

Rape Myth Acceptance and Hostility Toward Women:
Antecedents, Prediction of Rape Proclivity, and Effects on
Perception of a Realistic Rape Portrayal

by

Richard G. Stille

A thesis
presented to the University of Manitoba
in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy
in
Department of Psychology

Winnipeg, Manitoba

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A thesis submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies of
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DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

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ABSTRACT

This study examined a model of proclivity to rape as a function of the interaction of rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women and examined the ability of this interaction to predict immediate and long-term responses to a realistic rape portrayal. In addition, attitude, personality, history, and sexual arousal variables were examined as possible antecedents of rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women.

Although previous research has examined the relationship between rape myth attitudes and rape proclivity (Malamuth, 1981b), research examining hostility toward women as a predictor of rape proclivity has been scarce. Previous research has also examined attitudes associated with rape myth acceptance (e.g., Burt, 1980; Malamuth, 1981b), but has not adequately examined the personality, history or sexuality antecedents of both rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women. There have also been very few studies that have attempted to discover methods of reducing rape proclivity.

In the first phase of this study, 226 male undergraduate students were administered a questionnaire measuring rape proclivity, rape myth acceptance, hostility toward women,

and the personality, attitude, history and sexual arousal variables. In the second phase, of the original 226 subjects, 67 subjects viewed a control film, while 78 subjects viewed the experimental film, a dramatic and didactic realistic presentation of rape. Following the film, subjects were given questionnaires on response to the films and completed the Rape Empathy Scale. In the third phase, 31 control and 28 experimental subjects, after reading a newspaper story on rape, were asked to give their response to the article, and asked about their beliefs on causes and consequences of rape. A separate measure of rape proclivity was also obtained.

Discriminant functions analyses were used to assess the predictive ability of rape myth acceptance (RMA), hostility toward women (HTW), and their interaction (RMA x HTW) with rape proclivity, force proclivity, and previous sexual assault history. Significant results were obtained for RMA, HTW, and RMA x HTW with force proclivity and for RMA with rape proclivity.

To assess immediate and longterm film response, multiple regression analyses were performed with RMA, HTW, RMA x HTW, and film as predictor variables. Significant results were obtained for immediate response with film and HTW as predictors of the Rape Empathy Scale. Significant longterm results were obtained for RMA in predicting beliefs in sexual causes of rape and in blaming the victim in the

story, and for HTW and RMA x HTW predicting beliefs in hostile reasons for rape. Film and RMA x HTW were significant predictors of subsequent rape proclivity.

Two significant results were obtained with canonical analysis for predicting antecedents of RMA and HTW. Negative attitudes toward women, acceptance of sexual and domestic violence, sexual conservatism and adversarial sexual beliefs, with Eysenck's Psychoticism Scale and sexual arousal to rape and force predicted RMA and to a lesser extent, HTW. A second relationship was found for HTW along with psychoticism, acceptance of domestic violence, adversarial sexual beliefs, sexual arousal to force, and a negative relationship to the CPI Good Impression Scale.

The model advanced was supported for sexual force proclivity, but not for rape proclivity. As these two variables define the same behavior in different formats, future research should examine subjects' cognitive interpretation of these items. The finding that attitude and personality variables predicted RMA and HTW replicates previous research and adds weight to the contention that sexual history and motivation are not factors in rape proclivity. Although the film had an immediate effect on rape empathy and a long term effect on rape proclivity, the study did not assess what aspect of the film was most effective and future research is needed to discover reliable methods of reducing rape proclivity.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All of the people who had some part in both this dissertation and in my education are certainly too numerous to mention here. To all those people who gave emotional and physical support over the last ten years and who are not mentioned here, thank you.

The conception and design of this project happened four years ago with the assistance of Neil Malamuth and much of the credit for this work goes to him. After Neil left Winnipeg, John Schallow jumped in and guided this project, with his excellent skills at writing and statistics, and with an overwhelming amount of emotional support. To both Neil and John, my two advisors, I appreciate your willingness to be involved with me through this endeavor and I will always owe you both a debt of gratitude.

I would like to also acknowledge the work and support of my committee, Dr. David Martin, Dr. Ross Hartsough, and Dr. Joe Kuypers. I also have a special thanks to my external examiner, Dr. Sheila Deitz, for bending over backwards to make up for slow postal systems and striking telex workers.

I owe my emotional health through this project to four special people and I feel incredibly lucky to have these

four people care about me. John Briere, my oldest and dearest friend, who is always honest with me and always cares no matter how crazy I get; Marsha Runtz, who helped organize the project, and who helps me to learn the meaning of intimacy; Cheryl Lanktree who shared this experience with me and helped to keep me from going insane; and, again, John Schallow, a gentle and caring friend.

I would like to thank Diane Benoit who typed the manuscript, put up with my pressure and anxiety, and always did a great job. Also thanks to Dan Jargo and Dave Kaliher for typing and programming through early drafts.

Above all, I would like to express my appreciation to my parents. My father, who died in 1973, and whom I miss often, taught me that being gentle and vulnerable was a quality and not a liability. And by mother, always supportive, taught me by her example, about respect for ideas, strength and independence, and equality in relationships.

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INTRODUCTION

Traditionally rape has been viewed as "a form of sexual psychopathy" (Groth & Burgess, 1977, p. 406) with the rapist characterized as sexually motivated in the act of rape. This approach suggests that males rape because they cannot control their sexual impulses. Levine (1959) assumed that males who are denied sexual access to women will obtain sex by force and people in general tend to believe that rapists are mentally disturbed people (Holmstrum & Burgess, 1978; Krulewitz & Payne, 1978) who cannot control their sexual impulses (Bardwick, 1976; Byrne, 1977; Gross, 1978); they therefore cannot accept responsibility for their actions and change (Krulewitz & Kahn, 1983).

Recent research and popular literature has questioned whether rape is a sexual act or a violent act (e.g., Brownmiller, 1975; Griffin, 1971; Salerno, 1975). Feminist writers (e.g., Brownmiller, 1975; Clark & Lewis, 1977; Medea & Thompson, 1974) have criticized the view of rape as a sexually motivated crime and point to criminological data (e.g., Amir, 1971) which indicates that rape is an aggression motivated act. Rape has also been hypothesized to be a politically motivated act. Brownmiller (1975, p. 15) states that, "(Rape) is nothing more or less than a

conscious process of intimidation by which all men keep all women in a state of fear" and that it is the logical outcome of unequal power relationships between men and women. Feminist literature has also suggested that we live in a "rape culture" where many of our belief systems support and condone rape (Burt and Albin, 1981).

Sanday (1981) assumed that human sexual behavior is a sociological and cultural force. She examined the incidence, meaning, and function of rape in tribal societies and found evidence that rape is the expression of a social ideology of male dominance. She stated that "... rape is the playing out of a socio-cultural script in which the expression of personhood for males is directed by ... interpersonal violence and an ideology of toughness" (Sanday, 1981, p. 24). These writers (e.g., Brownmiller, 1975; Clark & Lewis, 1977; Griffin, 1975, 1979; Medea & Thompson, 1974; Russell, 1975; Burt & Albin, 1981; Sanday, 1981) suggest that because of traditional attitudes toward rape and toward women within the general population, there are many men in our culture who possess a propensity to rape.

The purpose of the present study was to examine possible factors which may predict propensity to rape, to investigate possible antecedents of those factors and to examine how those factors may be used to predict subjects' responses to an educational film treatment aimed at modifying traditional attitudes towards rape.

In order to lay a groundwork for this study, theories and research concerning rapists and proclivity to rape will be reviewed. First, theories on types or categories of rapists will be examined. Then, empirical research on characteristics of rapists as compared to other offenders and the general population will be presented.

Efforts to identify and examine characteristics of individuals in the general population who may possess some propensity to rape will be described, along with research on attitudes and beliefs about rape which may affect propensity to rape and be a causal factor in rape. The effects of rape myth attitudes on treatment of rape victims, rape prosecution, and rape prevention strategies will be examined. Research on the presentation of rape in the media and its possible effects on rape propensity will be presented, as well as recent research on modifying attitudes toward rape with the use of realistic rape portrayals.

A model of proclivity to rape based on a continuum of interrelated factors and their interactions rather than categorization of distinct groups will be advanced. Further, an hypothesis concerning attitudes, personality, history, and differential sexual arousal as antecedents of the above factors will be presented. Finally, hypotheses concerning the effects of the above factors on how one perceives a realistic rape portrayal (treatment) and on the portrayal's effect on attitudes toward rape, empathy towards

rape victims, and self-reported likelihood of rape will be presented.

Research with Rapists

In this section, theories on types and categories of rapists based on clinical work with rapists will be described. Research examining sexual responsiveness, personality characteristics, and attitudes of rapists as compared to other convicts and the general population will then be reviewed.

Theories on Categories of Rapists

Feshbach (1964) has distinguished two forms of aggression, instrumental and hostile. Instrumental aggression is directed towards the achievement of a nonaggressive goal while hostile aggression is motivated by a desire for a noxious outcome, an injury to some object. A number of theories or categories of types of rapists and motivations to rape have generally used this distinction.

Along these lines, Gebhard, Gagnon, Pomeroy, and Christianson, (1965) described two varieties of rapists: 1) those in which the aggression is a means to an end and no more force is used than is necessary to achieve that end, and 2) those in which violence is an end in itself or at least a secondary goal. The former group is hypothesized to

be approximately 65% of the population of rapists while the latter group is estimated to be approximately 25% to 35%. Guttmacher and Weihofen (1952) and Cohen, Garofalo, Boucher and Seghorn (1971) hypothesized roughly similar groups as Gebhard, et al. (1965) with a more psychodynamic explanation and the addition of a third group, best described as a sexual-sadism group with a mixture of the two motives.

Gager and Schurr (1976) divide rapists into two categories, the sociopath or psychopath who is usually seen as not mentally responsible for his acts, and the "normal" rapist who is environmentally conditioned to rape or whose rape is a result of a particular circumstance. They also estimate similar percentages as Gebhard, et al. (1965), with the sociopath group estimated at approximately 35% and the "normal" rapist group as approximately 65% of the population of rapists.

Groth and Burgess (1977) describe two categories of rapists according to motivation to rape. The anger rapist feels extremely hostile toward the victim and may be attempting to make up for what he perceives as hurtful acts which women have committed against him. With this rapist, the act of rape involves more force than is necessary and the force will be used to degrade and humiliate the victim. The rapist receives little sexual gratification. The second type, the power rapist, rapes in order to feel dominant and gain pleasure from the control of another human being.

Sixty-five percent of their sample fit into this latter category (Groth & Burgess, 1977).

Theories on why men rape have generally been based on research done with convicted rapists who are incarcerated. As a result of underreporting and lack of prosecution and conviction, this sample may not be representative of the population of rapists in general. For example, Smithyman (1978) interviewed 50 callers who responded to an advertisement in Los Angeles newspapers asking rapists to contact him. This group was considerably different than a convicted rapist population. Few felt any remorse over their behavior and some felt that it had increased their self-esteem. The callers also differed from convicted rapists on educational (50% college educated) and social background. Even though this study contains significant problems in sampling bias which may affect its validity, most theories of rape do hypothesize a category of rapists which may be similar to Smithyman's callers.

Although dividing rapists into distinct categories may be a useful model to point towards factors involved in rape proclivity, reality rarely fits into such distinct categories. For example, the power rapist described by Groth and Burgess (1977) may be motivated by dominance and control, but may also have some degree of hostility toward women and may use more force than necessary. To build a model of rape proclivity, it may be more useful to examine

those characteristics which distinguish rapists from the general population and to examine the interaction of those characteristics in predicting propensity to rape.

Characteristics of Rapists

In this section, research on sexual arousal, personality, emotional, attitudinal, and historical characteristics of rapists are presented. To identify factors related to rape proclivity, attempts have been made to discover responses which could differentiate convicted rapists from males in the general population or males convicted of other crimes.

Sexual Arousal of Rapists. A series of studies by Abel and his associates (Abel, Barlow, Blanchard, & Guild, 1977; Abel & Blanchard; Abel, Blanchard, & Becker, 1976, 1978; Abel, Blanchard, Becker, & Djenderedjian, 1978) have shown clear differences in the sexual response of rapists as compared to nonrapists to violent portrayals of rape themes. Rapists showed higher or about equal levels of penile tumescence to audiotaped portrayals of both rape and consenting sexual acts. Nonrapists showed relatively little sexual arousal to violent rape depictions as compared to mutually consenting depictions. On the basis of these findings, Abel et al. (1977) developed a "sexual arousal index", a ratio of arousal to rape divided by arousal to consenting depictions, which was presented as an objective index of rape proclivity. Barbaree, Marshall and Lanthier

(1979) criticized the studies by Abel et al. (1977) for constructing idiosyncratic verbal descriptions of rape to maximally arouse each rapist by modelling them after the rapist's description of his own rape behavior. In a replication study to correct these criticisms, Barbaree et al. (1979) also found that nonrapists were differentially aroused to consenting and rape depictions while rapists were not. They suggested that there were inhibitory elements in the rape portrayal that influenced the arousal of nonrapists, but not of rapists. In other words, rapists were not aroused by the violence, but rather not inhibited by it, possibly because they were desensitized by a greater exposure to violence (Barbaree, Marshall, & Lanthier, 1979).

A study by Quinsey, Chaplin, and Varney (1981) found that rapists, as a group, did not show much sexual arousal to descriptions of nonsexual violence. A later study, however, by Quinsey and Chaplin (1982) developed a ratio dividing penile response to nonsexual violence narrations by penile response to consenting sex. Using this ratio, they found a significant relationship of this arousal ratio to whether the rapist had seriously injured his victim.

A recent study by Wydra, Marshall, Earls and Barbaree (1983) compared four groups (rapists, nonrapist inmates, normals, and normals under the influence of alcohol) on their ability to distinguish inappropriate sexual cues and to inhibit arousal to both mutually consenting and rape

cues. Rapists detected inappropriate sexual cues as well as the other groups except on the most assaultive rape depiction, in which they detected inappropriate cues significantly later than all other groups. Rapists and nonrapists were equally capable of inhibiting arousal to both mutually-consenting and rape depictions. These results suggest that rapists have the ability to inhibit their arousal to sexual violence, but may "choose" for some unidentified reason, not to use that ability.

Family and Sexual History of Rapists. Bandura (1973), using social learning theory, suggests that aggressive behavior is learned. Using this model, it would be expected that past experiences would determine how, if, and in what way aggression is manifested, as well as who or what the object of aggression might be (Hirsch, 1981). This suggests that early family and sexual history variables might characterize rapists from the general population.

Early family pathology has been found to distinguish a jail sample from normal controls but has not differentiated rapists from other offenders (Davis & Braucht, 1973). Gebhard, et al. (1965) found that approximately 60% of the rapists they studied had come from broken homes. Studies examining the sexual history of rapists as compared to the general population (Davis & Braucht, 1973; Goldstein & Kant, 1973; Walker, 1971) found that rapists were typically reared in sexually restricted environments, were exposed to

pornography later in life, and had a higher frequency of exposure to pornography.

Personality, Emotional, and Attitudinal Characteristics of Rapists. Studies have also attempted to differentiate psychological responses of convicted rapists from males convicted of other crimes or males in the general population (Rada, 1978). Responses to the Rorschach (Perdue & Lester, 1972), the Buss-Durkee Hostility Inventory (Buss & Durkee, 1957; Rada, Laws, & Kellner, 1976) and IQ scales (Rada, 1978) have not shown any significant differences between rapists and nonrapists. Fisher and Rivlin (1971), using Edwards Personal Preference Schedule, found that rapists, as compared to normal males, were less aggressive, less independent and less self-motivated. As compared to other offenders, rapists were less self-assured, less aggressive, and achievement oriented. Fisher and Rivlin (1971) therefore, described a rapist as a person who feels weak, inadequate, and dependent. In terms of psychopathology, Groth and Burgess (1977) found only 10% of the 133 offenders they studied manifested any psychotic processes.

It has been hypothesized (e.g., Hirsch, 1981) that some men may rape as an expression of hostility towards the significant woman or women in their lives and that a substitute object who is perceived as non-retaliatory is chosen for the expression of that hostility. Most of the theories on types of rapists discussed above imply a motive

of hostility on the part of a percentage of rapists. Although clinical studies (e.g., Abel, Barlow, Blanchard & Guild, 1977; Cohen, Seghorn, & Calmas, 1969; Ellis & Brancole, 1956; Nadelson, 1977) have found hostility to be a common characteristic of rapists, studies empirically examining this factor have been scarce. Although Karacan, Williams, Guerrero, Salis, Thornby, and Hursch (1974) were not able to differentiate rapists from nonrapists with the MMPI, a study by Rader (1977), using the MMPI, indicated that rapists were more disturbed and showed more hostility than individuals committing offenses involving either only sex or only violence. This characteristic, as a factor in rape proclivity, should be examined further.

Clinical reports have suggested that rapists hold callous attitudes about rape and hold prejudicial, stereotyped, or false beliefs about rape, rape victims, and rapists (Burt, 1980; Clark & Lewis, 1977; Field, 1978a; Gager & Schurr, 1976; Malamuth, 1981b). A study of beliefs and attitudes of 86 convicted rapists (Wolfe & Baker, 1980) found that most believed their actions either did not constitute rape or were justified by the circumstances. Field (1978b) found rapists believed rape myths more than rape counselors, but also found that policemen and the general population were more similar to rapists in their beliefs than to rape counselors.

In summary, the responses that best characterize rapists are relatively high levels of sexual arousal to violent rape depictions, greater acceptance of rape myths and rather callous attitudes about rape. Although personality factors, most especially hostility, and family and sexual history, have not been as consistently successful in differentiating rapists from the general population, previous empirical research and clinical studies suggest that they may, in fact, be a factor in propensity to rape.

Propensity to Rape in the General Population

In this section, research examining identification of individuals with some propensity to rape and factors associated with that propensity will be reviewed. Research on the incidence of sexual assault and sexual aggression will also be presented.

Self-Reported Likelihood of Rape (LR)

Although the contention that all men are "real or potential rapists" (Clark & Lewis, 1977, p. 140) may not be an empirically useful argument (Malamuth, 1981b), studies on the incidence of sexual aggression among "normal" males suggest that propensity to rape is much greater than might be reflected in reports on incidence of rape.

In a series of studies on sexual aggression against female college students, Kanin (1957; 1965; 1967) reported that approximately 25% of college males surveyed had employed aggression in sexual situations, with aggression defined by a woman's responding to the situation by fighting, crying, screaming, pleading, etc. Kanin and Parcell (1977) found that over one half of the 282 college women they interviewed had been offended by male sexual aggression, as defined above, in the previous year and 83% reported that they had, at some time, experienced offensive male sexual aggression. Of male aggression aimed at intercourse, 29.2% was successful, and violent aggression aimed at intercourse was reported as 100% successful. Of the 282 women interviewed, .5% had been violently forced to have intercourse and 12.3% were forced with some form of aggression.

Koss and Oros (1980), in a survey of 3,862 men and women, found that 8% of the women surveyed had been coerced by physical force to have intercourse and 3% of the men surveyed had used physical force to coerce a partner. Twenty-three percent of the males reported that they had been in situations in which they felt so sexually aroused that they did not stop when the woman did not want to have intercourse. Burt (1980) reported that, of the subjects she surveyed, 8.4% of the women had been forced to have sex against their will and an additional 3.2% had sex because

they feared the use of force. These surveys suggest that many men in the general population may possess some propensity to rape.

Malamuth (1981) defines the degree of a person's "propensity to rape" as the relative likelihood of raping under various conditions that may or may not occur. To identify individuals who may possess some propensity to rape, males have been asked in a series of studies to indicate on a five point scale ranging from (1) not at all likely to (5) very likely, how likely they might be to rape if they could be assured of not being caught (Briere & Malamuth, 1983; Malamuth, 1981a,b; Malamuth, Haber & Feshbach, 1980; Malamuth & Check, 1980a,c, 1983b; Malamuth, Reisin & Spinner, 1979; Tieger, 1981). Across studies there has been a fairly consistent finding of approximately 30-35% of males who indicate a score of 2 or above and 20% who respond with a 3 or above.

This self-reported likelihood of rape has been found to predict responses described earlier in this introduction as associated with rapists. High sexual arousal to certain types of rape depictions as compared to consenting portrayals has been found to be positively correlated with self-reported LR, both by self-reported sexual arousal and by penile tumescence (Briere, Malamuth, & Check, 1983; Malamuth & Check, 1980a,b,c, 1983a,b; Malamuth, Haber & Feshbach, 1980; Malamuth, Heim & Feshbach, 1980; Malamuth,

Reisen & Spinner, 1979). Self-reported LR has also successfully predicted behavioral aggressive and aggressive attitudes towards women in laboratory settings (Check & Malamuth, 1983c; Malamuth, 1983; 1978; Oros, Buk & Koss, 1980). Check and Malamuth (1983b) found that LR and self-reported likelihood of sexual force (LF) were associated with past reported incidents of sexual aggression and with hostility towards women.

Similar to the attitudes of convicted rapists, self-reported LR has been found, in a number of studies, to be highly correlated with a generally callous attitude towards rape, belief in rape myths, and belief in sex-role stereotypes (Check & Malamuth, 1983a; Malamuth & Check, 1980b; Malamuth, Haber & Feshbach, 1980; Malamuth, Reisen & Spinner, 1979; Tieger, 1981). High LR and LF scores have been found to be associated with beliefs that rape victims enjoy rape and that rape victims are seductive (Briere :& Malamuth, 1983; Malamuth, 1981b; Malamuth, Haber, & Feshbach, 1980; Malamuth, Reisen & Spinner, 1979). High LR has also been found to covary with a coherent pattern of disinhibitory beliefs concerning the normality and desirability of aggression against women (Tieger, 1981).

Check and Malamuth (1983b), comparing likelihood of rape in acquaintance rape versus stranger rape, found that self reported likelihood of behaving as the acquaintance rapist was correlated with their arousal to an acquaintance rape

depiction while a similar relation was not found in the stranger rape depiction. This may suggest that there may be cognitive differences in reasons why subjects may indicate likelihood of rape. In the acquaintance-rape condition subjects may associate LR with sexual gratification while in the stranger-rape condition LR may be associated more with aggression or hostility towards women. Briere, Malamuth, and Check (1983), finding that subjects LR response is related to their belief that women enjoy sexual force, suggest that subjects may be cognitively downgrading rape to consenting sexuality. Tieger (1981) suggests that, "such a belief pattern suggests the existence of cognitive structures which may assist subjects in disinhibiting aggressive behavior in rape."

