.616	.001
202	23	17	27	59	6	2	47.096	.001
203	28	14	25	59	6	2	31.492	.001
204	29	16	22	59	6	2	29.794	.001
206	34	5	28	53	2	12	11.830	.001
207	28	14	25	39	5	23	3.612	.10
208	31	5	31	54	0	13	7.020	.001
209	19	0	48	4	1	62	9.948	.01
210	65		2	66		1	0	0
214	2		65	1		66	0	0
215	3		64	1		66	0	0
216	8		59	2		65	5.777	.02
217	6		61	2		65	2.261	.20
219	62		5	66		1	0	0
221	60	2	5	64	0	3	1.837	.20
222	51		16	29		38	15.012	.001
223	59		8	38		29	16.464	.001
229	0		67	0		67	0	0

*Questions 1, 7, 28, 201, 202 were grouped for chi square analysis into 2x3 tables with two degrees of freedom. All other questions were grouped for chi square analysis into 2x2 tables with one degree of freedom.

TABLE XXVI

Distribution and Significance Test Values on
Interview Questions Which Required Two
Scoring Dimensions.

Ques: 34			Ques: 45		
Item	S O	C	Item	S O	C
Mother	57	57	Approv	2	0
Father	10	10	Disapp	65	67
	χ^2	0.001		χ^2	-
	df	1		df	1
	P	.99		P	-

Ques: 79			Ques: 80		Ques: 143		Ques: 108		
Item	S O	C	S O	C	S O	C	Item	S O	C
Man	52	62	19	1	40	1	One	47	51
Woman	15	5	48	66	27	66	Many	20	16
	χ^2	5.878	χ^2	19.042	χ^2	53.452		χ^2	0.608
	df	1	df	1	df	1		df	1
	P	.02	P	.001	P	.001		P	.50

Ques: 155			Ques: 212			Ques: 213		
Item	S O	C	Item	S O	C	Item	S O	C
Male	17	2	Sex	17	11	Stay	42	22
Female	50	65	NoSex	50	56	Go	28	45
	χ^2	13.860		χ^2	1.624		χ^2	11.964
	df	1		df	1		df	1
	P	.001		P	.30		P	.001

Ques: 233			Ques: 234		
Item	S O	C	Item	S O	C
Quik	43	42	Play	43	54
Slow	24	25	Immd	24	13
	χ^2	0.032		χ^2	4.518
	df	1		df	1
	P	.90		P	.05

TABLE X VII

Distributions and Significance Test Values on
Interview Questions Which Required Three
Scoring Dimensions.

Ques: 22			Ques: 35			Ques: 60		
Item	S	O C	Item	S	O C	Item	S	O C
Angry	34	33	Always	58	67	Relax	19	29
NotSo	19	21	Someti	6	0	Tired	29	32
Indif	14	13	Never	3	0	Spring	19	6
	χ^2	0.152		χ^2	-		χ^2	8.992
	df	2		df	1		df	1
	P	.95		P	-		P	.02

Ques: 129			Ques: 134			Ques: 178			Ques: 179		
Item	S	O C	Item	S	O C	Item	S	O C	S	O C	
Spec	8	0	Femi	27	3	Yes	5	15	7	18	
Any	2	0	Masc	34	48	No	11	3	9	0	
No	57	67	Neut	6	16	NoMar	51	49	51	49	
	χ^2	10.915		χ^2	26.136		χ^2	0.158	χ^2	0.158	
	df	1		df	2		df	1		df	1
	P	.001		P	.001		P	.70		P	.70

Ques: 181			Ques: 232		
Item	S	O C	Item	S	O C
Mother	3	10	0	65	67
Father	12	16	6	1	0
Neither	52	41	100	1	0
	χ^2	4.254		χ^2	-
	df	1		df	1
	P	.05		P	-

TABLE XXVIII

Distribution and Significance Test Values on
Interview Questions Which Required Four
Scoring Dimensions

Ques: 8			Ques: 31			Ques: 32		Ques: 33	
Item	S	O	Item	S	O	S	O	S	O
Lib	17	16	More	14	9	11	7	12	5
SpThr	30	37	Yes	43	51	51	55	51	57
Close	17	12	Less	6	3	4	2	4	2
Miser	3	2	No	4	4	1	3	0	3
χ^2 1.820			χ^2 1.654			χ^2 0.001		χ^2 3.774	
df 2			df 2			df 1		df 2	
P .50			P .20			P .99		P .20	

Ques: 220				Ques: 224				Ques: 226			
Item	S	O	C	S	O	C	Item	S	O	C	
Man	Man	37	0	52	1	Man	43	0			
	Wom	15	67	7	37	Wom	24	64			
	Anim	0	0	0	0	Anim	0	0			
	None	15	0	8	29	Dont	0	3			
χ^2 84.976				χ^2 81.188				χ^2 52.964			
df 1				df 1				df 1			
P .001				P .001				P .001			

TABLE XXIX

Distributions and Significance Test Values on
Interview Questions Which Required Five or Six
Scoring Dimensions

Ques: 48					Ques: 49					Ques: 72					Ques: 73				
Item	S	O	C		Item	S	O	C		Item	S	O	C		Item	S	O	C	
Very Good	10		0		Relax	11		29		13		0			13		0		
Good	23		4		Wige	4		3		3		0			3		0		
Indiff	8		0		Kid	15		2		15		0			15		0		
Not so good	4		0		Drink	0		3		1		0			1		0		
Bad	16		5		Heavn	24		29		25		0			25		0		
Never Exper	6		58		None	13		1		10		67			10		67		
χ^2 81.010					χ^2 88.138					χ^2 20.858					χ^2 40.330				
df 2					df 2					df 2					df 1				
P .001					P .001					P .001					P .001				

Ques: 127					Ques: 152					Ques: 153				
Item	S	O	C		Item	S	O	C		Item	S	O	C	
Very Good	1		0		62		67			Boy	21		0	
Good	3		0		10		2		0	Girl	13		8	
Indiff	23		0		12		1		0	Abim	0		0	
Not so good	7		0		16		1		0	Men	22		0	
Bad	18		0		50		1		0	Wom	11		59	
Neu. Called	15		67											
χ^2 84.976					χ^2 -					χ^2 71.010				
df 2					df 1					df 2				
P .001					P -					P .001				

Ques: 159					Ques: 176					Ques: 183				
Item	S	O	C		Item	S	O	C		Item	S	O	C	
Pen	46		66		Sing	51		49		5-9	9		4	
Scro	1		0		Marr	4		14		10-2	23		17	
Mouth	1		0		Sep	7		2		13-5	25		31	
Lips	1		1		Diver	5		2		16-8	6		14	
Tongue	2		0							19-25	4		1	
Anus	16		0											
χ^2 21.754					χ^2 0.158					χ^2 3.926				
df 1					df 1					df 2				
P .001					P .070					P .20				

TABLE XXIX

Distributions and Significance Test Values on
Interview Questions Which Required Multiple
Scoring Dimensions

Ques: 185			Ques: 218			Ques: 230		
Item	S O	C	Item	S O	C	Item	S O	C
5-7	14	9	Very Good	3	0	0	51	67
8-10	19	25	Good	7	3	1-10	7	0
11-2	20	18	Not so good	1	3	100	4	0
13-4	7	8	Indiff	1	0	200	1	0
15-6	3	4	Bad	32	43	500	1	0
17-23	4	3	Angry	23	18	1000	3	0
χ^2 2.044			χ^2 3.664			χ^2 18.240		
df 3			df 1			df 1		
P .70			P .10			P .001		

Ques: 231		
Item	S O	C
0	55	65
1-10	3	1
20-40	2	1
100	5	0
1000	2	0
χ^2 8.056		
df 1		
P .01		

TABLE XXX

Distributions and Significance Test Values on
Interview Questions Which Required More than Six
Scoring Dimensions

Ques: 46			Ques: 61			Ques: 64		
Item	S	O	Item	S	O	Item	S	O
5-15	36	3	Fem	17	65	7-15	36	0
16	5	3	Male	7	0	16	0	0
17	5	1	Felat	9	0	17	4	0
18	3	1	Cuni	1	0	18	1	0
19	1	1	Legs	3	0	19	2	0
20	2	0	Rect	17	0	20	0	0
21	1	0	Orgem	6	1	21	1	0
22-5	4	0	PedF	1	1	22-5	3	0
26-36	3	0	PedM	2	0	26-40	1	0
No Exp	7	58	Kiss	1	0	Never	19	67
			Body	3	0			
χ^2 78.740			χ^2 72.650			χ^2 59.076		
df 2			df 2			df 1		
P .001			P .001			P .001		