Research thus far has supported the construct validity of self-reported LR as a measure of rape proclivity (Malamuth, 1981b) and suggests that LR may be a useful instrument to identify variables associated with rape proclivity and to assess the effectiveness of approaches aimed at modifying rape myth acceptance and reducing rape incidence.

Attitudes and Beliefs About Rape in the General Population

As has been described above, attitudes toward rape and rape myth acceptance have been important variables in research on rapists and on rape proclivity in the general population. In this section, research on the acceptance of rape myths

and on attitudes towards rape in the general population and the effects of such beliefs and attitudes will be presented.

Barnett & Field (1977), Burt (1978, 1980) and Field (1978a) have developed scales to quantify acceptance of rape myths and other attitudes toward rape, and these scales, with clinical reports, have demonstrated that rape myths are widely accepted by individuals in many walks of life (Barber, 1974; Barnett & Field, 1978; Burt, 1978, 1980; Field, 1978a, 1978b; Kalvin & Zeigel, 1966; Malamuth, Haber & Feshbach, 1980). Burt (1978) found that there was more acceptance of rape myths among the general public than among rapists, but her sample of rapists were men who had been in treatment programs designed to change these attitudes.

Over one-half of the subjects surveyed by Burt (1980) (male and female) agreed that women who go to the apartment or house of a man on the first date are implying that they are willing to have sex, that in the majority of rapes the victim was promiscuous, and that women who are trying to get even with a man they are angry with or who are trying to cover up an illegitimate pregnancy account for a majority of rape reports. Giarusso, Johnson, Goodchilds & Zillman (1979), interviewing male high school students, found that over half felt that it was all right to force a woman to have sexual intercourse when she didn't want to in certain circumstances, such as when she first says she will and then changes her mind or when "she gets him sexually excited."

Research has shown that males are more accepting than females of rape myths and of violence against women (Barnett & Field, 1977; Malamuth & Check, 1981b; Malamuth, Haber & Feshbach, 1980; Selby, Calhoun & Brock, 1977; Tieger, 1981). However, females do believe some rape myths. Malamuth, Haber, and Feshbach (1980) found that female subjects, on the average, believed that over 25% of the female population would derive some pleasure from being raped.

To investigate attitude, personality, experiential and demographic correlates of rape myth acceptance, Burt (1980) interviewed a random sample of 598 Minnesota adults. As part of this study, Burt (1980) isolated three attitudinal variables: sexual conservatism, adversarial sexual beliefs and acceptance of interpersonal violence. Sexual conservatism was described as the restrictions on the appropriateness of certain sexual partners or acts and certain conditions or circumstances under which sex should be performed. Adversarial sexual beliefs are the expectation that sexual relations are fundamentally exploitative, that each party is manipulative, sly, cheating, and not to be trusted. Acceptance of interpersonal violence is the belief that force or coercion are legitimate in intimate or sexual relationships. Results indicated that attitudes toward interpersonal violence were the strongest predictors of rape myth acceptance, while no personality variable used produced any direct effect on rape

myths. The results were later replicated by Malamuth and Check (1981a). Although Burt (1980) found that sexual conservatism was not correlated with rape myth acceptance, a factor analytic study of Burt's scales and a series of sexual attitude items from Fisher and Byrne (1979) by Briere, Malamuth and Check (1983) found that sexual authoritarianism, acceptance of pornography, disapproval of masturbation, and sexual conservatism, were the most powerful sexual attitude factors in predicting six of nine factors from Burt's scales. Research has also found that sex-role stereotyping (Field, 1978a; Klemmack & Klemmack, 1976), pro-feminist beliefs (Krulowitz & Payne, 1978), and attitudes toward women (Latta, 1979) are correlated with rape myth acceptance. These results suggest that attitudes justifying rape are strongly connected with other attitudes such as sex-role stereotyping, distrust of the opposite sex, acceptance of interpersonal violence against women, a conservative, authoritarian approach to sexuality and acceptance of pornography (Burt, 1980; Briere & Malamuth, 1983).

The Effect of Rape Myth Attitudes on Society

In this section research examining the effect of attitudes toward rape on rape victim treatment, rape prosecution, and juror decision will be presented. In

addition, attitudes and beliefs concerning rape prevention strategies will be examined.

Attitudes Toward Rape Victims

Investigators have described a variety of negative social attitudes toward rape victims (Calhoun, Selby, & Warring, 1976; Calhoun, Selby, Cunn & Keller, 1978; Selby, Calhoun & Brock, 1977) including a pervasive tendency to blame the rape victim for her own rape (Burgess & Holmstrum, 1973; Groth, Burgess, & Holmstrum, 1977; Holmstrum & Burgess, 1978). The just world theory (Lerner & Miller, 1978) has attempted to explain the cognitive process of blaming a rape victim for her own rape. This theory states that individuals have a need to believe that they live in a world where people generally get what they deserve. This need derives from the belief that the justness of others' fate has implications for the future of an individual's own fate. In other words, if the victim can be seen as either deserving their fate because of their character or causing their fate because of their behavior, an observer might avoid a similar fate by being a better person or behaving differently than the victim.

The just world theory suggests that individuals confronted with injustice are motivated to restore justice by either compensating the victim or persuading oneself that

the victim deserved to suffer. Lerner and Miller (1978) also state that observers must identify with the victim by perceiving that the observer might meet a common fate and not by perceiving that they may have similar attributes as the victim. They also state that those who initially reveal the most empathy for the victim may later derogate the victim more if the victim's suffering is not terminated relatively quickly (Lerner & Miller, 1978).

Tieger (1981) states that the myth that rape is a sexually motivated crime mediates attributions or blame to the rape victim. Research on attitudes toward rape and rape victims suggest that pre-existing attitudes toward rape may interact with the just world theory or may present an alternative theory of rape victim blame.

If the perception of a possible common fate mediates rape blame, females would be expected to blame rape victims more than males. Research has consistently found, however, that males blame rape victims more than females (Howells et al., 1984; Kanekar, Kolsawalla, & D'Souza, 1981; L'Armand & Pepitone, 1982; Tieger, 1981; Thornton, Ryckman, & Robbins, 1982). Sex of subject has also been found to interact with negative attitudes toward women to predict victim responsibility in rape (Howells et al., 1984; Thornton, Ryckman & Robbins, 1982).

A variety of other variables have been shown to influence perception of rape victim responsibility. Non-attractive victims are blamed more than attractive victims (Deitz, Littman & Bentley, 1984; Kanekar, Kolsawalla, & D'Souza, 1981; Tieger, 1981), although the relationship between attractiveness and responsibility appears to be mediated by the victim's pre-rape and rape behavior (Best & Demmin, 1982; Deitz, Littman & Bentley, 1984; Kanekar, Kolsawalla, & D'Souza, 1981). Although Jones and Aronson (1973) found that subjects attributed more blame to respectable victims, Luginbuhl and Mullin (1981) found that unrespectable victims were blamed more, especially by males, and seen as suffering less psychological damage than respectable victims. Victim sexual history (L'Armand & Pepitone, 1982), acquaintance with assailant (Bolt & Caswell, 1981), victim precautiousness (Bolt & Caswell, 1981; Pallack & Davies, 1982), and victim resistance (Krulewitz, 1981; Krulewitz & Nash, 1979) have also been shown to mediate victim blame.

It has been suggested that these variables and other rape myths affect the type of treatment a rape victim receives from police, physicians, and family (Brownmiller, 1975; Clark & Lewis, 1977; Griffin, 1971; 1979; Hirsch, 1981; Medea & Thompson, 1974; Russell, 1975).

Attitudes affecting Rape Prosecution

Attitudes toward rape have been shown to affect rape prosecution. Jurors views and attitudes toward rape have been shown to be important predictors of outcome in simulated rape trials (Field, 1978b), and the reluctance of jurors to convict persons accused of rape is well documented (Connell & Wilson, 1974; Krulewitz & Nash, 1979). Field & Bienan (1980) report that the acquittal and dismissal rates for rape are highest while conviction rates for rape are lowest of the four major violent crimes in the United States. Gager and Schurr (1976) estimate that as few as 3% of all rapists are convicted.

Juror characteristics have been shown to predict the outcome of rape. Male jurors are more likely than females to perceive the victim as contributing to the rape (Calhoun, Selby, Cunn & Keller, 1978; Calhoun, Selby & Warring, 1976; Dietz, Littman & Bentley, 1984; Krulewitz & Nash, 1979; Selby, Calhoun & Brock, 1977).

Dietz (1980) and Dietz, Littman, and Bentley, (1984) found that subjects' pretrial empathy towards rape victims was predictive of subjects perception of the victim, the defendant, psychological impact of the rape, seriousness of the crime, and certainty or guilt as compared to pretrial lack of empathy.

Rape victim variables which have been shown to affect jurors beliefs in her responsibility for the rape include victim attractiveness (Calhoun, Selby, Cunn & Keller, 1978; Dietz, Littman & Bentley, 1984; Jacobson & Popovich, 1983; Kerr, 1978; Seligman, Brickman & Koulak, 1977; Tieger, 1981), victim respectability (Feldman-Summers & Lindner, 1976; Jones & Aronson, 1973; Smith, Keating, Hester & Mitchell, 1976), previous acquaintance with rapist (Smith, Keating, Hester & Mitchell, 1976), prior sexual history (Calhoun, Selby & Warring 1976; Hirsch, 1981), victim cautiousness (Kerr, 1978), and victim resistance (Dietz, Littman, Bentley, 1984; Hirsch, 1981; Krulewitz & Nash, 1979).

Attitudes Toward Rape-Prevention Strategies

Research on attitudes toward rape and perception of rape victims point to differing beliefs people possess regarding causes of rape and rape prevention strategies (Krulewitz & Kahn, 1983). Feminist writers have suggested that strategies aimed at changing sex-role stereotypes that encourage male aggressiveness and female passivity (Medea & Thompson, 1974) and altering the male power advantage in our culture (Brownmiller, 1975) will be most effective in preventing rape. Krulewitz and Payne (1978) found that feminists were more likely to cite societal reinforcement of male aggression as the cause of rape than non-feminists.

Riger and Gordon (1979), in a factor analytic study of the perceived usefulness of several rape prevention strategies, found two strategy factors. The first factor consisted of tactics that require women to change their behavior, to restrict their behavior to prevent their own rape. The second factor consisted of a combination of assertive anti-rape strategies used by both women and by society, and strategies of self-change by men. They found that groups with the highest risk of being raped (minority women) saw the restrictive measures as most effective (Riger & Gordon, 1979).

In a similar study, Krulewitz and Kahn (1983) examined the effects of subject sex and feminist attitudes on perceived effectiveness of four rape reduction strategies varied on aggressiveness and locus of responsibility (women change versus men and society change). Strategy preference was also varied on what is effective versus what is desirable. They found that women rated all strategies as more effective and desirable than men but that sex role attitudes were more pervasive determinants of patterns of perceived effectiveness and desirability. Aggressive strategies and strategies that placed responsibility on women to change were rated as most effective by all groups. Pro-feminists, however, rated nonstereotypic strategies and strategies that placed responsibility on men and society to change as more desirable. Sex role congruent strategies

were rated by pro-feminists as most effective but least desirable. In general, subjects believed that educational programs directed toward the male public aimed at changing rape myth attitudes would not be effective in deterring rapists (Krulewitz & Kahn, 1983). Although no research has been done on the relative effectiveness of these strategies in deterring rapists, research has been done on the effectiveness of modifying rape myth acceptance.

Modifying Rape Myth Acceptance and Proclivity to Rape

Burt (1978, 1980) has argued that rape myths are a causal factor in rape in that they justify violence toward women and allow potential rapists to ignore social prohibitions against injuring or abusing women. In addition, rape myth acceptance is highly correlated with self-reported likelihood of committing a rape and may be an antecedent to actually attempting to commit a rape.

In order to modify rape myth acceptance it is important to examine those variables which may increase or decrease rape myth acceptance in the general population. In this section, research examining the effects of pornography on attitudes and behavior will be presented. Of specific interest is sexual violence in pornography and those variables which make sexual violence arousing to the general population. Recent studies of realistic rape presentations

and their effects on rape myth acceptance will be presented in order to lay the groundwork for the present study.

Sexual Violence in Pornography

Feminist writers have contended that mass media sexual violence has undesirable effects on attitudes and behaviors in relation to rape (e.g., Barry, 1979; Brownmiller, 1975; Burt, 1980; Clark, 1980; Griffin, 1981; Russell, 1980). They argue that sexually violent pornography increases responsiveness to sexually violent themes (Gager & Schurr, 1976; Griffin, 1981), perpetuates rape myths (Johnson and Goodchilds, 1973), and may lead to actual assault (Gager & Schurr, 1973; Griffin, 1981). Conclusions drawn from the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography (1970) suggested that there were no adverse effects of sexually explicit material. However, the Commission did not address the problem of materials with violent or exploitative themes linked with sexual stimulation (Cline, 1973; Davis & Braucht, 1973).

Research has shown that exposure to pornography may have an effect on behavior. Recent experimental data (Cattell, Kawash & DeYoung, 1972; Fisher & Byrne, 1978; Marshall, 1976; Schmidt, 1975; Wishnoff, 1978) indicates that more anxious, inexperienced individuals with restrictive sex socialization, exposed to sexually explicit material,

exhibit more negative reactions to it but are more behaviorally affected by it, showing an increase in fantasy activity and sexual behavior.

A number of studies have examined the relationship between aggressive-erotic materials and actual aggression. One set of investigations (Cantor, Zillman, & Ensiedel, 1978; Donnerstein & Hallam, 1978; Meyer, 1972; Zillman, 1971; Zillman, Hoyt, & Day, 1974) found that provoked subjects had a higher level of aggressiveness after exposure to erotica, while another set (Baron, 1974a,b, 1979; Baron & Bell, 1973, 1977; Donnerstein, Donnerstein, & Evans, 1975) found that provoked subjects had a lower level of aggression after exposure. Sapolsky and Zillman (1981) found that the hostile behavior of provoked males and females was enhanced by strongly arousing but moderately disturbing erotica.

An aggressive-erotic film used by Donnerstein (1980) enhanced overall aggression, but the effect was greatest for aggression against women. Even nonprovoked subjects showed increased aggression against women after viewing the film. In a similar study, Donnerstein and Berkowitz (1981), adding perceived pleasure by the woman versus no pleasure, replicated Donnerstein's (1980) earlier finding, but also noted that only the pleasureable outcome film increased aggression in nonangered males.

Exposure to sexual violence in pornography has been shown to have other antisocial effects against women (Check & Malamuth, 1982; Malamuth & Check, 1981a,b), including decreased future perception of rape victims' suffering (Malamuth & Check, 1980; Malamuth, Haber & Feshbach, 1980), and loss of compassion toward women as rape victims and towards women in general (Zillman & Bryant, 1982).

One variable that has been shown to influence responsiveness to sexual violence is the way in which it is presented in the media. Although studies by Abel et al. (1977) and Barbaree, et al. (1976) found that nonrapists showed relatively little sexual arousal to rape portrayals as compared to consenting depictions, other studies (Farkas, 1979; Malamuth, 1981a; Malamuth & Check, 1980 a,b; Schmidt, 1975) indicate that rape portrayals may be as arousing to non-rapists as consenting depictions. Studies have found that under certain disinhibitory conditions, such as believing that one had consumed alcohol (Barbaree, Marshall, Lightfoot, & Yates, 1979; Briddell, Rimm, Caddy, Krawitz, Sholis & Wunderlin, 1978), or in response to a particular type of rape depiction common in pornography (Malamuth, Heim & Feshbach, 1980; Schmidt, 1975; Smith, 1976) non-rapists have become highly aroused to rape presentations. By manipulating the portrayal of the victim's experience of pleasure or abhorrence to the rape, Malamuth and associates (Malamuth & Check, 1980a,b, 1983b; Malamuth, Feshbach & Jaffe, 1977; Malamuth, Haber & Feshbach, 1980; Malamuth,

Heim & Feshbach, 1980) have shown that if the victim is portrayed as becoming involuntarily aroused by the rape, both male and female subjects report a level of sexual arousal at least as high as to consenting depictions.

Presentation of rape in this manner (victim enjoyment) has been shown to have an effect on attitudes and behaviors, as well as on arousal. Repeated exposure to violent pornography has been shown to result in self-generated rape fantasies (Malamuth, 1981). Masturbation fantasies have been shown to shape one's sexual focus (McGuire, Carlisle & Young, 1965) and the presentation of sex with violence may involve an inadvertent conditioning process whereby violence becomes associated with sexual pleasure (Abel, Blanchard & Becker, 1978; Abramson & Mosher, 1979; Malamuth & Spinner, 1980).

Rape enjoyment presentations may affect attitudes toward rape and rape myth acceptance which may, in turn, affect reported likelihood to rape. The message conveyed by these presentations, that women are masochistic and enjoy being dominated (Smith, 1976), reinforces acceptance of rape myths. In addition, it has been theorized that individuals who experience sexual arousal to rape themes may infer that they are capable of and would be sexually aroused by the act of rape (Malamuth, 1981b). Male subjects who were exposed to rape enjoyment portrayals in experimental settings have shown increased rape myth acceptance and more positive

attitudes toward interpersonal violence against women (Malamuth & Check, 1980a, 1981b, 1983b; Malamuth, Haber & Feshbach, 1980), perceived less victim trauma in a realistic rape depiction (Malamuth & Check, 1980; 1983b), and believed that a greater percentage of men would rape if guaranteed of not being caught as compared to control subjects (Malamuth & Check, 1980b; 1983b; Malamuth, Haber & Feshbach, 1980). These results suggest that exposure to sexual violence as it is popularly portrayed increases sexual responsivity to rape and rape myth acceptance and may have detrimental effects (Malamuth, Feshbach & Jaffe, 1977).

This model suggests that exposure to certain types of sexual stimuli in an environment relatively tolerant of aggression may have antisocial effects (Malamuth, 1983), but it also suggests that pairing certain sexual stimuli in an environment where sexual aggression is presented as inappropriate may inhibit antisocial responses. This issue becomes more important as studies indicate that sexual violence is increasing in soft-core erotica (Malamuth & Spinner, 1980) and in the mass-media ("Pretty poison: The selling of sexual warfare", 1977;" Really socking it to women", 1977).

Modifying Rape Myth Acceptance

Sherif (1980) presented a number of criticisms of the research done by Malamuth, Heim and Feshbach (1980) and Malamuth, Haber, and Feshbach (1980), one of which was that the exposure to sexually violent stimuli may have had an undesirable effect not counteracted by debriefing. In response to this criticism, Malamuth and Check (1984) assessed the attitudes of subjects who were exposed to rape depictions followed by a "rape debriefing" and found them to be less accepting of rape myths than subjects who were exposed to a mutually-consenting depiction. Subjects with debriefing were less inclined to see women as wanting to be raped or victim behavior as a cause of rape. Check and Malamuth (1984) using an additional pornography debriefing, found that the debriefing increased subjects' perceptions of pornography as a cause of rape. The results with the rape debriefing were supported by similar findings by Donnerstein (1980) and Donnerstein and Berkowitz (1981). In addition, subjects first exposed to rape abhorrence portrayals were found to be inhibited in their sexual response to rape criterion stories (Malamuth & Check, 1980a). Tieger (1981) also found that subjects presented with a rape portrayals with explicit descriptions of the violent consequences of rape were less likely to report some likelihood of rape than subjects who read a non-violent description.

These recent studies suggest that programs which present a realistic view of rape may be successful in modifying rape myth acceptance and self-reported likelihood of rape (Malamuth, Feshbach & Heim, 1980). However, there is some indication from clinical reports that not all potential rapists may benefit from this treatment approach. Malamuth (1983) states, "Although conceptually it is not difficult to explain the association between attitudes that condone aggression against women and aggressive behavior, the basis for the relation between relatively high sexual response to rape and aggressive behavior is less apparent. It may be that a common characteristic, such as hostility towards women, underlies both of these responses."

Present Research

The purpose of the present study was to examine hostility toward women and rape myth acceptance as predictors of rape proclivity and of subjects' perceptions and reactions to a realistic rape portrayal. From the research and clinical reports presented above, hostility appears to be an important factor in rape proclivity which has not been adequately examined. Clinical descriptions of categories of rapists have suggested that rapists may be differentiated from each other according to the amount of aggression or hostility motivating their action. These descriptions suggest that a percentage of rapists use aggression only to

achieve some dominance and control over women while other rapists may be motivated primarily by a desire to injure or humiliate women. A recent study using University student subjects by Oros, Buk, & Koss (1980) has also shown that highly sexual aggressive men, described by the authors as "hidden rapists", tend to be more hostile than sexually nonaggressive men. In addition, a recent study by Briere, Corne, Runtz, and Malamuth (1984), examining self-reported arousal to various aspects of committing a rape, found that two factors of male arousal to rape, labelled Hatred and Punishment significantly correlated with reports of actual previous experiences with rape and with "grey" rape or coercion used to obtain sex.

Rape myth acceptance has been shown to be a characteristic of rapists and is significantly correlated with self-reported likelihood of rape. In addition, it has been suggested (Burt, 1980; Field, 1978) that attitudes toward rape that rationalize and justify rape serve to facilitate the act of rape.

The present study differs from previous research in that previous research has restricted its focus to either attitudinal factors as predictors of self-reported likelihood of rape or to hostility or aggression as characteristics of convicted rapists or self-reported sexually aggressive males. As a result, it has not been possible to determine if these factors interact in a

meaningful fashion to predict one's level of propensity to rape. In addition, research presented above on modifying rape myth acceptance and self-reported likelihood of rape has not examined the interaction of subjects' level of rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women as predictors of how subjects may perceive or misperceive a realistic rape portrayal. The main focus of the present study, therefore was to examine rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women and their interaction as predictors of self-reported likelihood of rape, likelihood of force, and previous experience with rape, and of subjects perceptions of, and subsequent responses to, a realistic rape portrayal.