Ques: 65			Ques: 96			Ques: 97		
Item	S	O	Item	S	O	Item	S	O
10-5	23	0	Dr	27	50	Dont	0	1
16	0	0	Stork	21	13	Crazy	8	4
17	1	0	Chch	2	1	Harm	7	1
18	0	0	Birth	7	1	Weak	12	4
19	1	0	Hosp	2	1	Dream	0	1
20	1	0	Sky	0	1	Nervous	2	1
21	0	0	Brst	1	0	Memory	4	1
22-5	2	0	Stom	2	0	Depres	1	0
26-40	1	0	No Idea	5	0	Nothing	33	54
Never	38	67						
χ^2 37.010			χ^2 18.534			χ^2 14.462		
df 1			df 2			df 2		
P .001			P .001			P .001		

TABLE XXX

Distributions and Significance Test Values on
Interview Questions Which Required Multiple
Scoring Dimensions.

Ques: 98			Ques: 99			Ques: 133		
Item	S O	C	Item	S O	C	Item	S O	C
Dent	0	1	Priv	49	66	Breast	3	0
Weak	12	9	Ear	1	1	Hair	7	0
Harm	8	1	Neck	2	0	Hips	11	0
Thrc	5	7	Rec	11	0	Legs	6	0
FlBad	0	1	Stom	1	0	Arms	2	0
RnDwn	9	1	Mou	1	0	Profile	15	0
Relf	1	0	Ches	1	0	Voice	15	0
Distr	2	0	Legs	1	0	Hands	4	0
Crazy	1	0				Nothing	4	67
Thrill	1	0						
Nothing	28	47						
χ^2 11.978			χ^2 17.785			χ^2 118.902		
df 2			df 1			df 1		
P .01			P .001			P .001		

Ques: 136			Ques: 137			Ques: 144		
Item	S O	C	Item	S O	C	Item	S O	C
0	8	3	0	14	17	0	0	1
1-25	28	16	1-25	20	24	1/wk	20	11
40-100	8	17	35-70	11	11	2/wk	14	23
125-200	13	5	100-30	9	6	3/wk	11	16
300-700	4	14	200-500	11	5	4/wk	4	5
1000	2	8	600-700	1	1	7/wk	7	7
2000	2	3	1000-1500	0	2	1/mo	3	2
10000	0	1	2000	1	0	2/mo	4	1
			5000	0	1	2/yr	1	1
						4-6/yr	3	0
χ^2 18.150			χ^2 1.514			χ^2 6.300		
df 2			df 2			df 2		
P .001			P .50			P .05		

TABLE XXX

Distributions and Significance Test Values on
Interview Questions Which Required Multiple
Scoring Dimensions.

Ques: 145			Ques: 146			Ques: 147		
Item	S O	C	Item	S O	C	Item	S O	C
0	0	3	0	0	3	0	14	59
1	37	29	1	6	10	1-50	27	8
2	13	20	2	21	14	100	11	0
3	11	10	3	22	20	150-400	8	0
4	4	3	4	8	9	1000-3000	6	0
5	1	2	5	4	5	6 million	1	0
6	0	0	6	4	1			
7	1	0	7	1	3			
8	0	0	8	0	1			
9	0	0	9	0	0			
10	0	0	10	0	0			
			11	0	1			
			12	1	0			
χ^2 2.482			χ^2 0.382			χ^2 64.052		
df 1			df 2			df 2		
P .30			P .70			P .001		

Ques: 148			Ques: 154			Ques: 156		
Item	S O	C	Years	S O	C	Years	S O	C
0	14	64	0	0	1	5-10	13	6
1	2	2	5-10	14	2	11-2	19	10
2	1	1	11-2	8	7	13-4	13	26
5-20	15	0	13-5	30	31	15-6	11	16
25-45	7	0	16-7	7	15	17-8	4	1
50-100	18	0	18-9	3	7	19-20	3	2
120	1	0	20-1	1	3	21-5	1	2
160	1	0	22-5	2	1	Never	3	4
200	4	0	26-32	2	0			
300	2	0						
500	1	0						
800	1	0						
χ^2 77.552			χ^2 8.896			χ^2 9.860		
df 2			df 2			df 2		
P .001			P .02			P .01		

TABLE XXX

Distributions and Significance Test Values on
Interview Questions Which Required Multiple
Scoring Dimensions.