Of interest to this study was an examination of the antecedents of subjects' rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women. In order to discover methods of preventing or reducing rape proclivity in the general population, and to discover effective methods of modifying existing rape proclivity, it is important to discover those variables which may be causal factors in determining one's rape proclivity. If, in fact, the interaction of hostility toward women and rape myth acceptance does predict subjects' reported likelihood of rape, likelihood of force, and previous sexual assault experience, then it is of some importance to examine their antecedents.

As reported above, attitudes justifying rape and hostile feelings toward women may be associated with other attitudes

such as negative attitudes toward women, views of relationships with the opposite sex as adversarial in nature, acceptance of interpersonal violence against women, and a conservative, authoritarian approach to sexuality. Sexual arousal to rape and reasons subjects report for engaging in sex have been found to differentiate known rapists from other males and were examined as predictors of subjects' rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women. In addition, research with rapists has suggested that family and sexual history variables might also differentiate rapists from the general population and it was hypothesized here that they may also predict subjects' rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women.

Two personality factors which have not been presented previously, were also examined as possible antecedents of rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women. The Eysenck Personality Inventory (Eysenck & Eysenck, 1976a) Psychoticism Scale has been shown to be related to hostility in general (Eaves & Eysenck, 1974; Forbes, 1973; Nias, 1973). In addition, recent research by Malamuth & Check (1983) has found the Psychoticism Scale to be correlated with attitudes about violence, perceptions of rape, self reported LR, and sexual arousal to violence. It is hypothesized that subjects' responses to this scale will predict their rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women scores.

Responses to the Rape Myth Acceptance and Hostility Toward Women scales may be considered to be related to social desirability, as indicating high rape myth acceptance and high hostility toward women may involve endorsing socially "taboo" responses. Research on self-reports of sexual arousal (e.g., Abel & Blanchard, 1976; Amorso & Brown, 1973; Henson & Rubin, 1971; Schaefer, Tregathan, & Colgan, 1976) suggest that more confidence may be attached to the validity of the presence of such observations than to their absence. Subjects who respond with low hostility toward women and low rape myth acceptance reports are, however, of theoretical significance to the present study. Therefore, the Good Impression Scale from the California Personality Inventory (Gough, 1969) was used to examine the influence of subjects' concern to create a good impression on their Rape Myth Acceptance and hostility toward women responses.

Hypotheses

Hypothesis One

The first hypothesis and main focus of the present study is that subjects' rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women will predict their level of self-reported likelihood of rape (LR), likelihood of sexual force (LF), and previous experience with rape. The information gained from the combination of levels of rape myth acceptance and hostility

toward women, however, is hypothesized to be a more accurate predictor than examining either variable separately.

Individuals who are low on both rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women should have the lowest self-reported LR, LF, and previous experience with rape responses. As an individual's level of either variable increases, the predictability of that variable should be moderated by the individual's level on the other variable. An illustration of this first hypothesis is presented in Figure 1.

Hypothesis Two

The second hypothesis of this study is that subjects' rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women interact to affect their perception of a realistic rape portrayal. The film "Scream from Silence", (1980) discussed in the Method section was chosen for the study because of its presentation of a rape abhorrence scene and subsequent discussion of rape myths in the context of the story. Perceptions of the film include how one may perceive or misperceive specific content of the film to be studied, one's emotional response to the film (e.g., arousal, disgust), perception of personality attributes of characters in the film, judgement of appropriateness of actions by those characters, and perception of responsibility for the rape. In addition, rape myth acceptance, hostility toward women, and the effect of viewing the film was hypothesized to affect subject's empathy towards rape victims in general.

RMA

HTW



Self-reported

LR

Self Reported

LF

Self Reported
Actual Rape
Experience

Figure 1: Illustration of Hypothesis 1.

In general, it is hypothesized that those subjects with high rape myth acceptance and high hostility toward women would be sexually aroused by the rape abhorrence portrayal, would misperceive the content of the film, would derogate the rape victim's personality and behaviors, would perceive the rape victim as more responsible for the rape, and would be less empathetic towards rape victims in general while the opposite should occur for subjects with low rape myth acceptance and low hostility toward women. Subjects who viewed the film versus those who viewed the control film are hypothesized to be more empathetic towards rape victims as a result of viewing the film. This hypothesis is graphically illustrated in Figure 2.

Hypothesis Three

The third hypothesis concerns the long term (3 weeks) affect of the film (treatment) on judgements regarding a newspaper rape presentation, causes of rape, seriousness of the consequences of rape, and a separate measure of self-reported LR (LR2). It is hypothesized that rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women and experimental film/control film will predict treatment effect defined by judgements regarding a newspaper rape presentation, causes of rape, seriousness of the consequences of rape, and self-reported likelihood of rape (LR2).

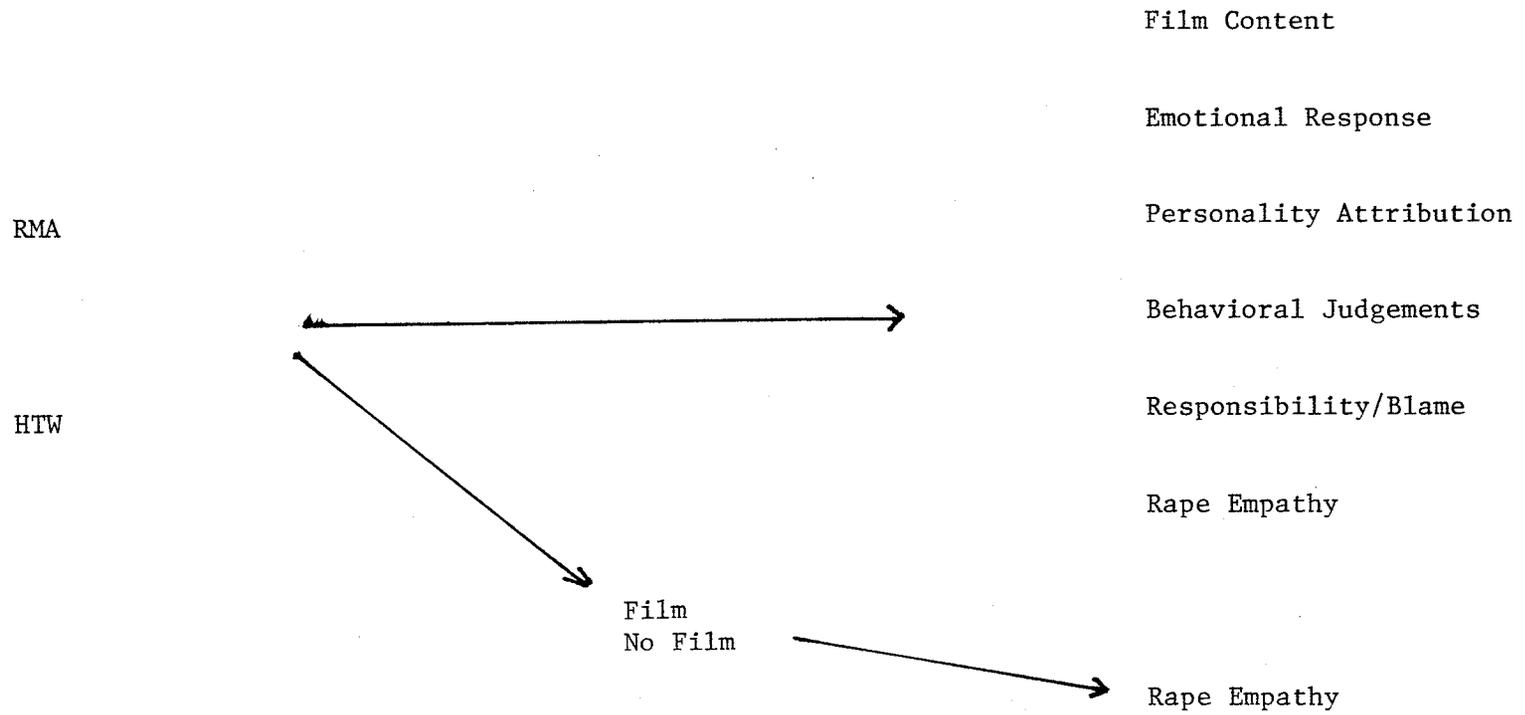


Figure 2: Illustration of Hypothesis 2.

Specifically, experimental film subjects were expected to empathize more with the rape victim, view hostility and dominance as the cause of rape, see the consequences of rape as more serious, and be less likely to endorse self-reported LR2. The effect should be greater for low rape myth acceptance/low hostility toward women subjects than for high rape myth acceptance/high hostility toward women and low rape myth acceptance/high hostility towards women subjects. Approximately one quarter of the experimental subjects were randomly assigned to a neutral questionnaire condition immediately following the film while three quarters of experimental subjects completed the follow-up questionnaire on film perception described in hypothesis two. The questionnaire/no questionnaire condition is imposed as a validity check to ascertain that observed effects are due to the treatment condition and not to the combination of treatment and questionnaire. This hypothesis is illustrated in figure 3.

Hypothesis Four

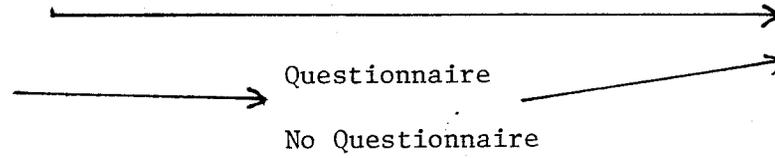
The fourth hypothesis of the study is an examination of the antecedents of subjects' reported rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women. In order to discover methods of reducing rape propensity, it is important to examine those variables which may be antecedents to factors which may determine an individual's self-reported LR, LF, and actual rape experience (Malamuth, 1981b).

RMA

HTW

Experimental
Film

Control Film



Story Judgements

Causes of Rape

Consequences of Rape

LR2

Figure 3: Illustration of Hypothesis 3.

The fourth hypothesis of the study is that attitudinal factors (attitudes toward interpersonal violence against women (AIV), attitudes toward women (AWS), adversarial sexual beliefs (ASB), sexual conservatism (SC)), personality factors (psychoticism, good impression), history factors (history of family violence, sexual experience) and sexuality factors (sexual arousal, reasons for sex) will predict subjects rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women.

It is hypothesized that attitudes toward interpersonal violence, negative attitudes toward women, a conservative approach to sexuality, adversarial sexual beliefs, psychoticism, history of family violence, coercive sexual experience, sexual arousal to rape and force, and engaging in sex for power, are associated with high rape myth acceptance and high hostility toward women responses. Elevated good impression responses are hypothesized to be associated with low rape myth acceptance and low hostility toward women responses. An illustration of the fourth hypothesis is presented in figure 4 and a full display of the overall hypotheses is presented in Figure 5.

ATTITUDES

1. AIV
2. AWS
3. ASB
4. Sexual Conservatism

PERSONALITY

1. Psychoticism
2. Good Impression

RMA



HISTORY

1. Family Violence
2. Sexual Experience

HTW

SEXUAL AROUSAL

1. Arousal to rape and force
2. Reasons for sex

Figure 4: Illustration of Hypothesis 4.

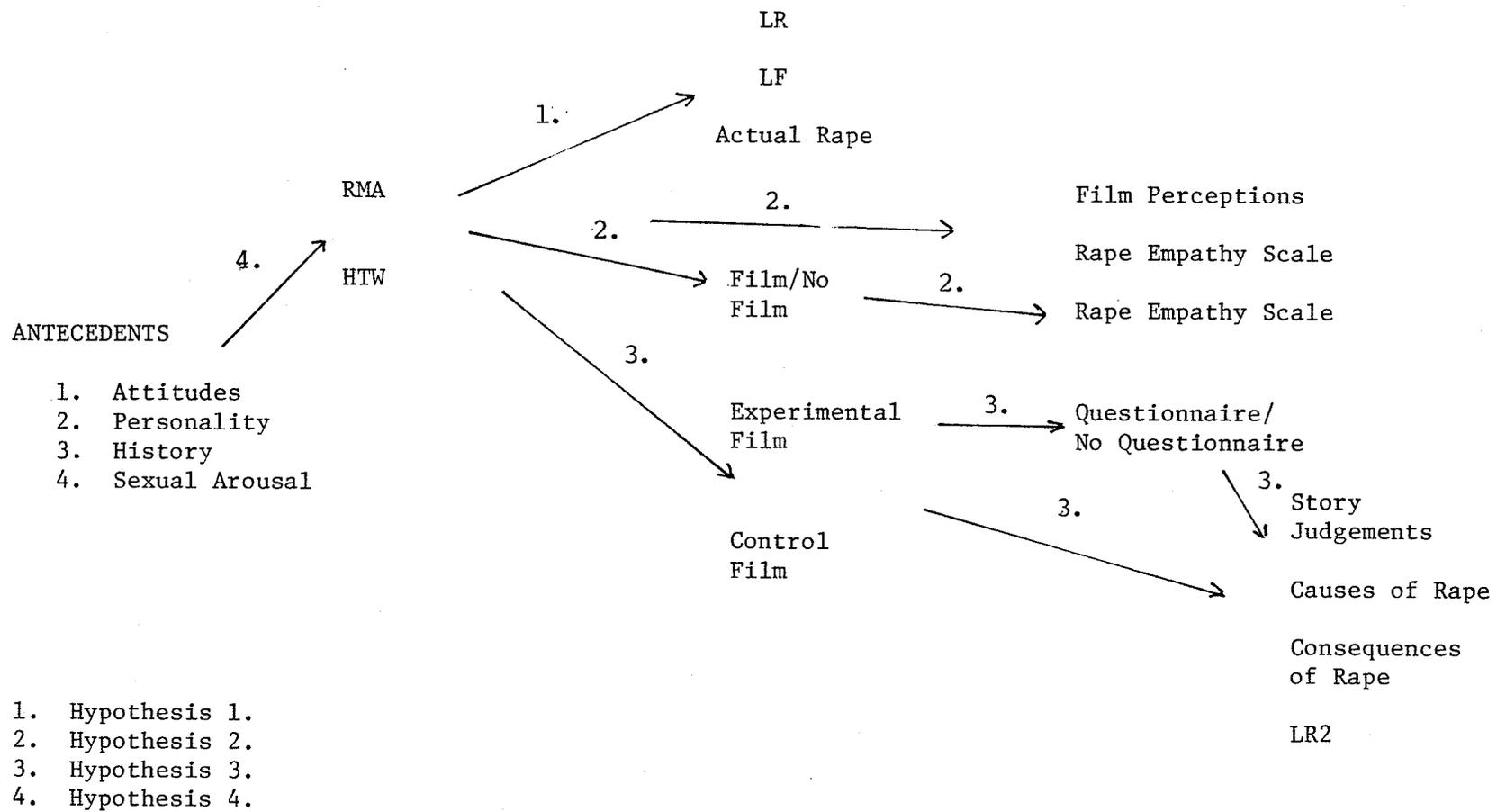


Figure 5: Overall Display of Hypotheses.

METHODS

Subjects

Subjects in the first phase of the experiment (see procedures below) were 226 male university students who took part in the experiment to fulfill an introductory psychology course requirement. Of these 226 original subjects, 145 subjects agreed to participate in the second phase of the experiment, again for course credit. Of the 145 subjects from Phase 2, 59 subjects agreed to participate in the third phase of the experiment. Subjects were offered either additional course credit or \$4 for their participation in Phase 3 as most subjects had completed course credit requirements (see subject recruitment below). Of the 59 subjects, 19 subjects chose experimental credit and 40 subjects chose the \$4. Personal history data was used to match each subjects responses from all phases. Subjects in Phase 1 were informed of the nature of the material in the questionnaire (i.e., questions regarding sexuality and aggression) and were informed that they were free to leave the experiment at any time without loss of credit. Subjects were told that their answers to questions would be used for research purposes, that confidentiality would be strictly observed, and that no attempt would be made to link their

answers to their identity. Subjects in both the experimental and control conditions of the second phase were informed that the films may contain explicit sexual or violent scenes and that they were free to leave at any time without loss of credit. Subjects were blind to the purpose of the research and the connection between the three phases was masked (see procedures). All 226 subjects were debriefed by mail.

Materials

Phase One

A single questionnaire form was used to assess rape myth acceptance, hostility toward women, self-reported LR and LF, attitudes toward women, adversarial sexual beliefs, sexual conservatism, attitudes toward interpersonal violence, psychoticism, need to give a good impression, history of family violence, sexual experience, sexual arousal to rape and force, and reasons for sex. This questionnaire, annotated, is presented in Appendix A.

Rape Myth Acceptance. Burt (1980) defined rape myths as prejudicial, stereotyped, or false beliefs about rape, rape victims and rapists and developed a Rape Myth Acceptance Scale consisting of 19 items to empirically examine attitudinal, personality, experiential, and background antecedents of rape myth acceptance. Responses to 11 of the 19 items are recorded on a 7-point Likert-type scale, with

items ranging from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree". Two items ask for an estimate of percentage of women who lie about rape for revenge and percentage of rapes reported to justify pregnancy ranging from "almost all" to "almost none" and 6 items, ranging from "always" to "never" on a 5-point scale, ask how likely the respondent would be to believe rape reports from different types of people.

Burt (1980) developed the scale by selecting items from a large item pool of promising items through the use of item analysis and reported a Cronbach's alpha of .875 on the final 19 items. Burt (1980) found that the Rape Myth Acceptance scale correlated significantly with other attitudes such as sex-role stereotyping, distrust of the opposite sex, and acceptance of interpersonal violence. Ashton (1982) found that the scale correlated strongly with dogmatism and negatively with trustworthiness.

Briere, Malamuth, and Check (1983) factor analyzed the rape myth acceptance scale to assess the construct or factorial complexity of rape-supportive beliefs as measured by the scale. This analysis resulted in four independent factors which they labelled 1) "Disbelief of Rape Claims", 2) "Victim Responsible for Rape", 3) "Rape Reports as Manipulation", and 5) "Rape only happens to certain kinds of women". As this scale may not measure one single construct, the scale was factor analyzed (see Results) and resulting theoretically significant factors were used for further analyses.

Hostility Towards Women. To assess hostility toward women Check and Malamuth (1983,b,c) developed a 30-item true-false scale, the Hostility Toward Women, (HTW) Scale. The scale was found to have an alpha reliability of .89 originally and Check (Personal Communication, 1984) reports that in subsequent studies the scale had alpha reliabilities ranging from .81 to .89. The HTW scale was found to predict a number of pencil and paper measures of rape-related attitudes, motivations, and behaviors, including males' self-reports of forcing women into sexual acts in the past, that they might be likely to do so in the future, and that they were motivated by power in their sexual behavior. They also found that the HTW predicted behavioral aggression against women in a laboratory setting. The HTW also predicted self-reports that subjects would be sexually aroused by rape might use sexual force against women and predicted their actual sexual arousal to audiotaped rape depictions. Subjects with high HTW scores showed sexual arousal patterns similar to those frequently found for identified rapists (e.g., Abel et al., 1977).

Check (personal communication, 1984) also reports that the HTW has been factor analyzed with three separate samples and examined with the Scree test (Cattell, 1966). The Scree Test suggested that there was only one factor from the scale. As the HTW scale is a new instrument, the scale was factor analyzed (see Results) and examined for item reliability.

Self-reported Likelihood of Rape and Likelihood of Force.

Malamuth and colleagues (Malamuth, 1981a,b; Malamuth & Check, 1980a,b; 1981a,b; Malamuth, Haber & Feshbach, 1980; Malamuth, Reisen & Spinner, 1979; Tieger, 1981), in a series of studies, have asked males how likely they personally would be to rape or to force a woman to do something sexual she didn't want to do if they could be assured of not being caught and punished. Subjects were asked to indicate their responses on a five point scale ranging from (1) not at all likely to (5) very likely. These reports have been consistently found to be correlated with callous attitudes toward rape, belief in rape myths, sexual arousal to rape, and aggression against women in the laboratory (see Introduction above).

Attitude Variables. The Sexual Conservatism, Adversarial Sexual Beliefs, and Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence Scales were developed by Burt (1980) and were used by her to predict rape myth acceptance. Sexual Conservatism (SC) is defined as the restrictions on the appropriateness of sexual partners, acts, conditions or circumstances under which sex should occur. Adversarial Sexual Beliefs (ASB) is defined as the expectation that sexual relationships are fundamentally exploitive, that each party is manipulative, sly, cheating, opaque to the other's understanding, and not to be trusted. Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence (AIV) refers to the notion that force or coercion are legitimate

ways to gain compliance and that, specifically, they are legitimate in interpersonal relationships (Burt, 1980).

The items in each of the three scales were chosen using the same procedure as the development of the rape myth acceptance Scale. All items in the three scales use a 7-point Likert type Scale ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree. The SC scale contains 10 items with Burt (1980) reporting a Cronbach's alpha of .811. The ASB scale, contains 9 items with Burt (1980) reporting a Cronbach's alpha of .802. The AIV scale contains 6 items and was reported to have a Cronbach's alpha of .586 (Burt, 1980).

Briere, Malamuth, and Check (1983) factor analyzed the ASB and AIV scales and found that there appeared to be a unidimensional ASB scale but only after factor analysis extracted a series of items involving the justification of male dominance. The AIV scale factor analysis produced three factors and appeared to measure acceptance of two separate types of violence towards women (factors labelled "Women Enjoy Sexual violence" and "Acceptance of Domestic Violence"), with a single, non-gender-related vengeance item as a third factor. As each of these scales may not measure one single construct, each scale was factor analyzed (see Results) and resulting theoretically significant factors were used for further analyses.

The Attitudes Toward Women Scale (AWS) was developed by Spence and Helmreich (1972) to separate those people favoring traditional roles for women from those favoring non-traditional roles. Although initial reports (e.g., Collins, 1974; Loo & Logan, 1977; Spence & Helmreich, 1972) suggested that the AWS might be a multifactorial instrument, recent studies (Smith & Bradley, 1980), with both the 55-item original version and the 25-item short form, reported by Spence, Helmreich and Stapp (1973), have shown the scale to be a unifactorial instrument. Criterion validity for both the 55-and 25-item scales has been reported from studies measuring the effects of profeminist consciousness raising programs (e.g., Abernathy, Abramowitz, Roback, Weitz, Abramowitz & Tittler, 1977; Collins, 1974; Follingstad, Robinson & Pugh, 1977; Kilman, Follingstad, Price, Rowland & Robinson, 1976; Lunneborg, 1974). Further reports (e.g., Gackenbach & Auerbach, 1975; Ghaffaradli-Doty & Carlson, 1979; Halas, 1974; Klein, 1975; Spence & Helmreich, 1972; Trail, 1976; Volgy, 1976) show that the scale successfully separates self-proclaimed feminists from self-proclaimed non-feminists.

Research on personality correlates of the AWS show that high scorers are less conforming (Johnson & MacDonnell, 1974), more inner-directed (Minnigerode, 1976), less closed-minded (Redferring, 1979), more self-actualized (Follingstad, Kilmann & Robinson, 1976; Hjelle &

Butterfield, 1974), more assertive (Volgy, 1976), and had less need for dominance, authoritarianism, and less sex guilt (Butler, 1977) than low scorers. Test-retest alpha reliability between the 55-item and 25-item versions has been demonstrated to be between .87 and .99 (Loo & Logan, 1977; Smith & Bradley, 1980; Spence, Helmreich & Stapp, 1973).

As the 55-item and 25-item versions appear equivalent in validity and reliability, the 25-item short form was used in this study. Responses to the items are scored on a 4-point Likert-type scale ranging from agree strongly to disagree strongly with (0) assigned to the most traditional response and (3) to the most contemporary, profeminist response.

Personality Variables. The Eysenck Personality Inventory (Eysenck & Eysenck, 1976a) Psychoticism Scale was used as previous research has shown that it is correlated with attitudes about violence and with arousal to sexual violence. Eysenck (1979) hypothesized that high scores on the Psychoticism Scale were associated with aggressive and impersonal sex and also noted that criminals scored higher on this scale than non-criminals. The final version of the scale consists of 25 items with predictive and construct validity and reliability demonstrated by Eysenck and Eysenck (1976b). They surveyed the evidence for the Psychoticism factor in clinical, experimental and psychometric studies, showing a relationship to hostility, tough mindedness, and

lack of empathy. They describe the high Psychoticism scorer as troublesome, cruel, lacking in feeling and empathy, hostile to others, and sensation seeking.

A number of studies (Eaves & Eysenck, 1974; Nias, 1973; Forbes, 1973) have found a significant relationship between the Psychoticism scale and hostility. Howarth (1979) found aggression, scepticism, and egotism correlated with Psychoticism. Malamuth and Check (1983b) found that Psychoticism was significantly associated with sexual arousal to audiotaped depictions of rape and predicted subjects self-reported likelihood of rape.

The California Personality Inventory (CPI) (Gough, 1969) consists of eighteen scales, one of which, the Good Impression (GI) scale, was used to determine whether social desirability factors might influence subjects' responses to the HTW and RMA. Reliability and validity for the CPI are well documented and reported by Megargee (1977). The GI scale is used to identify people who are able to create a good impression and who are concerned about how other people react to them (Gough, 1969). The scale consists of forty true-false items and was one of the first scales constructed to assess social desirability (Megargee, 1972). Most validity studies of the scale (e.g., Canter, 1963; Dicken, 1960; Gough, 1969) have focused on its ability to discriminate dissimulated records, but Heilbrun, Daniel, Goodstein, Stephenson, and Crites (1962) indicate that it can also be of interpretive significance.

History Variables. History of family violence was measured by a rewritten and reduced version of the Family Violence Scale (FVS) (Bardis, 1973). The original scale contains 25 items with responses recorded on a five point Likert-type scale ranging from (0) never to (4) very often. Although this scale contains high face validity, and validity and reliability reports are presented by Bardis (1973), there are no reports on factor structure. The rewritten version contains 19 items and was factor analyzed with resulting factors examined for item reliability (see Results) and used for further analyses.

History of sexual experience was assessed by combining the Sexual Behavior Inventory (Bentler, 1968) and the Sexual Experiences Survey (Koss & Oros, 1980, 1982). The Sexual Behavior Inventory assesses sexual experience in conventional heterosexual acts with subjects asked to indicate whether they had engaged in specific sexual behaviors ranging in degree of intimacy from kissing and genital manipulation to intercourse. The scale contains 21 yes-no items with one item measuring honesty. The Sexual Experiences Survey was developed by Koss and Oros (1982) to detect "hidden rape" by examining experience of sexual aggression on a continuum ranging from intercourse attempted or achieved through verbal coercion and threatened force to intercourse achieved against consent through use of physical force. This instrument contains 12 yes-no items. Koss and

Oros (1982) did not report reliability of the instrument but did report that factor analysis produced one factor that accounted for 67.3% of the variance.

The combined scale, therefore, contained 33 yes-no items and was factor analyzed with resultant factors assessed for reliability and used in further analysis.

Sexual Arousal and Motivation Variables. Sexual arousal to rape, and to forcing a female to do something she did not want to do was assessed by two questions asking subjects how arousing they might find such sexual activities. Subjects were asked to respond on a scale ranging from 0 to 100 in increments of 10 with 0 being not at all arousing and 100 being extremely arousing.

Nelson (1979) developed a measure to assess subjects' motivations or reasons for their sexual behavior. Subjects are asked to indicate the degree to which various feelings or motives are important to them in their own sexual behavior on a 4-point scale ranging from not at all important to very important. Nelson (1979) provides data regarding the reliability and validity of the scale which is scored on several functions of sexuality. In this study, however, the 24-item scale was factor analyzed with resulting factors examined for reliability and used for further analyses (see Results).

Phase Two

Films. Experimental subjects were shown a film which contained a realistic rape portrayal and subsequent discussion of rape produced by the National Film Board (1980) entitled Scream From Silence. This film has an opening rape-aborrence scene, depicting rape as a violent act in which the victim experiences abhorrence, physical harm and humiliation, and later commits suicide as a result of the rape. Within the film are discussions concerning the veracity of common rape myths and the social perception of rape. This film was specifically chosen because of its graphic realistic rape scene. Past research on differential arousal to realistic rape depictions as compared to consenting depictions suggest that a film of this sort may differentially affect those subjects with some propensity to rape as compared to the general population. The film is 93 minutes in length.

Control subjects were shown a film which portrayed a psychotherapy session with an individual with post-traumatic stress disorder produced by American Playhouse Theatre (1982) entitled Medal of Honor Rag. The film contained no violence or sexuality and was chosen because it contained sufficient dramatic interaction to allow control and experimental questionnaires to be identical in format. The film is 87 minutes in length.

Film Perception Questionnaires. Following the films, questionnaires regarding perceptions of the films were administered (see Appendices B and C). The format of the questionnaires was based on theoretical and empirical work on observational goals and person perception by Cohen (1981) and on research on perception of responsibility and blame in rape (e.g., Bolt & Caswell, 1981; Janoff-Bulman, 1979; Krulewitz, 1981; Krulewitz & Kahn, 1979; Pallack & Davies, 1982).

Cohen (1981) suggests that the observational goal of the perceiver serves the function of focusing her/him on those categories or features of behavior that are most relevant to her/his purpose at that moment. From a synthesis of empirical and theoretical sources, Cohen (1981) suggests three broad categories of observational goals; information-seeking goals, personality analysis goals, and judgement goals.

When the observer uses the information-seeking category, the actor's behavior serves mainly as a source of information for the perceiver about aspects of the social and non-social environment. The personality analysis category includes goals that concern understanding what kind of a person the actor is. These goals may lead an observer to determine traits or underlying dynamics that motivate the actor, such as in impression formation (Asch, 1946). Goals in the judgement category are concerned with reaching a

decision about the location of the actor's behavior along some dimension which is often evaluative (i.e., good-bad) (Cohen, 1981). Observational goal adoption falls into the category of cognitive style differences and perceivers in similar situations seem to adopt characteristically different observational goals. Since the purpose of the present research was not to examine differences in cognitive response style, response styles of subjects were not assessed or compared. This format was chosen to measure subjects' responses across different observational strategies as differences in response to the film might have been embedded within unique response strategies and may not have been discovered had only one response category been assessed. In addition to questions based on this taxonomy, a series of questions were designed to measure subjects' emotional and arousal responses to the films.

The first seven questions of the questionnaire were informational questions about the content of the film consisting of four multiple choice items and three temporal order-of-events items. An eighth question asked subjects how certain they felt about their answers on a 9-point Likert-type scale ranging from "not at all" to "very".

The next nineteen questions asked subjects to rate how the movie affected them and how it might affect most men on a range of emotions (e.g., anger, sadness, guilt). Included in this group was a question on how sexually excited they

felt during any part of the movie. For nondeviant subject populations, self-reports of sexual arousal have been consistently found to correlate highly with physiological measures (Abel, Barlow, Blanchard & Guild, 1977; Davis & Braucht, 1971; Heiman, 1977; Schaefer, Tregertan & Colgan, 1976) and more confidence may be attached to the validity of reported observations than to the absence of them (Abel & Blanchard, 1976; Amorso & Brown, 1973; Henson & Rubin, 1971; Malamuth, Haber & Feshbach, 1980; Schaefer, et al., 1976).

The next group of questions asked subjects to rate the rapist and the victim on eleven dichotomous personality traits (e.g., hostile-friendly, aggressive-nonaggressive, unstable-stable) on 9-point Likert-type scales.

A group of questions based on subjects' perceptions of blame for the rape was divided into attributing blame to personal characteristics or aspects of behavior of the victim or rapist, attributing blame to characteristics of the situation, and attributing blame to characteristics of "our world". Subjects were asked to rate how important each of these factors were on a 9-point Likert-type scale ranging from "extremely unimportant" to "extremely important".

In a final set of questions on perceptions of the film, subjects were asked how they felt about the rapist's and victim's behavior on a number of evaluative dimensions (e.g., morally wrong-morally right, normal-mentally ill,

etc.). These responses were also scored on 9-point Likert-type scales. As previous research in the area has shown that directions to subjects effect their observational goal strategies (Cohen, 1981), approximately one-half of the subjects in the experimental condition were given instructions prior to viewing the film to attend to the content and personalities of the characters and to form judgements regarding their behavior, while the other half were given no directions to attend to aspects of the film.

The control questionnaire was designed to duplicate the experimental questionnaire in format as closely as possible. To assess the effects of film-and-questionnaire versus film alone on later perceptions of rape, approximately one in every four (25%) randomly selected experimental subjects filled out a questionnaire concerning the usefulness for psychological research of films such as the one shown, with no references to perception of the subjects dealt with in the film (see procedures below). Responses to the film questionnaire were factor analyzed to assess the factorial or construct complexity of information retrieval, personality analysis, and judgements, as measured by the questionnaire.

Rape Empathy Scale. The Rape Empathy Scale (Deitz, Blackwell, Daley, & Bentley, 1982; Deitz & Byrnes, 1981) was used with the film questionnaire to obtain a more objective measure of film effects immediately following the film.

Deitz, Blackwell, Daley, and Bentely (1982) defined empathy as the ability to assume another's point of view and as a vicarious affective reaction to the perceived emotional experience of another. They suggested that an observer's ability to empathize with an actor may influence the observer's attribution of responsibility for consequences that befall the actor. The Rape Empathy Scale (RES) was designed to assess jurors' empathy toward both the rape victim and assailant in a rape case as this observer variable was assumed to influence judgements about the case.

The final scale contains 19 items consisting of two statements each that reflect either empathy with rapists or with rape victims. Subjects are instructed to choose the statement they prefer and to indicate their degree of preference for one statement over another, ranging from "no preference" to "strong preference". Responses were coded on 7-point Likert-type scales.

To assess reliability of the scale Deitz and Byrnes (1982) and Deitz et al., (1981) computed alpha coefficients for five samples of undergraduate students (alpha = .80 to .86) and two samples of jurors (alpha = .86 and .89). The RES has been shown to correlate positively with positive attitudes toward women and negative attitudes toward rape and to correlate negatively with males reported desire to rape (Deitz, et al., 1982; Deitz & Byrnes, 1981; Deitz, Littman, & Bentley, 1984). It is also not significantly

correlated with the Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale (Deitz & Byrnes, 1981). In juror studies, high RES scorers sentenced defendants to longer prison terms, expressed more positive feelings about victims, saw victims as less likely to have acted to encourage rape, rated the psychological impact of rape on the victim as greater, and expressed greater support for a marital rape law, an equal rights amendment, and for the women's movement in general (Deitz, et al., 1982; Deitz & Byrnes, 1981; Deitz, Littman, & Bentley, 1984).

To compare immediate effects of control versus experimental film, approximately one half of control subjects filled out the RES while all experimental subjects in the questionnaire condition filled out the RES.

Phase Three

Newspaper Articles and Questionnaire. From 3 to 5 weeks following the film, subjects were asked to complete a public survey regarding the influence of the print media on public opinion. The survey included three actual newspaper articles from the Denver Post which appeared during the month of August, 1983 (see Appendix D). The article used to assess film effectiveness, embedded in the middle of the three articles, concerned the rape of a 21-year-old woman by two men, ages 23 and 24, and the subsequent trial and sentencing of the two men. This particular newspaper

account was selected because it contained the type of information relevant to rape myths discussed in the experimental film. The victim had gone to the mens' apartment willingly, both the victim and the assailants were under the influence of alcohol and drugs, and the victim had earlier agreed to have sex with one of the assailants. The article also contained, however, statements of the woman's resistance (i.e., screams for help, fighting) and of the subsequent psychological trauma she experienced.

On five items that followed the newspaper article, subjects were asked to indicate: (a) the extent of their agreement with the sentence given (on a scale from 1="very strongly disagree" to 7="very strongly agree"); (b) whether they felt the sentence was too light, fair, or too heavy; (c) whether they felt that the woman was raped, that it was unclear that she was raped, or that she was not actually raped; (d) the extent to which they thought the woman shared the responsibility for being raped (on a scale from 1="not at all" to 7="very much"); and (e) whether they felt anger or empathy with the judge, the victim, or the assailants.

Two questions asked subjects what percentage of men they felt might rape if assured they would not be caught or punished and to what extent they felt they might have acted as the men in the story. The latter question was used as the second self-reported likelihood of rape (LR2) measure.

Subjects were asked to indicate to what extent, if at all, they believed that various factors contribute to rape. These factors were victim causes (victim behavior, women secretly want rape, failure to report rape), rapist sexual causes (need for sex, natural masculine tendencies, fear of homosexuality), rapist mental illness, rapist hostility causes (hostile attitudes toward women, need to dominate women, lack of sensitivity to pain and violence), and pornography. Subjects were asked to indicate their responses on a 7-point Likert-type scale, from (0) "no importance whatsoever" to (6) "very important".

Subjects were also asked to indicate how serious they felt various consequences of rape are to victims on the same scale as described above. The seven possible consequences were: (a) physical injury; (b) effect on family and friends; (c) feelings about self; (d) feelings of shame or degradation; (e) effect of physical examination and police interrogation; (f) psychological effects; and (g) effect on job and career. A final question asked subjects how likely they might be to get involved in programs to prevent rape or assist rape victims.

The other two newspaper stories were chosen because they were similar in length and controversial content. The questions following them were designed to be identical in format to the rape questions.

Procedures

Subject Recruitment

In order to assure accessibility to subjects from phase one to phase two to phase three of the study and to mask the connection between the three phases of the study, experimenters went to introductory psychology classes at the University of Manitoba with class lists and asked potential male subjects who would be willing to be contacted by telephone to initial the lists next to their name. Students were told that a number of studies were being conducted for class credit that required male subjects and that they would be contacted to request their participation. They were informed that some studies may involve issues of sexuality and violence or viewing sexual or violent scenes. They were also informed that if they were contacted for one of these studies and did not wish to participate that they could refuse without penalty. They were told that if they agreed to participate in an experiment and, if at any time during the experiment, felt uncomfortable about their participation, they could leave without loss of experimental credit (see Appendix E).

All students who initialed the sheets were called and invited to participate in Phase one. Subjects were informed that the experiment involved filling out a lengthy questionnaire on attitudes and that some questions concerned sexuality and aggression. They were also informed that if

they felt uncomfortable during any part of the experiment they were free to leave without losing the experimental credit offered (see Appendix F). Of those called, 226 agreed to participate.

From the list of names of the phase one subjects, obtained from sign-in sheets, names were randomly assigned, using a random numbers table, to one of the five conditions of phase 2. Ten sessions were planned, two for each condition, and the 226 original subjects were called and offered one of two possible times within the condition they had been randomly assigned to. Subjects were informed that the experiment involved viewing a film and filling out a questionnaire on the film. They were informed that some of the films being shown included scenes with explicit sexual and/or aggressive content. They were also informed that if they felt uncomfortable any time during the experiment they were free to leave without loss of credit (see Appendix G). Of the original 226 subjects, 146 subjects agreed to participate. One subject left during the experimental film and was debriefed by the experimenter outside of the experimental room.

From the list of names or the 145 subjects obtained from sign-in sheets who had completed Phase two, a list of potential subjects was prepared and attached to sign-in booklets circulated through Introductory Psychology classes. Added to this list were the names of 145 female students

randomly selected from class lists. Students were informed that potential subjects from introductory psychology classes had been randomly selected from class lists for an experiment on the media's effect on public opinion and those people who wished to participate for experimental credit, and whose names appeared in the accompanying sign-in booklet, were invited to sign up. Because most students had already obtained the required experimental credits, of the 145 phase two subjects, only 16 signed up for phase three. Therefore, the remaining 129 subjects were called and offered either \$4 or experimental credit for their participation. In addition, as a masking effect, sign-up booklets were circulated through introductory psychology classes which had not been used in the initial subject recruitment, offering female students either \$4 or experimental credit to participate.

Seventy females and 59 of the 145 phase two subjects completed phase three of the study. Of the 59 male subjects, 19 subjects participated for experimental credit and 40 were paid.

Masking Procedures

Various procedures were used to ensure that subjects were blind to the connection between each phase of the experiment. Different experimenters were used in each phase of the experiment and each subject was contacted by a

different person for each recruitment call. Different rooms were used for Phase one and Phase two and a large theatre in a separate building was used for Phase three. Different formats were used in questionnaire layout and, in Phase one and two, experimenters were dressed casually, while in Phase three experimenters were dressed in business attire. Female experimenters were used in Phase one and three while male experimenters were used in Phase two. While subjects in Phase one and two were all males, subjects in Phase three were both males and females. Subjects were asked in Phase three if they had participated in a similar study or in any other phase of the same study. None of the subjects reported perceiving any connection between any of the three phases.

Phase One Procedures

The 226 male undergraduate students were administered the attitudes survey in seven different sessions in groups of 30 to 50. Subjects were informed that some of the questions concerned sexual and aggressive issues and that, if they felt uncomfortable at any time, they were free to leave without losing credit for the experiment. Although subjects signed in at the beginning of the experiment, they were informed that their answers were completely confidential and that no attempt would be made to match their names with the background data requested (see Appendix H). Background data

requested (used to match questionnaires in each phase) was; (a) age and birthday, (b) marital status, (c) year in university, (d) major, (e) religion, and (f) number of brothers and sisters. Subjects then filled out the questionnaire.

Phase Two Procedures

Phase two was run six weeks after Phase one. There were five separate conditions in Phase 2. The first and second condition consisted of viewing the control film and filling out the control questionnaire. In condition two, subjects were also asked to fill out the RES and were told that their responses would be used to validate a separate study. Subjects in condition three were shown the experimental film with specific directions to attend to the content and personalities of the characters and to form judgements regarding the characters' behaviors while subjects in condition four were not given these instructions. Subjects in condition five, instead of filling out the questionnaire, were asked to rate how valuable the film might be for future psychological research on a scale from (1) "not at all valuable" to (7) "very valuable". The five conditions, therefore, were:

- Condition one = control film and questionnaire;
- Condition 2 = control film and questionnaire and RES;
- Condition 3 = directions and experimental film and questionnaire and RES;
- Condition 4 = experimental film and questionnaire and RES;
- Condition 5 = experimental film only.

The 226 subjects from Phase one were randomly assigned to condition and, of the 145 subjects in Phase two, condition one contained 29 subjects, condition 2 contained 38 subjects, condition 3 contained 45 subjects, condition 4 contained 14 subjects, and condition five contained 19 subjects. There were, therefore, 67 subjects in the control conditions and 78 subjects in the experimental conditions.

Prior to viewing the films, subjects in all conditions were told that the experimenters were showing a number of films to subjects to evaluate responses to different types of film presentations. Subjects were informed that the film may contain explicit sexual and violent scenes and that they were free to leave at any time without loss of credit. Subjects in condition three were given the specific directions noted above. Subjects were told that there was a questionnaire following and that their answers would be completely confidential (see Appendix I). The subjects then viewed either the control or experimental film and filled out the questionnaire.

Phase Three

Phase three was run three to five weeks following Phase two. Of the 145 subjects from Phase two, 59 subjects completed Phase three. Of these 59 subjects, 13 were from condition one, 18 from condition two, 15 from condition three, 6 from condition four, and 7 from condition five; a

total of 31 control subjects and 28 experimental subjects. Seventy female subjects also participated in phase three as a masking effect.

Subjects were told that the purpose of the experiment was to sample views of individuals in various walks of life on the influence of the media in shaping public opinions. They were told that the survey contained from three to five actual newspaper articles unfamiliar to them. They were asked to read the articles carefully and answer the questions following each article as frankly as possible. They were also informed that their answers would be completely confidential (see Appendix J). Subjects then read the articles and filled out the questionnaires.

Subject Debriefing

Upon completion of all phases of the study, all of the original 226 subjects were debriefed by letter (see Appendix K). Subjects were informed of the connection between the three phases and told that they were deceived regarding this connection, and the purpose of the study was explained to them. Subjects with further questions or concerns were invited to contact Dr. John Schallow at the Department of Psychology, as the principal experimenter was no longer at the University. A descriptive diagram of all procedures is presented in Figure 6.