Ques: 157			Ques: 158			Ques: 173		
Times	S O	C	Times	S O	C	Sprt	S O	C
0	14	17	0	0	1	None	5	4
Daily	4	3	1/wk	10	9	Box	9	3
1/wk	5	7	2/wk	10	29	Foot	9	15
2/wk	16	15	2-3/wk	15	13	Base	23	20
3/wk	2	3	3-4/wk	10	7	Base	2	6
4-5/wk	4	1	6/wk	0	1	Swim	6	6
1/mo	13	12	7/wk	5	2	Tenn	3	1
2/mo	2	0	1/mo	4	2	Rac	4	2
1/2 mos	2	2	2/mo	7	1	Skat	2	6
1/3 mos	2	3	2-3/mo	3	0	Hunt	1	1
1/6 mos	1	3	1/2 mos	3	1	Fish	2	0
3/year	1	0	2/yr	0	1	Bowl	1	2
6/year	1	0						
2-3/life	0	1						
χ^2 1.076			χ^2 13.500			χ^2 0.132		
df 2			df 2			df 2		
P .70			P .01			P .95		

Ques: 177			Ques: 180		
Reason	S O	C	Times	S O	C
Mar.Sep.Div.	16	20	Daily	0	1
Wom.Not for me	34	10	1/wk	4	1
Mother against	4	0	2-3/wk	5	10
Not met right woman	10	4	3/wk	4	5
Not old enough	3	22	4-5/wk	0	1
Dont want to settle	0	2	2/mo	2	0
Jail	0	7	1/2 mo	1	0
Engaged	0	2	New Mar	51	49
χ^2 21.850			χ^2 0.158		
df 2			df 1		
P .001			P .70		

TABLE XXX

Distributions and Significance Test Values on
Interview Questions Which Required Multiple
Scoring Dimensions.

Ques: 182			Ques: 184			Ques: 187		
Item	S O	C	Feeling	S O	C	Years	S O	C
Friends	36	27	Nona	16	23	5-7	1	1
School	2	1	Alright	6	9	8-10	6	13
Street	10	3	Funny	5	4	11-12	22	9
Gang	0	4	Good-nice	9	3	13-14	25	27
Girl	1	0	Curious	8	6	15-16	9	14
Exper	0	1	Mystery	4	1	17-18	1	0
Books	3	1	Want be homo	3	0	19-20	2	3
Brother	0	1	Interest	5	10	0	1	0
Self	0	1	Fright	2	0			
Parents	15	26	Surprise	3	1			
Other	0	2	Thrill	3	2			
			Shame	2	4			
			Nasty	1	1			
			Not understood	0	3			

χ^2 3.086
df 2
P .30

χ^2 2.828
df 2
P .30

χ^2 1.302
df 2
P .70

Ques: 192			Ques: 200			Ques: 205		
Times	S O	C	Feeling	S O	C	Feeling	S O	C
Daily	29	40	No.Att.	5	11	Nothing	16	3
1/wk	12	6	No.Sensa	20	44	Interco	2	14
2/wk	6	8	Gd.Build	6	8	Desire	12	13
3/wk	0	4	Art	0	1	Interest	5	6
4/wk	5	4	Unconf	7	0	Excited	4	8
1/2 wk	3	0	Sick	1	0	Admire	3	0
1/mo	6	3	Desire	8	0	Indiff	6	4
0	6	2	Good	5	0	Alright	1	3
			Shame	1	0	Worship	0	1
			Fascination	2	0	Disgust	3	0
			Excited	7	0	Fine	6	9
			Its Wrong	2	0	Satisfac	1	5
			Disgust	2	0	Puzzled	2	1
			Strong	1	0	Hate	1	0
						Embarr	1	0
						Jealous	2	0
						ItsWrong	1	0

χ^2 3.616
df 1
P .10

χ^2 38.610
df 2
P .001

χ^2 27.968
df 2
P .001

TABLE XXX

Distributions and Significance Test Values on
Interview Questions Which Required Multiple
Scoring Dimensions.