Phase One:
Questionnaire

Phase Two: Film and Questionnaire

Phase Three: Newspaper Survey

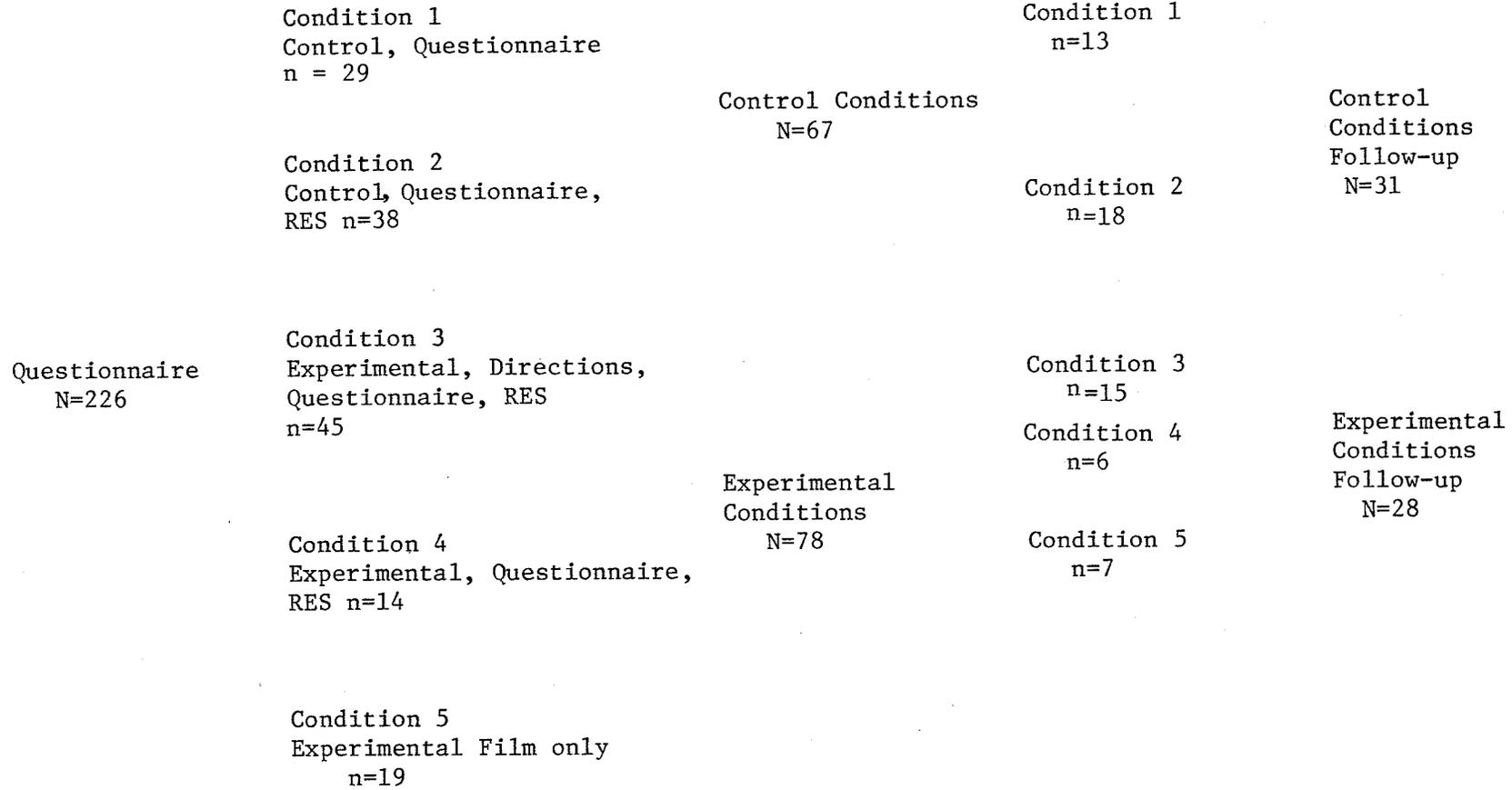


Figure 6. Diagram of experimental phases.

RESULTS

Factor Analyses and Reliability Analyses

Phase One Questionnaire Scales

Prior to hypothesis testing, the HTW, RMA, AIV, ASB, SC, FVS, Sexual Motivation and Sexual Experience scales were factor analyzed to assess their underlying factor structure with a view to discovery of new concepts and a possible reduction of data. Principal factor analysis with an interiteration procedure was used, which replaces the main diagonal of the correlation matrix with communality estimates, such that the factors extracted are not exact transformations of the original variables. One of two forms of rotation of the obtained factors was performed to simplify the factor structure, either a varimax or oblique rotation (Nie, Hull, Jenkins, Steinbrunner, & Bent, 1975). In cases where the factor structure was not meaningful or the number of factors produced was too great to be useful, a Scree test (Cattell, 1966) was employed to determine if the number of factors produced might be reduced, and, if so, the number of factors was predetermined, generally by number of factors with eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 , and a quartimax rotation was performed. Quartimax rotation is useful when a large part of the variance might be accounted for by a general factor

(Harris, 1975). The principle of quartimax rotation is to rotate initial factors in such a way that a variable loads high on one or two main factors (Nie, et al., 1975). The method which supplies the most meaningful patterning of variables was chosen to create new variables. These new variables were then examined for reliability using Cronbach's procedures.

Rape Myth Acceptance Scale. Factor analyses of the RMA Scale yielded five factors with eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 . These five factors accounted for 57% of the total variance. Using the Scree test illustrated in figure 7, two factors were above the scree. The scale was reanalyzed with number of factors set at 5 with a varimax rotation. The first two factors accounted for 81.2% of the variance of the five factors. The factor structure of these five factors is presented in Table 1.

The first factor consisted of a series of six questions regarding how likely the subject would be to believe a rape claim from different people, varied by sex, race, and proximity and was named Rape Claim Belief. The second factor consisted of eight questions which place the responsibility for rape with the victim (e.g., "women who get raped while hitchhiking get what they deserve"), and which deny the validity of rape claims (e.g., "One reason that women falsely report a rape is that they frequently have a need to call attention to themselves"). This factor was named Victim Responsible for Rape.

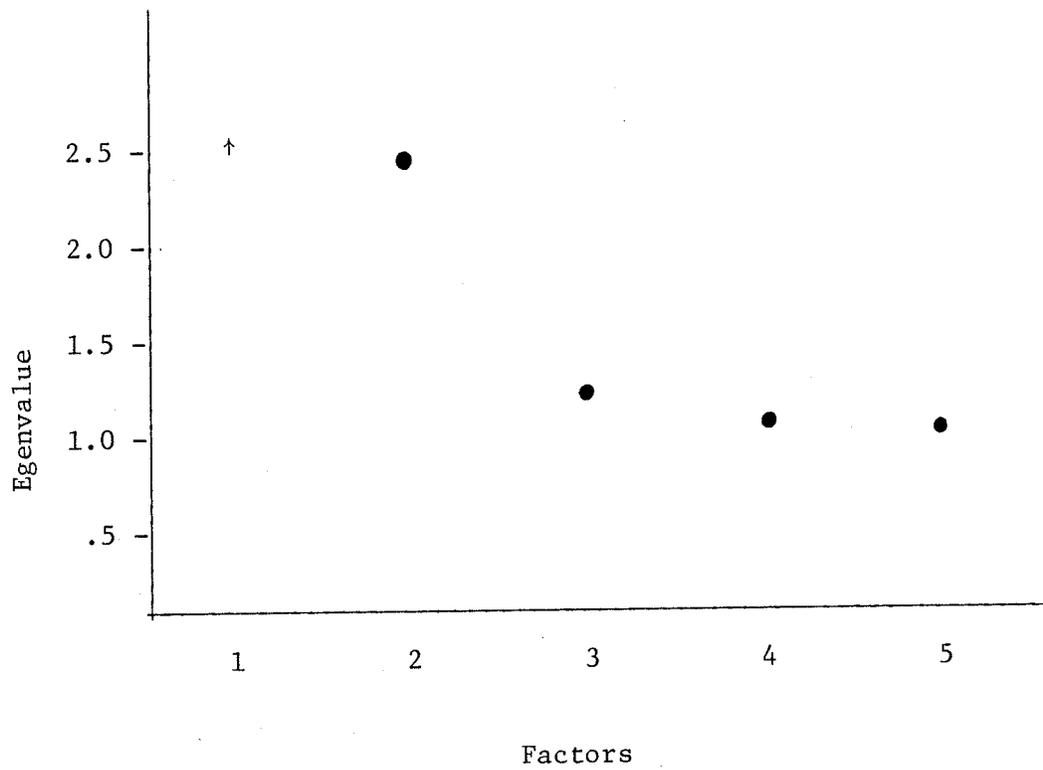


Figure 7. Scree Test for five factors of the Rape Myth Acceptance Scale

Table 1

Factor Structure Following Varimax Rotation of Five Factors of the Rape
Myth Acceptance Scale with Number of Factors Set at Five

Question Number ^a	Factor				
	1	2	3	4	5
Item 6	-.12	.07	.14	<u>.48*</u>	.13
Item 14	-.14	.17	-.01	.15	<u>.60*</u>
Item 24	.03	<u>.35*</u>	.17	-.01	.00
Item 33	-.12	<u>.56</u>	.10	-.06	.14
Item 46	.00	<u>.29</u>	<u>.47*</u>	.08	.02
Item 51	-.27	.23	<u>.12</u>	.13	.03
Item 61	-.23	.22	<u>.60*</u>	.15	.02
Item 70	-.19	<u>.43*</u>	.29	.01	-.21
Item 76	-.17	<u>.37*</u>	<u>.40*</u>	.12	-.07
Item 86	-.08	<u>.52*</u>	.13	.27	-.03
Item 95	-.05	<u>.57*</u>	.14	.34	.04
Item 133	-.17	<u>.59*</u>	.05	.30	.12
Item 141	-.12	<u>.68*</u>	.21	-.03	.12
Item 151	<u>.57*</u>	.05	-.08	-.03	-.09
Item 155	<u>.47*</u>	-.31	-.02	-.28	.27
Item 163	<u>.80*</u>	-.06	-.16	.03	-.04
Item 175	<u>.57*</u>	-.13	-.19	-.08	.00
Item 180	<u>.84*</u>	-.19	.02	-.10	-.04
Item 187	<u>.84*</u>	-.10	.07	-.11	-.07
% of Total Variance	27.1	12.8	6.5	5.6	5.4
% of Cumulative Variance	27.1	39.9	46.4	51.9	57.4
% of Variance with Factor N set at five	57.5	24.0	8.0	5.6	4.9

a Question numbers refer to Phase One Questionnaire Appendix A.

* Factor Loadings were considered significant when weights $\geq .35$

Although Rape Claim Belief was the strongest factor in the scale, it does not appear, on face value, to be measuring only rape myth acceptance. Varying the question through different races and sexes may measure racist attitudes as well as rape myths. This factor was, therefore, not viewed as theoretically relevant and not retained for the study. Following the Scree test and the second factor analysis, factors three, four, and five were also not used.

Examination of reliability for the total scale yielded a Cronbach's $\alpha = .631$, while the reliability for the Victim Responsible for Rape factor was $\alpha = .739$. For further use in this study, factor two was retained and, for the purpose of clarity, the subscript (RMA) was retained.

Hostility Toward Women Scale. Factor analysis of the HTW scale yielded 11 factors with eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 . These 11 factors accounted for 59.5% of the total variance. The Scree Test was then used and it appeared that two factors were above the scree (illustrated in figure 8). Because there was a possibility that a general factor may be underlying this factorial complexity, number of factors was set at five and a quartimax rotation was performed.

Using the five factor set, two factors had eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 and accounted for 61.6% of the five factor variance. The factor structure of these five factors is presented in Table 2.

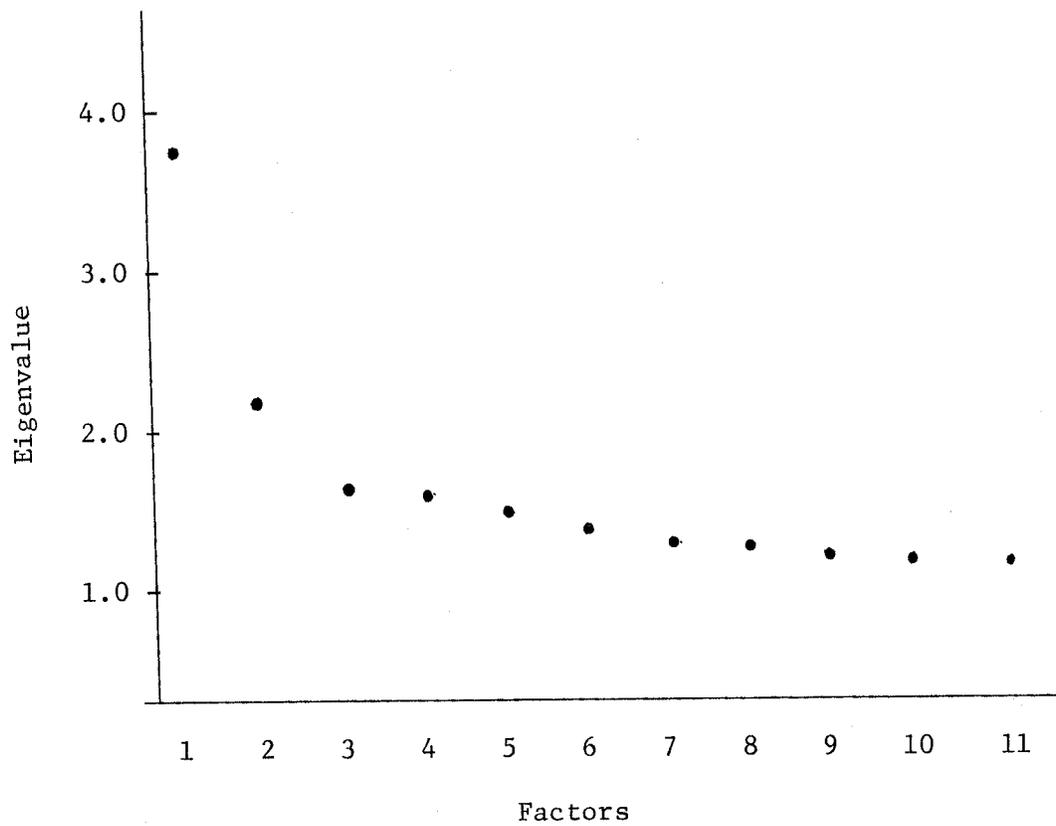


Figure 8. Scree Test for eleven factors of the Hostility Towards Women Scale.

Table 2

Factor Structure Following Quartimax Rotation of Five Factors of the
Hostility Toward Women Scale with Number of Factors Set at Five

Question Number ^a	Factor				
	1	2	3	4	5
Item 13	<u>.46*</u>	-.01	.11	-.05	.14
Item 16	.34	.02	-.06	-.03	.02
Item 19	.29	.02	-.26	.31	-.11
Item 23	<u>.44*</u>	.02	.12	-.12	.11
Item 27	-.00	.06	.01	.22	-.01
Item 32	-.03	.01	-.07	-.08	.32
Item 39	-.12	.23	.11	.16	-.06
Item 42	.07	-.03	.00	.23	.15
Item 49	.19	.28	.06	.09	.11
Item 52	.13	.23	.05	.00	-.12
Item 56	<u>.46*</u>	.20	-.01	-.04	-.11
Item 62	<u>.36*</u>	.14	-.15	-.04	-.03
Item 68	.26	.26	-.05	.06	.00
Item 74	.13	<u>.55*</u>	.02	-.15	.17
Item 81	.17	<u>.38*</u>	-.17	.22	-.14
Item 88	.16	.04	.05	.07	<u>.45*</u>
Item 94	.34	-.04	-.13	.13	-.06
Item 100	<u>.52*</u>	.05	-.04	-.03	.17
Item 105	.30	<u>.49*</u>	-.03	.12	.26
Item 107	.19	.21	.08	.12	-.02
Item 117	.09	-.19	<u>.35*</u>	.29	.09
Item 126	<u>.49*</u>	-.12	-.03	.12	.08
Item 135	<u>.49*</u>	.04	.24	.00	-.13
Item 143	.18	.03	.12	.23	<u>.39*</u>
Item 149	<u>.41*</u>	.05	<u>.62*</u>	.00	-.29
Item 154	.13	.11	-.14	<u>.35*</u>	.04
Item 161	.02	.29	<u>.50*</u>	.03	.09
Item 169	.34	.12	.16	.14	.16
Item 173	-.02	.01	.13	<u>.47*</u>	-.01
Item 181	.29	.04	.15	.01	-.08
<hr/>					
% of Total Variance	12.6	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.2
% of Cumulative Variance	12.6	18.3	24.0	29.3	34.5
% of Variance with Factor N set at five	45.6	16.0	14.3	12.6	11.6

a Question numbers refer to Phase One Questionnaire Appendix A.

* Factor Loadings were considered significant when weights \geq .35.

The first factor consisted of eight questions which appear to reflect an attitude that women lie and are deceitful (e.g., "when it really comes down to it, a lot of women are deceitful") and was named Women Lie. The second factor consisted of three statements about subjects' irritation towards women (e.g., "Lately, I've been kind of grouchy with women".) and was named Irritation with Women. Reliability for factors one and two were $=.69$ and $=.51$, respectively. Reliability for the total 30-item scale was $=.72$.

Factor analysis of this scale suggests that it may be factorially complex and that, if there is a general factor, that factor may measure negative attitudes toward women which may not translate into emotional hostility. Given the original scale's ability to predict aggression against women in the laboratory and the relatively low reliability of the factors, the original scale was used in the study.

Attitudes Toward Interpersonal Violence. Factor analysis of the AIV scale using varimax rotation yielded two reliable factors with eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 which accounted for 49.6% of the total variance. The factor structure is presented in Table 3.

The first factor consisted of three questions regarding subjects' beliefs that violence is sexually arousing to women (e.g., "Being roughed up is sexually stimulating to

Table 3

Factor Structure Following Varimax Rotation of Two Factors of the
Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence Scale

Question Number ^a	Factor	
	1	2
Item 3	.02	.11
Item 12	<u>.59*</u>	.04
Item 21	<u>.60*</u>	.17
Item 28	-.05	<u>.76*</u>
Item 34	<u>.48*</u>	.07
Item 43	.18	<u>.39*</u>
% of Total Variance	29.3	20.3
% of Cumulative Variance	29.3	49.6

a Question Numbers refer to Phase One Questionnaire Appendix A.

* Factor Loadings were considered significant when weights \geq .35

many women".) and was named Attitudes Toward Sexual Violence (ASV). The second factor consisted of questions regarding approval of violence of husband toward wife (e.g., "A man is never justified in hitting his wife".-scored in reverse) and was named Acceptance of Domestic Violence (ADV).

Examination of reliability for the two factors yielded $\alpha = .57$ and $\alpha = .47$ respectively while reliability for the original six item scale was $\alpha = .47$. The two factors were retained for use in further analyses.

Adversarial Sexual Beliefs Scale.

Factor analysis of the ASB scale produced two factors with eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 , which accounted for 52.4% of the total variance. The first factor alone accounted for 40.5% of the variance and the Scree test showed only one clear factor (see Figure 9). The scale was reanalyzed with number of factors set at two with a quartimax rotation. Only the first factor had an eigenvalue ≥ 1.0 and accounted for 85.9% of the variance of the two factors. The factor structure of these two factors is presented in Table 4.

The first factor consisted of 7 of the 9 original items and reliability for the 7-item factor scale was $\alpha = .83$. This 7-item ASB scale was retained for use in further analyses.

Sexual Conservatism Scale.

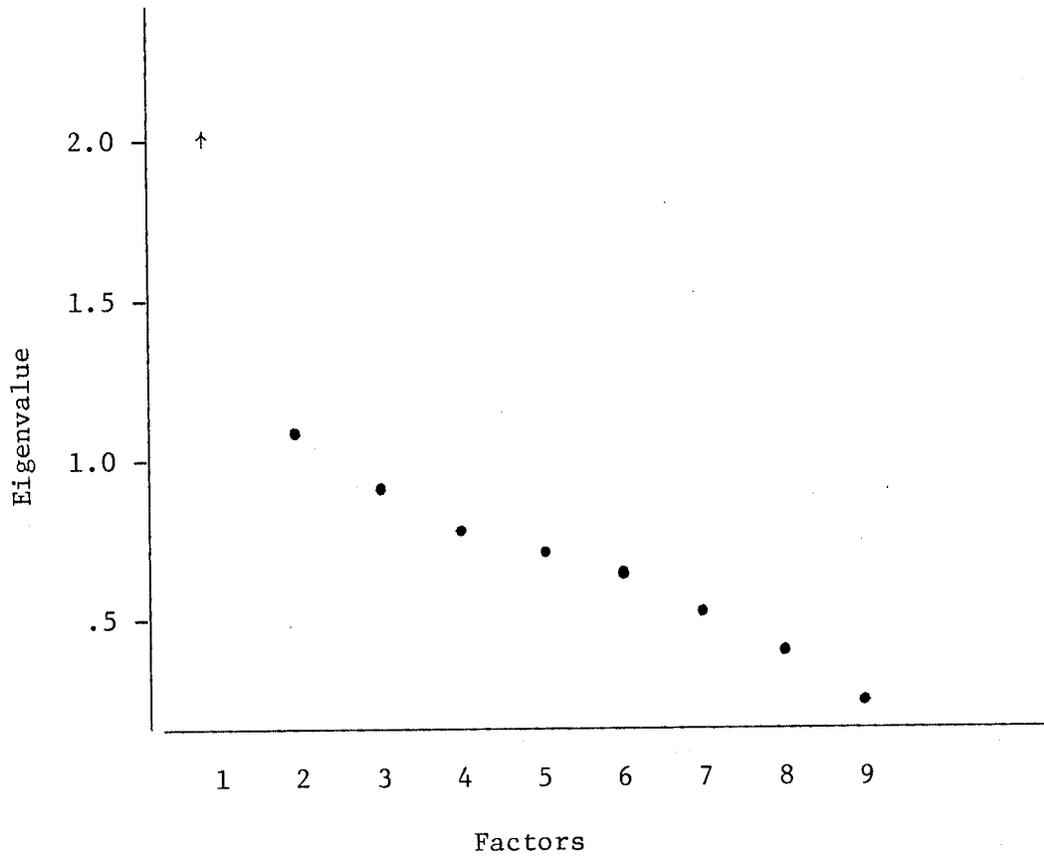


Figure 9. Scree Test for 9 factors of the Adversarial Sexual Beliefs Scale.

Table 4

Factor Structure Following Quartimax Rotation of Two Factors of the
Adversarial Sexual Beliefs Scale with Number of Factors set at Two

Question Number ^a	Factor	
	1	2
Item 132	<u>.58*</u>	.05
Item 138	.29	-.03
Item 144	<u>.60*</u>	.07
Item 148	<u>.63*</u>	.33
Item 159	<u>.68*</u>	-.21
Item 166	<u>.62*</u>	.14
Item 172	<u>.72*</u>	-.50*
Item 179	.30	.28
Item 186	<u>.70*</u>	-.11
% of Total Variance	40.5	11.9
% of Cumulative Variance	40.5	52.4
% of Variance with Factor N Set at two	85.9	14.1

a Question Numbers refer to Phase One Questionnaire Appendix A.

* Factor Loadings were considered significant when weights \geq .35

Factor analysis of the SC scale produced four factors with eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 which accounted for 58.2% of the total variance. The Scree Test suggested, however, that the scale may have only one reliable factor (see Figure 10), so the number of factors was set at four and a quartimax rotation was performed. Of the four factor set, only one factor had an eigenvalue ≥ 1.0 and accounted for 54.9% of the variance of the four factors. The factor structure of these four factors is presented in Table 5. The quartimax rotation suggested one reliable factor consisting of eight of the original ten items. The reliability of this reduced scale was $=.63$. The 8-item SC scale was retained for use in further analyses.

History of Family Violence. Factor analysis of the FVS scale produced six factors with eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 which accounted for 67.7% of the total variance. Examination of the factor structure of the six factors suggested further analysis to clarify factor meaning. The number of factors was set at six and a quartimax rotation was performed. This analysis yielded three factors with eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 . A fourth factor (eigenvalue=.90) was retained as it appeared theoretically relevant to the study. The factor structure of the six factors is presented in Table 6. The four factors retained account for 86.5% of the variance of the six factor set.

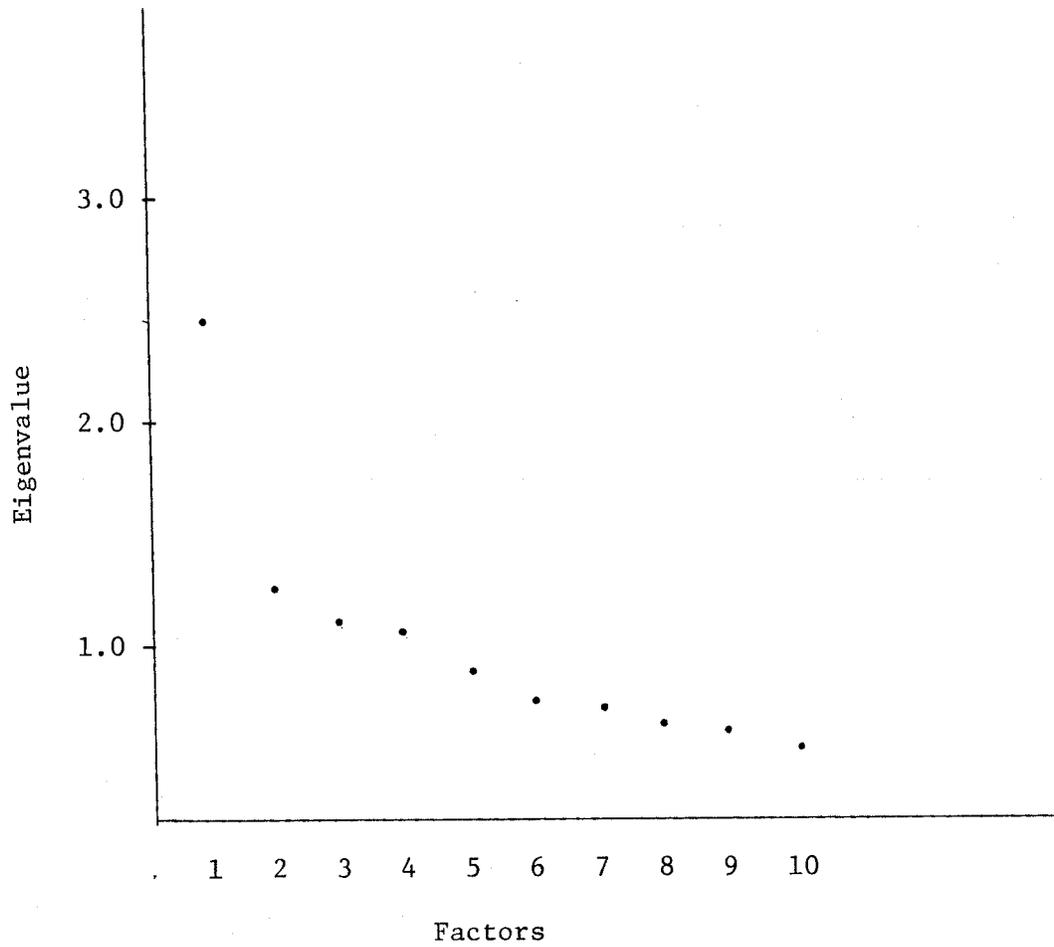


Figure 10. Scree Test for Ten Factors of the Sexual Conservatism Scale.

Table 5

Factor Structure Following Quartimax Rotation of Four Factors of the Sexual
Conservatism Scale with Number of Factors Set at Four

Question Number ^a	Factor			
	1	2	3	4
Item 58	<u>.36*</u>	.14	.16	<u>.55*</u>
Item 69	<u>.42*</u>	.03	.07	.11
Item 75	<u>.38*</u>	.01	<u>.35*</u>	.16
Item 83	<u>.47*</u>	.19	.22	-.05
Item 93	<u>.37*</u>	.27	.15	-.11
Item 101	.22	<u>.69*</u>	-.02	.07
Item 113	<u>.45*</u>	-.11	-.11	-.02
Item 118	<u>.36*</u>	.01	.18	-.34
Item 124	<u>.37*</u>	.33	-.03	.08
Item 129	.07	-.01	<u>.62*</u>	-.01
% of Total Variance	24.3	12.2	11.0	10.6
% of Cumulative Variance	24.3	36.6	47.6	58.1
% of Variance with Factor N set at four	54.9	18.8	13.9	12.4

a Question Numbers refer to Phase One Questionnaire Appendix A.

* Factor Loadings were considered significant when weights \geq .35.

Table 6

Factor Structure Following Quartimax Rotation of Six Factors of the FamilyViolence Scale with Number of Factors Set at Six

Question Number ^a	Factor					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Item 7	.31	.08	.14	<u>.47*</u>	.02	.09
Item 15	<u>.49*</u>	-.06	.22	<u>.45*</u>	.15	-.12
Item 26	<u>.44*</u>	<u>.59*</u>	.03	-.05	-.06	-.23
Item 35	<u>.80*</u>	<u>.04</u>	.12	.13	.05	-.18
Item 47	<u>.11</u>	<u>.59*</u>	.06	.05	-.05	.02
Item 54	.13	<u>.05</u>	<u>.75*</u>	-.02	.16	.10
Item 63	<u>.56*</u>	.27	<u>.03</u>	.05	.03	.07
Item 71	-.00	.04	.11	.02	<u>.75*</u>	.05
Item 78	<u>.66*</u>	.25	.10	.14	<u>.10</u>	.30
Item 87	.29	<u>.56*</u>	.19	.11	.01	-.26
Item 96	<u>.76*</u>	<u>.31</u>	.04	-.08	-.00	.02
Item 103	.25	<u>.65*</u>	-.01	-.04	.31	.17
Item 139	.21	<u>.03</u>	.23	.11	<u>.64*</u>	-.09
Item 145	.08	<u>.55*</u>	.01	.16	-.02	.14
Item 153	<u>.15</u>	<u>.52*</u>	.12	<u>.61*</u>	.08	-.06
Item 158	<u>.47*</u>	.25	.14	.10	-.04	<u>.50*</u>
Item 167	.12	.10	<u>.75*</u>	.10	.12	-.09
Item 177	.07	<u>.45*</u>	<u>.07</u>	<u>.67*</u>	.03	.04
Item 184	.10	.08	<u>.48*</u>	.11	.01	.03
% of Total Variance	29.3	10.8	8.7	7.1	6.6	5.4
% of Cumulative Variance	29.3	40.1	48.8	55.9	62.6	68.0
% of Variance with Factor N set at six	50.0	15.5	12.2	8.8	7.7	5.7

a Question Numbers refer to Phase One Questionnaire Appendix A.

* Factor Loadings were considered significant when weights \geq .35

The first factor consisted of seven items regarding how violent the subject's father was in the family (e.g., "Did your father throw or break things in anger?", "Did your father beat your mother?") and was named Violent Father. The second factor consisted of seven questions regarding how violent the subject's mother was in the family (e.g., "Did your mother throw or break things in violent anger?", "Did your mother beat your father?") and was named Violent Mother.

The third factor consisted of three questions regarding the subject's own violence as a child (e.g., "Did you fight physically with other children?") and was named Violent Self. The fourth factor consisted of four questions regarding the subject's experience or being a victim of violence in the family (e.g., "Did your father beat you?", "Did your mother beat you?") and was named Violent Experience.

Reliability for factors one through four was $=.82$, $=.79$, $=.72$, and $=.73$, respectively. The four factors were retained for further analyses.

Sexual Experience Scale. Factor analysis of the sexual experiences questions yielded six factors with eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 . These six factors accounted for 69% of the total variance. Using the Scree test, illustrated in Figure 11, three factors were above the scree. The questions were

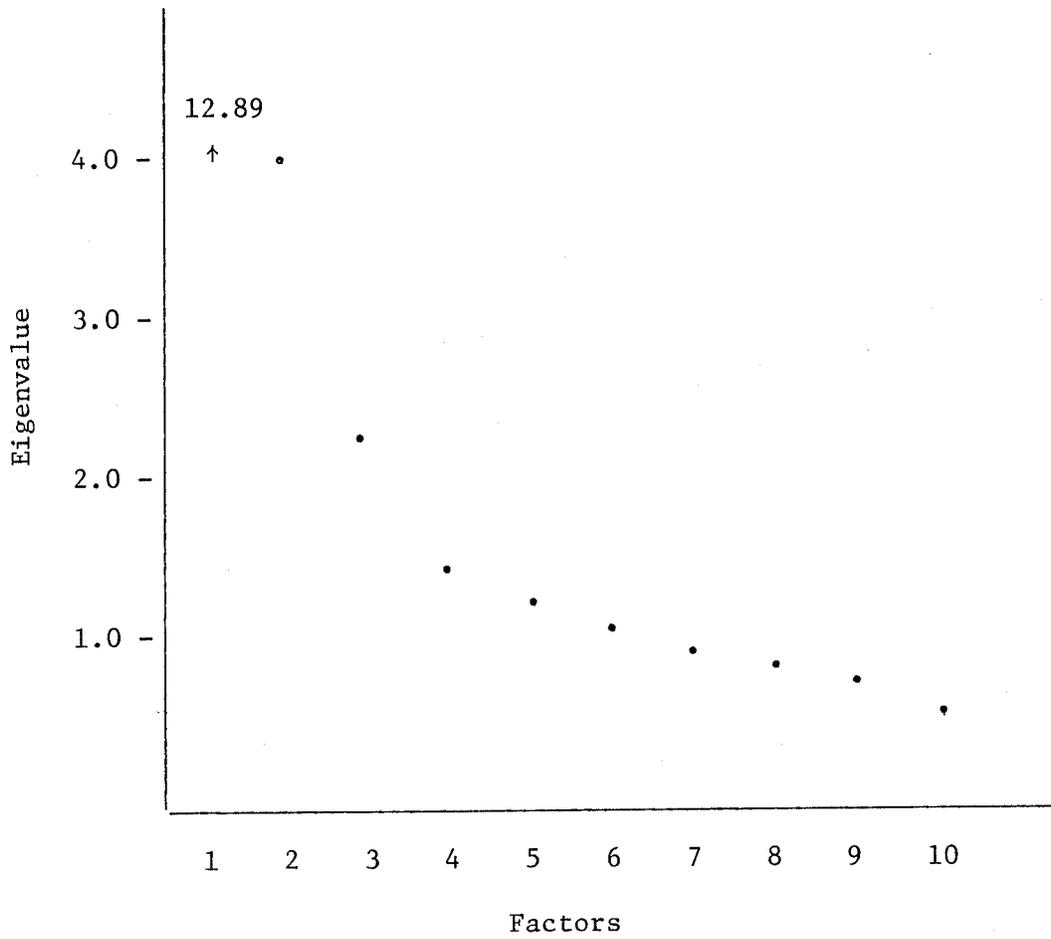


Figure 11. Scree Test for Ten Factors of the Sexual Experiences Scale.

reanalyzed with number of factors set at six with a quartimax rotation. The first three factors accounted for 88.8% of the variance of the six factors. The factor structure of these six factors is presented in Table 7.

The first factor consisted of 21 items regarding normal, non-violent sexual experiences ranging from kissing, oral sex, and hand-genital manipulation to consenting sexual intercourse. The scale was named Normal Sexual Experience. The second factor consisted of 6 items regarding using force to obtain sexual intercourse, ranging from using threats and/or force to make a woman engage in kissing to using force to make a woman engage in sex when she didn't want to. This factor was named Sexual Assault Experience. The third factor consisted of 8 items regarding experience of oral sex almost exclusively. This factor did not appear to be theoretically relevant to the study and was not retained in future analyses.

Reliability of the first two factors was $.97$ and $.81$, respectively. These two factors were retained as new scales for further analyses.

Sexual Motivation. Factor analysis of the 24 Sexual Motivation items yielded five factors with eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 , which accounted for 55.3% of the total variance. Using the Scree test, illustrated in Figure 12, two factors were clearly above the scree. A quartimax rotation with number

Table 7

Factor Structure Following Quartimax Rotation of Six Factors of the Sexual
Experience Items with Number of Factors Set at Six

Question Number ^a	Factor					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Item 188	<u>.69*</u>	.03	<u>.52*</u>	.02	-.00	.32
Item 189	<u>.77*</u>	.04	-.01	.06	.13	.02
Item 190	<u>.09</u>	.30	.05	<u>.60*</u>	-.14	.03
Item 191	<u>.63*</u>	.05	<u>.58*</u>	<u>.10</u>	.11	.29
Item 192	<u>.60*</u>	.09	<u>.03</u>	.06	<u>.58*</u>	-.16
Item 193	<u>.79*</u>	.02	<u>.50*</u>	-.01	-.14	-.20
Item 194	<u>.70*</u>	.06	<u>.01</u>	.04	<u>.36*</u>	-.25
Item 195	<u>.05</u>	<u>.48*</u>	.05	.16	-.00	-.03
Item 196	<u>.85*</u>	<u>.01</u>	-.14	-.00	-.04	.14
Item 197	<u>.07</u>	<u>.76*</u>	-.06	.05	.06	.07
Item 198	<u>.76*</u>	<u>.00</u>	-.22	-.01	-.14	.09
Item 199	<u>.82*</u>	.02	-.07	.06	.09	-.03
Item 200	<u>.17</u>	.05	-.14	<u>.35*</u>	.07	-.10
Item 201	<u>.83*</u>	.02	.02	<u>.02</u>	-.06	.04
Item 202	<u>.83*</u>	.01	-.07	.02	.02	.04
Item 203	<u>.05</u>	<u>.43*</u>	.03	.01	.03	-.02
Item 204	.29	<u>.16</u>	.13	<u>.45*</u>	.08	-.08
Item 205	.05	<u>.68*</u>	-.09	.18	-.04	.06
Item 206	<u>.75*</u>	<u>.04</u>	<u>.52*</u>	.02	-.17	-.19
Item 207	<u>.87*</u>	.01	-.14	.00	-.11	.12
Item 208	<u>.65*</u>	.06	<u>.49*</u>	.03	.12	-.12
Item 209	<u>.60*</u>	.02	-.21	.01	-.11	.08
Item 210	<u>.05</u>	<u>.97*</u>	.02	.02	-.02	-.02
Item 211	<u>.72*</u>	<u>.06</u>	<u>.45*</u>	-.00	.03	.30
Item 212	<u>.84*</u>	-.01	-.13	.04	.04	-.03
Item 213	.22	.29	.14	<u>.45*</u>	.05	.07
Item 214	.05	<u>.97*</u>	.02	<u>.02</u>	-.02	-.02
ITEM 215	.24	.12	-.18	.23	-.01	.06
Item 216	<u>.51*</u>	.10	<u>.37*</u>	.16	<u>.35*</u>	.07
Item 217	<u>.90*</u>	.01	-.19	-.03	-.13	.05
Item 218	<u>.79*</u>	.02	<u>.53*</u>	-.03	-.16	-.23
Item 219	<u>.69*</u>	-.02	.25	.13	.10	-.10
Item 220	<u>.08</u>	.01	.00	-.02	-.02	.19
<hr/>						
% of Total Variance	39.1	12.1	6.7	4.4	3.6	3.2
% of Cumulative Variance	39.1	51.2	57.8	62.2	65.8	69.0
% of Variance with Factor						
N set at six	61.6	17.9	9.4	4.6	3.7	2.8

a Question Numbers refer to Phase One Questionnaire Appendix A.

* Factor Loadings were considered significant when weights \geq .35

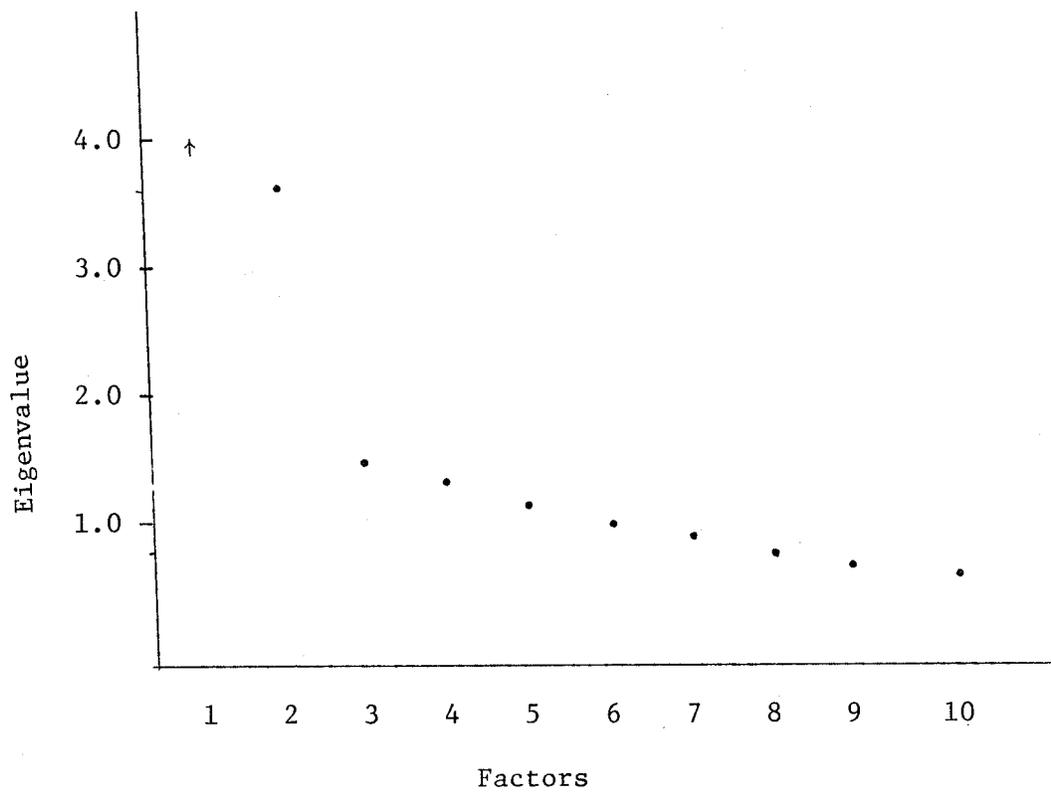


Figure 12. Scree Test for Ten Factors of The Sexual Motivations Scale.

of factors set at 5 was performed with two factors having eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 , accounting for 80.9% of the variance of the five factor set. The factor structure of these five factors is presented in Table 8.

The first factor consisted of 14 items indicating the importance of the feeling of dominance or being dominated as a motive for engaging in sexual behavior (e.g., "Because I like the feeling of having another person submit to me." "Because it makes me feel masterful"). This factor was named Sex for Dominance. The second factor consisted of 10 items indicating the importance of caring and affection as a motive for engaging in sexual behavior (e.g., Because it's the way I show that I really care about someone), and was named Sex for Caring. Reliability for the Sex for Dominance factor was $=.86$ and reliability for the Sex for Caring factor was $=.84$. The two factors were retained as scales for further analyses.

Phase One Questionnaire Summary. Twenty-one variables were obtained from the phase one questionnaire. Unfactored variables or scales were: Psychoticism; Good Impression; the AWS scale; self-reported likelihood of rape; likelihood of sexual force, self-reported arousal to rape and force, and the HTW scale. Factor analysis derived scales were: Victim Responsible for Rape (RMA); Attitudes Toward Sexual Violence (ASV); Acceptance of Domestic Violence (ADV); the 7-item ASB scale; the 8-item SC scale; Violent Father; Violent Mother;

Table 8

Factor Structure Following Quartimax Rotation of Five Factors of the Sexual
Motivation Items with Number of Factors set at Five

Question	Factor				
	1	2	3	4	5
Feeling of someone in my grasp	.31	.17	-.10	<u>.48*</u>	.01
Feeling of being overwhelmed by partner	<u>.41*</u>	.17	-.19	.10	.04
To show I really care about someone	.14	<u>.61*</u>	.19	-.10	-.00
Enjoy the conquest	<u>.63*</u>	-.15	.08	.09	.14
To feel vulnerable	<u>.55*</u>	-.04	-.09	-.30	.01
Feel that someone cares about me	.15	<u>.61*</u>	-.00	.04	.15
To feel masterful	<u>.65*</u>	-.00	.05	.23	.11
Good way to make up after argument	<u>.48*</u>	.21	.01	.03	-.21
Feel as one with another person	.01	<u>.58*</u>	-.05	-.01	-.09
Like having another submit to me	<u>.64*</u>	-.08	.06	.06	<u>.39*</u>
Feeling of giving in to partner	<u>.48*</u>	.21	.08	.08	<u>.36*</u>
Sex and love are as one	.14	<u>.48*</u>	<u>.41*</u>	-.03	.11
Teaching less experienced	<u>.53*</u>	-.06	.20	-.13	-.18
Makes partner want to take care of me	<u>.36*</u>	<u>.45*</u>	.03	.30	-.05
To feel intimate with partner	-.09	<u>.66*</u>	.05	.14	.25
To influence another's behavior	<u>.55*</u>	.01	.21	.29	-.17
To be dominated by another	<u>.62*</u>	.10	-.15	-.21	-.03
Feeling of closeness	.01	<u>.73*</u>	.04	-.00	.04
Like partner to be open and vulnerable	<u>.61*</u>	.20	-.20	-.01	.10
To oblige partner	<u>.50</u>	.16	.03	-.03	-.21
To show love	.17	<u>.62*</u>	<u>.50*</u>	-.07	-.25
To feel partner surrender	<u>.67*</u>	.08	.15	.06	-.01
To be held and protected	.08	<u>.59*</u>	-.20	.03	-.13
Enjoy affection and sharing	-.01	<u>.65*</u>	-.13	.00	-.07
% of Total Variance	24.4	15.5	5.6	5.1	4.7
% of Cumulative Variance	24.4	39.9	45.5	50.6	55.3
% of Variance with Factor N Set at five	50.4	30.4	7.7	6.1	5.3

* Factor Loadings considered significant when weights $\geq .35$

Violent Self; Violent Experience; Normal Sexual Experience; Sexual Assault Experience; Sex for Dominance; and Sex for Caring. Intercorrelations between these variables are presented in Table 9.