Ques: 211			Ques: 225			Ques: 227		
Feeling	S O	C	Item	S O	C	Times	S O	C
Nothing	27	38	Hands	22	26	0	21	60
Nature	18	17	Mouth	20	7	1-5	8	5
Disgust	2	1	Anus	9	1	6-10	8	0
Desire	7	4	Legs	8	3	11-20	3	0
Funny	3	4	Breast	0	1	21-30	3	1
Strange	1	1	Arms	0	0	31-40	4	0
Surprise	0	1	Other	0	0	50	3	1
Indiff	2	1	None	8	29	60-70	4	0
Kick	1	0				100	5	0
Alright	2	0				200	2	0
Ignore	1	0				300	1	0
Curious	3	0				500	2	0
						1000	2	0
						3000	1	0
χ^2 4.832			χ^2 18.150			χ^2 47.892		
df 2			df 2			df 2		
P .10			P .001			P .001		

Ques: 228			Ques: 235			Ques: 236		
Times	S O	C	Sx Prefs	S O	C	S O	C	
0	51	54	Interc. Woman	15	67	15	67	
1-5	2	7	Mellatio	11	0	12	0	
6-10	1	3	Sodomy	24	0	24	0	
20-30	4	2	Pedo. Female	5	0	5	0	
30-40	1	0	Pedo. Male	5	0	4	0	
60	2	1	Anilingus	4	0	4	0	
100	4	0	Mas. Bet. Legs	1	0	1	0	
200	1	0	Mutual Mast.	1	0	1	0	
400	1	0	Body Contact	1	0	1	0	
χ^2 0.396			χ^2 84.976			χ^2 84.976		
df 1			df 2			df 2		
P .70			P .001			P .001		

APPENDIX 2

GLOSSARY

Aggressive Scoring Dimension (Incomplete Pictures Test): activity is aggressive in character (i.e., fighting, arguing, etc.). (see passive)

Anilingus: the practice of the application of the mouth to the anus.

Anal Erotic Character: a person in whom anal-erotic activities persist beyond the period of childhood and hence who show such traits as extreme orderliness in physical and mental habits; marked economy and miserliness; and pronounced obstinacy leading to spite, revenge and vindictiveness.

Anti-Social Scoring Dimensions (Incomplete Pictures Test): activity that is not socially approved (i.e., stabbing, cutting, stealing, fighting, killing, etc.). (see social)

Authoritarian Scoring Dimension (Incomplete Pictures Test): theme of powerful individual or object, resort to authority, command. (see democratic)

Bestiality: sexual congress between human beings and animals.

Castration Complex: an unconscious fear of castration, or of any injury to the sex organs, to the person or his possessions or separation from any desired person, object, or gratification.

Carnal Knowledge: sexual intercourse with a legal minor (male or female).

Contributing to Delinquency of Minor: sexual relations (broadly defined) with legal minors, male or female.

Cunnilingus: the practice of the application of the mouth to the vulva or any part of the external female genitals.

Democratic Scoring Dimension (Incomplete Pictures Test): theme of equality among objects and individuals. (see authoritarian)

Depressive Scoring Dimension (Incomplete Pictures Test): feeling tone of depression, unhappiness, displeasure, sadness. (see euphoric)

Euphoric Scoring Dimension (Incomplete Pictures Test): feeling tone of happiness, joy, pleasure. (see depressive)

Exhibitionism: the display of the body, its parts, or one's activities for the purpose of attracting sexual interest.

Fellatio: the apposition of the mouth to the penis.

Fixation: a very strong emotionalized attachment upon an object or person.

Flagellation: the act of whipping as a sexual excitant.

Heterosexuality: sexuality (in all its manifestations) directed to the opposite sex.

Homosexuality: sexuality relating to or directed toward one of the same sex.

Identification: the process, chiefly emotional and largely unconscious by which a person assumes the feelings, thoughts and acts of another person or object.

Institutional Control Group (thesis): a sample of the general penal institutional population, matched to a sample of institutionalized sexual offenders, the commonality among the members of this sample being that they have no history or behavioral indication of sexual aberration or sexual offense record.

Masochism: when sexual satisfaction depends upon the subject himself suffering pain, ill-treatment and humiliation.