Film Questionnaire and Rape Empathy Scales

Intuitively associated groups of responses to the experimental film questionnaire (see Materials), and the RES responses were factor analyzed and examined for reliability as described for hypothesis one above. Derived factors from the film questionnaire were then analyzed with a second-order factor analysis to assess underlying response structure to the film questionnaire. From the 92 items of the film questionnaire, factor analyses were performed on logical groups of items, as noted above with the exception of the first 8 items. These items measured knowledge of film contents and were scored correct or incorrect. The eight items had an alpha reliability of .61. The scale was used in further analyses and named SFSINFO.

Projected Emotional Responses. The six items measuring subjects' projected emotional response were factor analyzed using principal factoring with varimax rotation. Three factors had eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 and accounted for 72.9% of the total variance. The first factor consisted of two questions asking subjects how angry or sad they felt most men would feel during the film. The factor was named Projected Anger.

Table 9

Correlation Coefficients for Phase One Questionnaire Variable

Scales	Psychoticism	GI	AWS	LR	LF	HTW	RMA
Psychoticism	1.0						
GI	-.12	1.0					
AWS	-.32	.14	1.0				
LR	.19	-.00	-.20	1.0			
LF	.25	-.04	-.34	.57	1.0		
HTW	.30	-.25	-.29	.14	.30	1.0	
RMA	.25	-.02	-.44	.32	.31	.33	1.0
ASV	.18	-.09	-.38	.18	.32	.15	.56
ADV	.22	-.10	-.33	.14	.32	.26	.21
ASB	.25	-.26	-.61	.24	.32	.42	.52
SC	.08	-.22	-.48	-.00	.01	.11	.36
Violent Father	.08	-.09	.01	.23	.25	.02	-.05
Violent Mother	.18	-.02	.01	.24	.28	.09	.08
Violent Self	.09	-.22	.00	.19	.20	.01	-.05
Violent Experience	.16	-.05	-.03	.16	.20	.09	.04
Normal Sex	.10	.11	.15	.01	.02	.02	-.10
Sexual Assault	.09	-.07	-.00	.15	.08	-.11	.13
Sex for Dominance	.29	-.10	-.21	.30	.37	.21	.43
Sex for Caring	-.09	-.02	.12	.05	.06	.01	.01
Rape Arousal	.24	.06	-.24			.20	.38
Force Arousal	.05	-.09	-.27			.25	.20

Table 9 (Continued)

Scales	ASV	ADV	ASB	SC	Violent Father	Violent Mother	Violent Self
ASV	1.0						
ADV	.21	1.0					
ASB	.46	.20	1.0				
SC	.30	.06	.42	1.0			
Violent Father	.09	.11	-.03	-.07	1.0		
Violent Mother	.23	.15	.07	-.04	.69	1.0	
Violent Self	-.06	.15	.05	-.20	.37	.33	1.0
Violent Experience	.07	.16	.02	-.09	.64	.68	.35
Normal Sex	-.02	-.08	-.15	-.19	.09	.10	.25
Sexual Assault Sex for	.07	.05	.06	.01	.17	.21	.15
Dominance	.42	.21	.39	.13	.20	.32	.18
Sex for Caring	.09	.04	.12	-.10	.10	.11	.05
Rape Arousal	.29	.11	.24	.08	.06	.15	.01
Sex Force Arousal	.24	.23	.28	.06	.07	.05	.08

Table 9 (Continued)

Scales	Violent Experience	Normal Sex	Sexual Assault	Sex for Dominance	Sex for Caring	Rape Arousal	Force Arousal
Violent Experience	1.0						
Normal Sex	.01	1.0					
Sexual Assault	.15	.09	1.0				
Sex for Dominance	.23	-.06	.20	1.0			
Sex for Caring	.10	-.15	.07	.24	1.0		
Rape Arousal	.12	.01	.17	.32	.04	1.0	
Force Arousal	.09	-.11	.07	.28	.13	.40	1.0

The second factor consisted of two questions regarding how interested most men would be during the film and was named Projected Interest. The third factor consisted of two questions regarding how sexually excited and bored most men might be and was named Projected Sex. Factor structure of the three factors is presented in Table 10.

Reliability for factors one to three was $=.70$, $=.55$, and $=.16$, respectively. A Scree test was used with the eigenvalues of the six factors (illustrated in Figure 13), and only one factor was above the scree. Projected Anger, factor one, was, therefore, the only factor retained for further analyses.

Subject Emotional Response. Emotional response of subjects to the experimental film was measured by 13 items; 4 items regarding emotional response to any part of the movie, 2 items regarding believability of, and interest in, the movie, 5 items regarding overall emotional response to the movie, and 2 items regarding how worthwhile and educational the movie might be. These 13 items were factor analyzed using principal factoring with varimax rotation, yielding four factors accounting for 71.1% of the total variance. Factor structure of these four factors is presented in Table 11.

The first factor consisted of six items concerning how interesting subjects found the film (e.g., overall

Table 10

Factor Structure Following Varimax Rotation of Three Factors of Projected
Emotional Response to Experimental Film

Emotion	Factor		
	1	2	3
Anger	<u>.93*</u>	.21	-.07
Sexual Excitement	-.17	.02	<u>.61*</u>
Sadness	<u>.60*</u>	.01	-.15
Boredom	-.01	-.31	<u>.41*</u>
Interest	.03	<u>.63*</u>	.00
Find Movie Believable	.33	<u>.53*</u>	-.26
% of Total Variance	35.9	19.8	17.2
% of Cumulative Variance	35.9	55.7	72.9

* Factor Loadings considered significant when weights \geq .35.

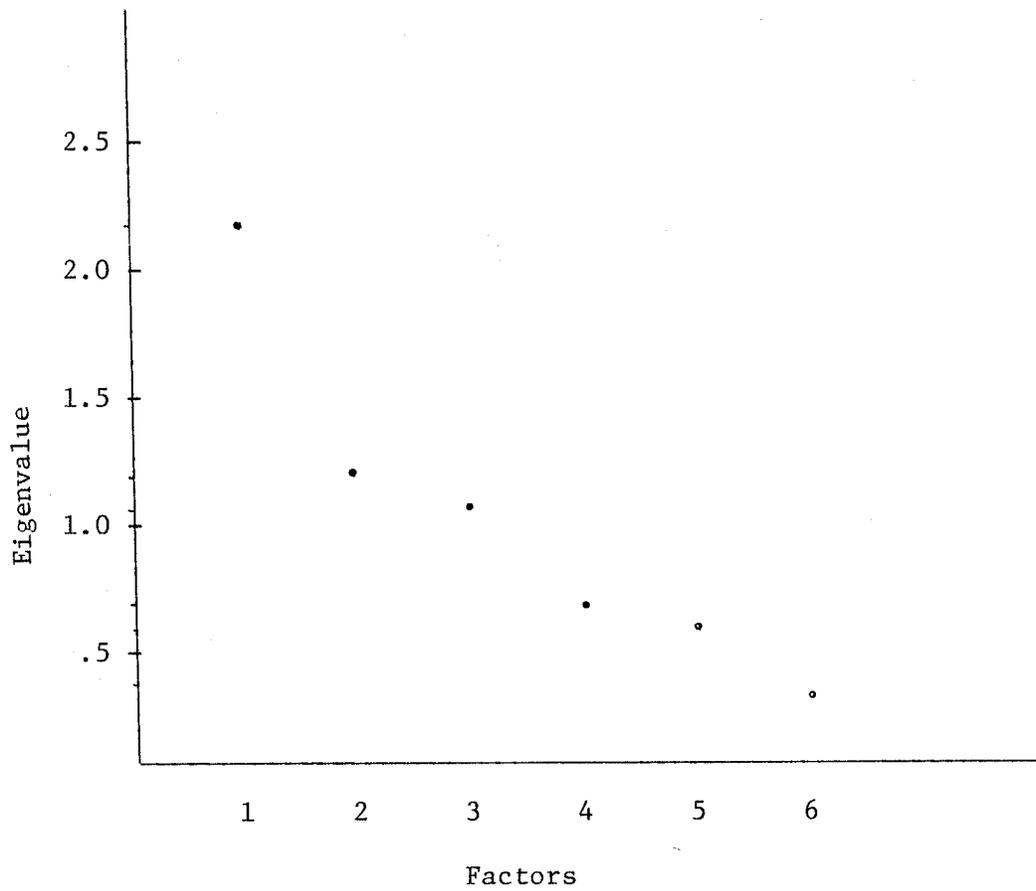


Figure 13. Scree Test for Six Factors of Projected Emotional Responses.

Table 11

Factor Structure Following Varimax Rotation of Four Factors of Subjects'Emotional Response to Experimental Film

Emotion	Factor			
	1	2	3	4
Anger at any part	.30	.48*	-.04	-.07
Sexual Excitement at any part	.04	-.07	.25	.82*
Sad at any part	.24	.85*	-.08	.16
Bored at any part	-.47*	-.21	-.28	.46*
Interesting	.72*	.29	.23	-.24
Believable	.34	.49*	.22	-.09
Overall Happy/Unhappy	-.06	-.82*	.05	.14
Overall Excited/Unexcited	-.06	-.09	.46*	.16
Overall Entertained/Bored	.55*	-.02	.83*	-.07
Overall Not Guilty/Guilty	.48*	-.10	.04	.02
Overall Not Angry/Angry	-.09	-.75*	.11	.15
Overall Worthwhile	.78*	.32	.07	-.08
Overall Educational	.80*	.10	.09	.18
% of Total Variance	35.7	16.8	10.2	8.4
% of Cumulative Variance	35.7	52.5	62.7	71.1

* Factor Loadings considered significant when weights \geq .35

entertained, overall felt no guilt, not bored during any part) and was named Emotional Interest. The second factor consisted of five items regarding how angry and unhappy subjects felt during the film (e.g., angry during any part, overall unhappy, overall angry) and was named Emotional Anger. The third factor contained two items concerning how overall exciting and entertaining subjects found the film. This factor did not appear to contain any theoretical relevance over and above the first factor and, therefore, was not retained in further analyses. The fourth factor contained two items regarding how sexually exciting and how boring subjects found some parts of the movie and was named Emotional Sexual Excitement.

Although a Scree test suggested there were only two factors (illustrated in Figure 14), the fourth factor was also retained for further analyses. Reliability for factors one, two, and four was $=.87$, $=.85$, and $=.41$, respectively.

Personality Traits of Rape Victim. The 11 rape victim personality characteristics were factor analyzed using principal factoring with a varimax rotation. Three factors had eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 and accounted for 61.4% of the total variance. Factor structure of these three factors is presented in Table 12.

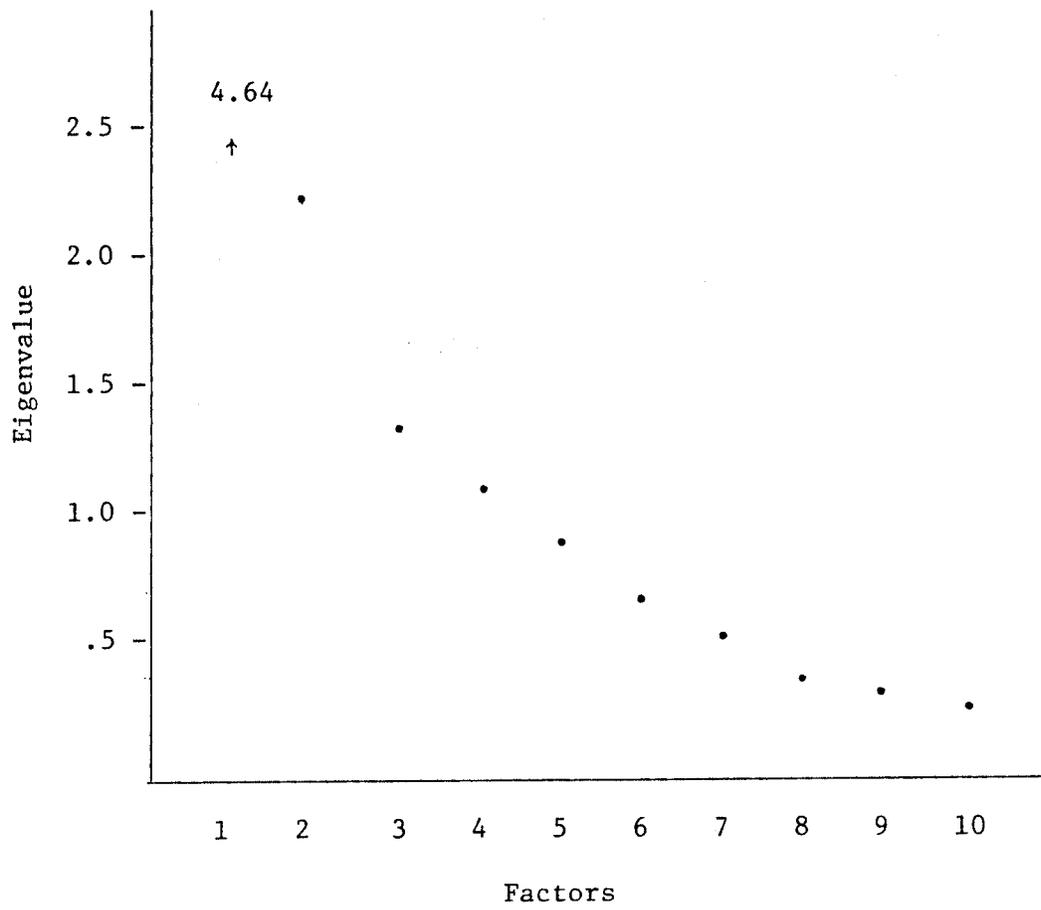


Figure 14. Scree Test for Ten Factors of Subjects' Emotional Responses.

Table 12

Factor Structure Following Varimax Rotation of Three Factors ofPerception of Rape Victim Personality

Personality Characteristics	Factor		
	1	2	3
Nonaggressive/Aggressive	.05	.09	-.82*
Powerful/Weak	.38*	.18	.54*
Articulate/Uncommunicative	.25	.25	.53*
Intelligent/Dull	.63*	.19	.06
Friendly/Hostile	.17	.74*	.07
Warm/Cold	.29	.77*	.07
Stable/Unstable	.37*	.51*	.37*
Nonviolent/Violent	.55*	.17	-.19
Nonseductive/Seductive	.17	-.08	-.42*
Psychologically Normal/Psychopathic	.66*	.36*	.27
Attractive/Unattractive	.42*	.32	.04
% of Total Variance	35.1	16.7	9.6
% of Cumulative Variance	35.1	51.7	61.4

* Factor Loadings considered significant when weights $\geq .35$

The first factor contained six items which described a positive, intelligent and normal personality structure of the rape victim and was named Rape Victim Normal. The second factor, consisting of four items, suggested a softer, more caring structure to the victim's personality and was named Rape Victim Warm. The third factor contained five items which described the victim as aggressive, powerful, articulate, and seductive and was named Rape Victim Powerful. Reliability for the three factors was $=.72$, $=.82$, and $=.70$, respectively.

Personality Traits of Rapist. Factor analysis of the 11 rapist personality characteristics yielded four factors with eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 , which accounted for 73.8% of the total variance. The Scree test suggested that there might be only two factors (illustrated in Figure 15), and, therefore, number of factors was set at four and a quartimax rotation was performed. Two factors of the four factor set had eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 and accounted for 74.7% of the variance of the four factors. Factor structure of the four factors is presented in Table 13.

The first factor consisted of five characteristics describing the rapist as aggressive, hostile, cold, unstable, and violent and was named Rapist Hostile. The second factor consisted of two characteristics describing the rapist as unstable and psychopathic and was named Rapist Abnormal. Reliability for the two factors was $=.64$ and $=.71$, respectively.

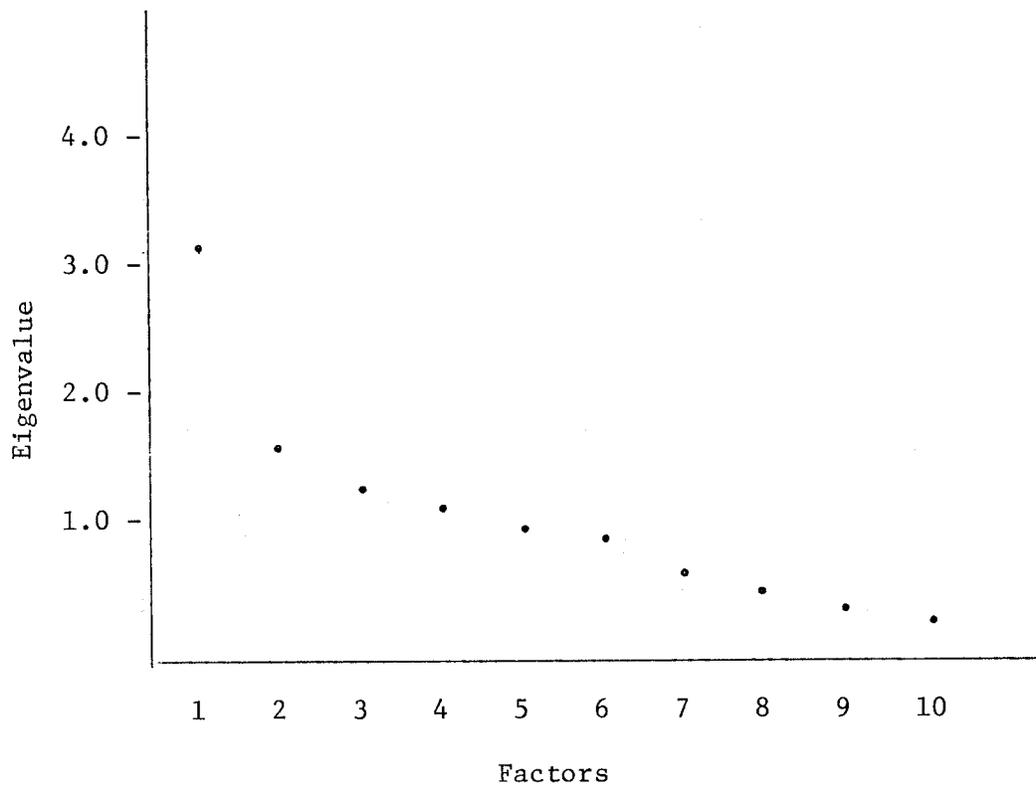


Figure 15. Scree Test for Ten Factors of Rapist's Personality.

Table 13

Factor Structure Following Quarimax Rotation of Four Factors of Perception
of Rapist Personality with Number of Factors set at Four

Personality Characteristic	Factor			
	1	2	3	4
Aggressive/Nonaggressive	<u>.35*</u>	.13	-.19	.08
Weak/Powerful	<u>-.07</u>	.07	.18	-.13
Uncommunicative/Articulate	<u>-.07</u>	-.06	<u>.61*</u>	-.07
Dull/Intelligent	.07	.13	<u>.66*</u>	<u>.37*</u>
Hostile/Friendly	<u>.99*</u>	.06	-.02	-.09
Cold/Warm	<u>.63*</u>	-.02	.10	.32
Unstable/Stable	<u>.46*</u>	<u>.71*</u>	-.02	.11
Violent/Nonviolent	<u>.61*</u>	.11	-.04	.00
Seductive/Nonseductive	<u>-.02</u>	-.06	.10	<u>-.53*</u>
Psychopathic/Psychologically Normal	.17	<u>.69*</u>	.10	.16
Unattractive/Attractive	.23	.18	.14	<u>.55*</u>
% of Total Variance	27.6	14.8	11.4	10.0
% of Cumulative Variance	27.6	42.4	53.8	63.8
% of Variance with Factor N set at four	52.1	22.6	14.2	11.1

* Factor Loadings considered significant when weights \geq .35.

Responsibility for Rape. To better understand the structure of subjects' beliefs concerning responsibility and blame for the rape in the experimental film, the 11 items, concerning how important personal and behavioral characteristics of the rapist and victim, characteristics of the situation, and characteristics of "our world" were in the rape and the victim's subsequent response to the rape, were factor analyzed. Three factors had eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 , which accounted for 53.8% of the total variance. The factor structure of these three factors is presented in Table 14.

The first factor consisted of five items; one item concerned the importance of the rapist's behavioral characteristics (e.g., anger, alcohol, etc.) in causing him to rape, three items concerned the importance characteristics of the situation, and one item concerned the importance of characteristics of "our world" (e.g., societal views on rape, biological sex drives, etc.). This factor was named No Personal Fault for Rape. The second factor contained two items concerning the importance of the rape victim's personal and behavioral characteristics in causing the rape and was named Rape Victim's Fault. The third factor, consisting of three items, concerned the importance of the rape victim's personal characteristics, characteristics of the situation, and characteristics of "our world" in determining the victim's response following the rape. This factor was named Rape Trauma.