Masturbation: self stimulation of the genitals (penis or clitoris) for purposes of experiencing pleasurable sensations.

Oedipus Complex: the normal family situation in early childhood wherein a little child feels hostile towards the parent of the same sex because it considers that parent a rival for the affections of the parent of the opposite sex. This feeling of hostility usually disappears from consciousness after the first period of childhood but continues to play a large role in the lives of many people.

Passive Scoring Dimension (Incomplete Pictures Test): activity is non-aggressive, placid. (see aggressive)

Pedophilia: sexual practices between an adult and child or adolescent, male or female.

Perversion: the systematic preference for any type, or types, of sexual activity which offers satisfaction....these do not necessarily preclude heterosexual coital (genital union) climaxes....they specify satisfactions from other activities than the heterosexual coitus (genital union) climax.

Pervert: one who practices perversions or forms of sexual activity not in accordance with the general culture or mores of his community or state.

Rape: the act of forcing or compelling sexual intercourse upon a person.

Sadism: when sexual satisfaction depends upon the sexual object suffering pain, ill-treatment or humiliation.

Sexual Offender (thesis): one who meets all these criteria: (a) committed a sexual offense; (b) civilian history of sexual aberration; (c) institutional history of sexual aberration; (d) considered by psychologist or psychiatrist to be sexually deviant.

Social Scoring Dimension (Incomplete Pictures Test): activity is socially passive and approved (i.e., picnic, playing sports, etc.). (see anti-social)

Sodomy: anal intercourse between males.

Unconscious: a postulated region of the psyche, the repository of repressed concepts which are of the nature of urges or wishes; i.e., invested with energy.

Voyeurism (Scopophilia): the obtaining of sexual stimulation or satisfaction by looking at the genitals of another.

SEXUAL OFFENDER THEORIES

I Psychoanalytic.

1. The homosexual pervert is usually an anal character. There is either fixation or regression to this level (16, pp.345, 351).
2. Perverts and children have identical aims (16, p.334).
3. Castration complex always exists in perversions (16, pp.326, 327).
4. The sexually deviant is phallic (pre-genital). He has not been able to sublimate his infantile strivings or manage reaction formations (16, p.495).
5. The sexual offender is an aggressive, phallic personality. He is unable to sublimate and thus is unable to overcome these infantile aggressions (20, pp.152, 153).
6. Sexual perversion is a "progression", an unconscious self-asserted effort to escape from rigid, lifelong neurotic compliance (30, p.129).
7. Exhibitionism is a compulsive urge in an inadequate personality. It is a denial of castration anxieties (16, p.345).
8. Perversion is a regression to an earlier, outmoded, but previously satisfying sex (behavior) pattern and therefore decreases tension. (16, pp.325, 326, 327).
9. Sex offenders are anxiety ridden individuals who are repeatedly driven to commit their sex offenses in the vain hope of freeing themselves from mounting tension and of regaining their dwindling self esteem. (10, p.192).
10. Homosexual behavior is a manifestation of deep seated anxiety, fear of castration, feeling of weakness of the ego which seeks for sources of replenishment in contact with other males (16, pp.178, 326, 327).
11. The primary tendency toward perverted sexual activity is present in every individual, but to a much slighter extent and for a different purpose than in the true pervert. These perversions are the remnants of the early component instincts of the sexual urge (16, p.327).
12. The occurrence of a perversion is one way in which a disturbance of the development of the sexual instinct may manifest itself (16, p.325).
13. Perverts always have an Oedipal conflict (16, p.341).

14. The sexual instinct of the pervert, contrary to popular belief that he is "over-sexed", is most usually weaker than that of the normal individual. He is unable to have normal sexual relationship on account of his fear of having intercourse with a woman; and if he wants to get sexual satisfaction at all he can get it only in the perverted form. (20, p.155).
15. In the homosexual there is a very strong fixation to the mother, an intimate relationship with her and an identification with the mother instead of with the father at the end of the Oedipus period (16, pp.331, 332, 337).
16. Perversions are disturbances in the development of the sexual instinct (16, pp.325, 327).
17. Perversions are aberrations of the impulse of aggressiveness and domination directed towards a sexual object. Their character is a blending of a large proportion of ego-drives with a minor quantity of sex-urge (30, p.127).

If Psychological-Psychiatric.

1. Sexual criminality is an expression of psychosexual infatillism (10, p.192).
2. Sex delinquencies are committed by inhibited persons who suffer from an inability to form meaningful personal relations. Such subjects sometimes enter sexual relationships not because they enjoy the gratification of their instincts but because they do not find other ways of contact with people (20, p.155).
3. Homosexual behavior is not necessarily criminotic. It is more likely lawbreaking (27, p.457).
4. Essential (true) homosexuality is of 2 kinds:
 - a. the physiological in which the biology of the individual is involved in a manner that is obvious upon examination.
 - b. the psychological in which the strivings and attitudes and habits are more like those of the opposite sex. His preferences, tastes, inclinations, and wishes are opposed to his visible biology (27, p.456).
5. The sexual offender is a heterogeneous group. There is no such thing as a homogeneous classification of sexual offender. Sexual offense is symptomatic of N conditions (31, p.10).
6. Special conditioning experiences, family attitude, and cultural factors are much more important causes of homosexuality than the theory of a constitutional inherited basis and similar hormonal theories. Homosexuality is of a multiple causation (6, pp.177, 178).
7. It is likely that in the examination of a large number of sexual offenders, it will be found that the underlying psychiatric cause of a considerable number is a well defined mental abnormality, such

as psychosis, an organic brain deterioration, a neurosis, a mental deficiency, or an underlying defect in character development (36, p.165).

8. Punishment has the weakest, most negligible deterring effect in regard to sex crimes. Sex crimes are committed in secrecy and either excludes consideration of the consequences or unconsciously even wants punishment (24, p.112).
9. The sexual criminal is dominated by an irresistible impulse (22, p.149).
10. Sex offenders are almost invariably ill in the medical-psychiatric-psychological application of this term (6, p.177).
11. The sex crime and each sex offender is a particular person with his own personality assets and liabilities (24, p.114).

III Sociological.

1. The causes of sex delinquency are such factors as: economic factors, home situations, neighborhood situations, degree of sex stimulation (dress, etc.), inferiority feelings and loss of social status, influence of group patterns, and the element of compulsion (commercial vice) (18, pp.245, 255).
2. The multiple factor theory of crime:
 - a. biological
 - b. personality
 - c. primary social groups
 - d. broader, social groups
 (34, pp.266, 273).
3. Sexual deviants are sexually-prone inhabitants of delinquency areas (7, p.235).
4. There is the effect of differential association in the etiology of sexual offenders (7, p.233).
5. Lower socio-economic status products rely relatively more upon intercourse, within and without marriage, while upper socio-economic status products rely relatively more on masturbation, nocturnal emissions and petting to climax (25, p.223).
6. Different cultural groups hold and teach their young different ideologies about sex (25, p.446).
7. Sex as human conduct is defined and controlled by society and its component groups (18, p.245).
8. The sex role is related to the other roles of a person. Sex is only one role of the person (7, p.243).
9. The sociologist stresses differences in homosexual behavior by the attitude and by the role of the participants (7, p. 234).

10. The homosexual is the person who conceives of himself and is generally considered by others as homosexual. Thus with the human, as different than the animal, sex is essentially social and not biologic.(7, p.233).
11. Patterns of sexual behavior in American society are particularly subject to modification. This being the result of the impact of certain factors characteristic of our culture.
 - a. American culture as compared with other cultures is much more heterogeneous. As a result many adolescents and young people are confused, bewildered and troubled.
 - b. The transition from the puritan taboo against sex to a much freer and franker acceptance and discussion of it.
 - c. The emergence of the powerful influence of the media of mass communication.

These three factors all serve to underline the influence of the primary group and social institutions in controlling the sex life of the person, to stimulate sexual experimentation and ultimately to force him to formulate his own personal code of sex conduct in relation to his social roles (18, pp.245, 255).
12. The individual does not evolve his sexual standards in a social vacuum; they take form in conjunction with the cultural impress of the family, the church and the peer group with the later factors that enter into the crystallization of his attitudes and behavior (7, p.235).
13. The sociological conception of sex is defined by society in relation to the other roles of a person, the influence of ethnic subculture, social class, occupational activity, and the intimate social group (7, p.233).