Table 14

Factor Structure Following Varimax Rotation of Three Factors of
Perception of Responsibility for Rape - Film Questionnaire

Characteristic	Factor		
	1	2	3
Victim's Personal Characteristics - Chosen as Rape Victim	.10	<u>.65*</u>	.18
Rapist Personal Characteristics - Causing him to Rape	.28	<u>-.55*</u>	-.01
Victim's Personal Characteristics - Response Following Rape	-.02	.01	<u>.63*</u>
Victim's Behavioural Characteristics - Chosen as Victim	.05	.34	-.04
Rapist's Behavioral Characteristics - Causing him to Rape	<u>.48*</u>	-.15	.16
Characteristics of Situation - Rape Victim Chosen	<u>.85*</u>	-.05	-.05
Characteristics of situation - Causing Rapist to Rape	<u>.70*</u>	.10	.10
Characteristics of Situation - Victim Response Following Rape	<u>.39*</u>	-.24	<u>.44*</u>
Characteristics of "Our World" - Causing Rapist to Rape	<u>.53*</u>	.21	.04
Characteristics of "Our World" - Rape Victim Chosen	.28	.29	.17
Characteristics of "Our World" - Victim Response Following Rape	.11	.27	<u>.53*</u>
% of Total Variance	24.8	16.6	12.4
% of Cumulative Variance	24.8	41.5	53.8

* Factor Loadings considered significant when weights \geq .35.

Reliability for the three factors was $=.72$, $=.51$, and $=.53$, respectively.

Judgements Regarding Rapist's Behavior. Factor Analysis of the six items asking subjects to judge the rapist's behavior yielded three factors with eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 , which accounted for 65.1% of the variance. The Scree test, however, suggested that there might be only one factor (illustrated in figure 16), and, therefore, an analysis with factor number set at three and with a quartimax rotation was performed. Of the three factors, one factor had an eigenvalue ≥ 1.0 , and accounted for 60.3% of the variance of the three factor set. Factor structure of these three factors is presented in Table 15.

The first factor contained two items concerning judgements that the rapist's behavior was hostile and not sexual and that his behavior was due to mental illness. This factor was named Rapist Behavior Abnormal. Although the second and third factors were not significant following quartimax rotation, the third factor appeared to be theoretically interesting and was, therefore, retained for further analyses. The third factor consisted of two items considering the rapist's behavior to be well planned and not due to alcohol and was named Alcohol not a Factor.

Reliability for the first factor was $=.61$, while reliability for factor three was $=.30$.

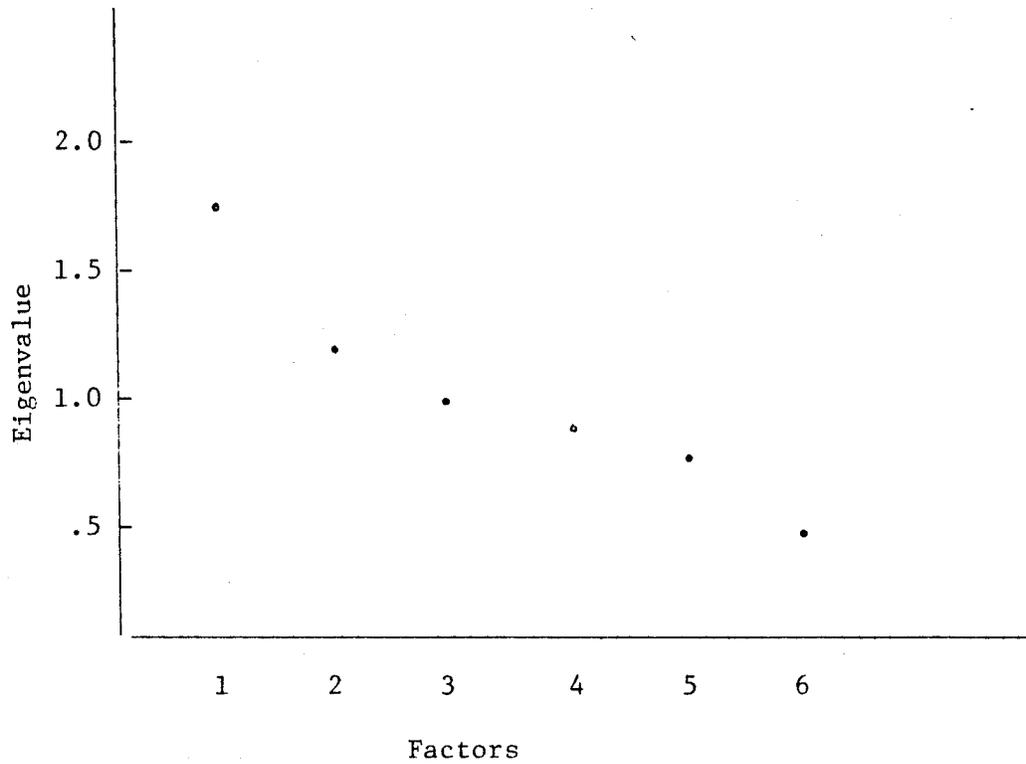


Figure 16. Scree Test for Six Factors of Judgement of Rapist's Behavior.

Table 15

Factor Structure Following Quartimax Rotation of Three Factors of
Judgements of Rapist's Behavior with Number of Factors set at Three-
Film Questionnaire

Judgement	Factor		
	1	2	3
Out of Control/In Control	-.06	<u>.57*</u>	.05
Morally Wrong/Morally Right	.22	-.11	-.05
Mentally Ill/Normal	<u>.74*</u>	.30	.06
Hostile/Sexual	<u>.65*</u>	-.14	-.13
Badly Planned/Well Planned	.31	.18	<u>-.37*</u>
Dependent on Alcohol/Not Dependent on Alcohol	-.09	.11	<u>.43*</u>
% of Total Variance	28.8	16.6	16.7
% of Cumulative Variance	28.8	48.3	65.1
% of Variance With Factor N Set at Three	60.3	26.0	13.7

* Factor Loadings considered significant when weights \geq .35.

Judgements Regarding Rape Victim's Behavior. Factor Analysis of the seven items asking subjects to judge the rape victim's behavior during and after the rape yielded three factors with eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 , which accounted for 58.9% of the total variance. A Scree test (Figure 17) suggested that there were only two main factors and, therefore, a second factor analysis with number of factors set at three and with quartimax rotation was performed. Of the three factor set, the first factor had an eigenvalue=1.14 while the second factor had an eigenvalue=.87, accounting for 44.9% and 34.4% of the variance of the three factors, respectively. Both factors were retained for further analyses. Factor structure of the three factors is presented in Table 16.

The first factor contained items concerning judgements that the rape victim's behavior was morally right and feeling that she was right in not returning to work. This factor was named Rape Victim Morally Right. The second factor contained three items concerning judgements that the victim was morally right during the rape but should have asked for more from others and allowed herself to lean on others more. This factor was named Rape Victim Should Have Done More After The Rape.

Reliability for the first factor was $=.35$ and for the second factor, $=.46$.

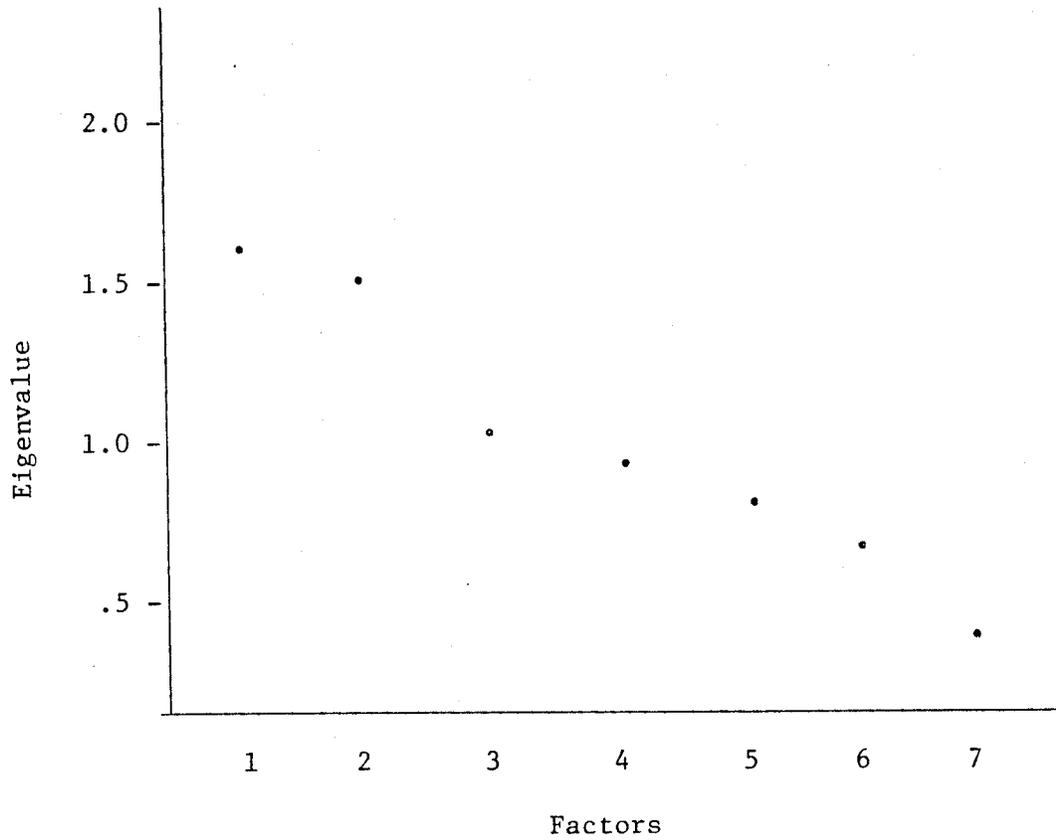


Figure 17. Scree Test for Seven Factors of Judgement of Rape Victim's Behavior.

Table 16

Factor Structure Following Quartimax Rotation of Three Factors of
Judgements of Rape Victim's Behavior with Number of Factors Set at
Three-Film Questionnaire

Judgement	Factor		
	1	2	3
<u>During Rape</u>			
Should have fought more/Shouldn't have fought	.28	.09	.06
Sexually Aroused/Sexually Unaroused	.04	.05	.12
Morally Right/Morally Wrong	<u>.40*</u>	<u>.35*</u>	<u>.40*</u>
<u>After Rape</u>			
Couldn't Do More/Should Have Done More	.03	-.17	<u>.72*</u>
Should Have Been Alone More/Should Have Asked More From Others	.15	<u>-.70*</u>	.07
Should Have/Shouldn't Have Gone Back to Work	<u>-.81*</u>	.25	-.05
Should Have Leaned on Friend More/Should Have Leaned Less	.10	<u>.43*</u>	.06
% of Total Variance	22.6	21.1	15.2
% of Cumulative Variance	22.6	43.7	58.9
% of Variance with Factor N Set at three	44.9	34.4	20.8

* Factor Loadings considered significant when weights \geq .35.

Second-Order Factor Analysis. The 17 retained factors were factor analyzed using principal factoring with varimax rotation to discover overall response patterns to the experimental film. This second-order factor analysis yielded six factors with eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 , which accounted for 72.0% of the total variance. Factor structure for these six factors is presented in Table 17.

The first factor included four variables, Emotional Interest and the three rape victim personality variables, Rape Victim Normal, Rape Victim Warm, and Victim Powerful, suggesting a response structure of both identification with, and interest in, the rape victim. This factor was named Rape Victim Identification.

The second factor contained three variables, Rapist Hostile, Rapist Abnormal, and SFSINFO (scored in reverse). This factor appears to describe a response set of viewing the rapist as hostile and crazy associated with not attending to details of the film, and was named Rapist Personality.

The third factor contained five variables, Projected Anger, Emotional Interest, Emotional Anger, No Personal Fault, and Rapist Behavior Abnormal (scored in reverse). This response structure appears to represent interest and anger in the film, but without blaming anyone, seeing rape as a situation where no one is responsible. This factor was named Angry But Not At Anyone.

Table 17

Factor Structure Following Varimax Rotation of Six Factors of FilmQuestionnaire Variables

Variable	Factor					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
SFSINFO	.03	-.42*	.17	-.13	.02	.22
Projected Anger	.18	-.12	.72*	.17	.04	-.06
Emotional Interest	.37*	-.04	.35*	-.02	.20	.57*
Emotional Anger	.09	-.21	.82*	-.01	.04	.35*
Emotional Sexual Response	-.05	.27	-.11	.19	.08	-.63*
Rape Victim Normal	.89*	-.17	.17	.16	.17	.00
Rape Victim Warm	.81*	-.14	.08	.10	-.11	.07
Rape Victim Powerful	.73*	.12	.02	.14	.06	-.02
Rapist Hostile	.03	.99*	-.09	.04	-.02	.07
Rapist Abnormal	-.14	.52*	-.08	-.13	.01	-.24
No Personal Fault	.20	.05	.35*	-.20	.59*	-.00
Rape Victim Fault	-.25	-.01	-.14	.08	.14	.40*
Rape Trauma	.02	-.19	.01	-.09	.61*	.02
Rapist Behavior Abnormal	.15	.28	-.37*	-.03	.37*	.12
Alcohol Not a Factor	.20	-.21	.13	-.25	-.64*	-.12
Rape Victim Morally Right	.18	.02	.02	.92*	-.02	.01
Victim Should Have Done More	.31	.00	.23	.62*	-.18	-.19
% of Total Variance	22.1	14.9	11.6	8.3	8.1	7.0
% of Cumulative Variance	22.1	37.0	48.6	56.9	64.9	72.0

* Factor Loadings considered significant when weights \geq .35.

The fourth factor consisted of the two variables derived from judgements regarding the rape victim's behavior, Rape Victim Morally Right and Rape Victim Should Have Done More. This factor was called Judgement of Rape Victim Behavior.

The fifth factor contained four variables, No Personal Fault, Rape Trauma, Rapist Behavior Abnormal, and Alcohol Not a Factor (scored in reverse). This factor suggests a response set of seeing the rape as occurring because the rapist was disturbed and drunk and the victim was caught in the situation. This factor was called Rape as Accident.

The sixth factor contained four items: Emotional Interest, Emotional Anger, Rape Victim's Fault, and Emotional Sexual Excitement (scored in reverse). This factor was named Rape Victim Responsible.

These six factors were then used as new variables in further analyses to investigate the influence of hostility toward women and rape myth acceptance on film response.

Rape Empathy Scale. Factor analysis of the RES suggested that the RES was factorially complex, producing seven factors with eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 , accounting for 67.9% of the variance. The Scree test, illustrated in Figure 18, suggested only one factor and a quartimax rotation with number of factors set at four was performed. This analysis produced three factors with eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 . Examination of the items contained in the three factors, however,

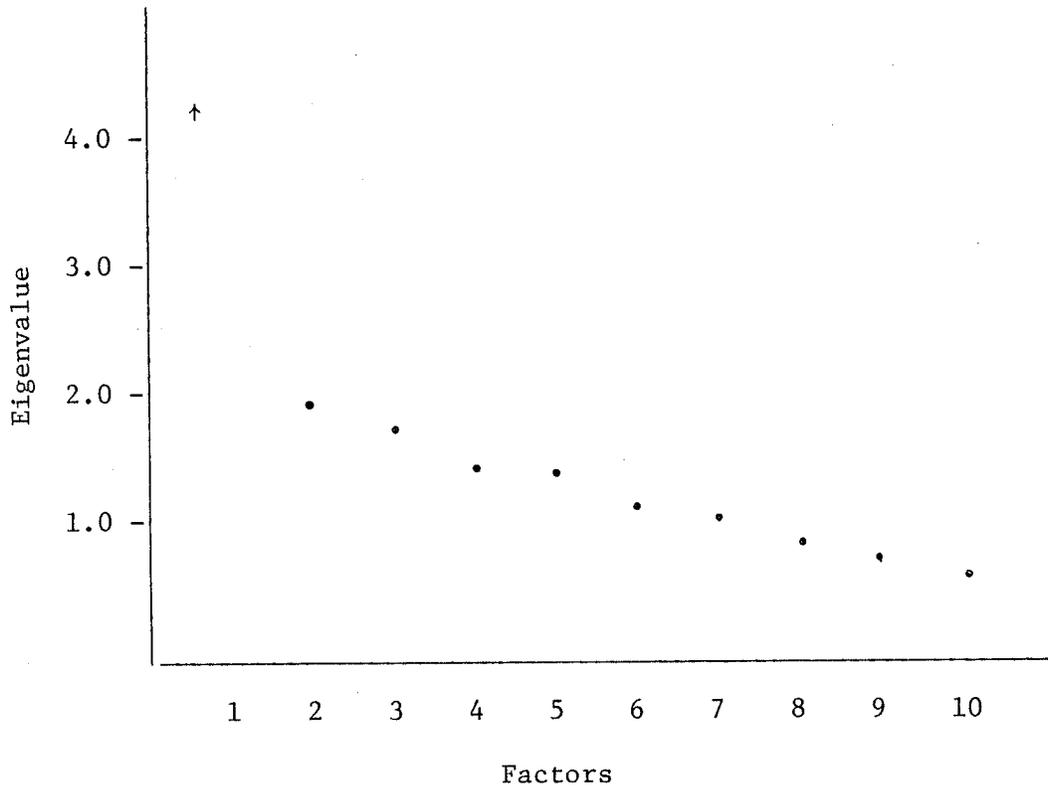


Figure 18. Scree Test for Ten Factors of the Rape Empathy Scale.

suggested very little theoretical or intuitive relevance of the factors. A decision was made, therefore, as with the HTW scale, to use the original 19-item scale in further analyses. Reliability for the RES scale was $=.76$.

Newspaper Story Questionnaire Scales

Logically related groups of responses to the newspaper questionnaire (see Materials) were factor analyzed and derived factors examined for reliability using the procedures described in hypothesis one above.

Reaction to Story. The first ten questions regarding reaction to, and judgements about, the rape article were factor analyzed yielding four factors with eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 and accounting for 65.9% of the total variance. A factor solution using a quartimax rotation with number of factors set at four produced one factor with an eigenvalue ≥ 1.0 accounting for 52.4% of the variance of the four factor set. The factor structure of these four factors is presented in Table 18.

The first factor, retained for further analyses, consisted of three items blaming the victim for the rape. The first item asks how much the woman shared responsibility for the rape while the other two items were yes/no items concerning emotional reactions of anger at Judge (no = 1, yes = 0) and anger at assailants (no = 1, yes = 0). Since

Table 18

Factor Structure Following Quartimax Rotation of Four Factors of Reactions
to Rape Story with Number of Factors Set at Four

Question	Factor			
	1	2	3	4
Agreement with Sentence	.28	.48*	.23	-.21
Sentence too Light/Heavy	.24	.63*	.02	.31
Was Woman Raped	.26	.11	.19	.37*
Woman's Responsibility For Rape	.94*	.14	.06	-.11
Not Angry/Angry with Judge	.47*	.41*	-.12	.19
Angry/Not Angry With Woman	-.10	-.04	.83*	-.12
Not Angry/Angry with Assailants	.55*	.08	-.14	.24
Empathy for Judge	.27	.56*	-.09	-.14
Empathy for Victim	.04	.06	-.19	.44*
Empathy for Assailants	-.15	.44*	-.03	.13
% of Total Variance	28.4	14.2	12.6	10.6
% of Cumulative Variance	28.4	42.7	55.3	65.9
% of Variance with Factor N set at four	52.4	21.1	16.5	10.0

* Factor Loadings considered significant when weights $\geq .35$

the factor appears to describe a response set of blaming the victim it was titled Victim Blame. Reliability for this factor was $=.59$.

Causes of Rape. Factor Analyses of the 11 items listed as possible causes of rape resulted in four factors with eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 , which accounted for 59.6% of the variance. A factor analysis with number of factors set at four and with quartimax rotation yielded two factors with eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 , accounting for 67.6% of the variance of the four factor set. The factor structure of these four factors is presented in Table 19.

The first factor consists of three items which include natural masculine tendencies, hostility toward women, and men's need to dominate women. This factor was named Hostile Reasons. The second factor, consisting of four items, mixed men's desire for sex and pornography with victim's behavior and desire to be raped as reasons for rape. This factor was named Sexual Reasons. Reliability for the two factors was $=.62$ and $=.51$, respectively.

Consequences of Rape. The seven items regarding the seriousness of various consequences of rape were factor analyzed using a principal factors solution with varimax rotation. Three factors had eigenvalues ≥ 1.0 and accounted for 74.9% of the total variance. The factor structure of these three factors is presented in Table 20.

Table 19

Factor Structure Following Quartimax Rotation of Four Factors of
Causes of Rape with Number of Factors Set at Four

Cause	Factor			
	1	2	3	4
Men's Need for Sex	.27	<u>.35*</u>	.11	.07
Mental Illness of Rapist	-.19	.03	.07	-.01
Victim's Behavior	-.04	<u>.69*</u>	.05	-.06
Women Desire Rape	-.02	<u>.54*</u>	-.09	.25
Pornography	.12	<u>.36*</u>	<u>.39*</u>	-.15
Failure to Report Rape	-.06	-.07	<u>.76*</u>	.16
Fear of Homosexuality	.13	.19	.15	<u>.91*</u>
Natural Masculine Tendencies	<u>.60*</u>	.26	-.02	.19
Hostility Towards Women	<u>.50*</u>	-.20	.34	-.13
Lack of Sensitivity to Pain	.29	.18	<u>.45*</u>	.06
Men's Need to Dominate Women	<u>.65*</u>	.05	.21	-.06
% of Total Variance	22.5	15.5	11.5	10.1
% of Cumulative Variance	22.5	38.0	49.5	59.6
% of Variance with Factor N Set at Four	42.0	25.6	17.4	15.0

% Factor Loadings considered significant when weights $\geq .35$

Table 20

Factor Structure Following Varimax Rotation of Three Factors of
Consequences of Rape

Consequence	Factor		
	1	2	3
Physical Suffering	<u>.80*</u>	.01	.20
Effect on Family/Friends	.04	.13	<u>.92*</u>
Feelings about Self	.06	<u>.96*</u>	.26
Shame or Degradation	.25	<u>.72*</u>	.03
Physical Exam or Police	.68	.15	.02
Psychological Effects	<u>.58*</u>	<u>.35*</u>	-.15
Job and Career	<u>.36*</u>	.11	.31
% of Total Variance	39.1	19.0	16.8
% of Cumulative Variance	39.1	58.1	74.9

* Factor Loadings considered significant when weights \geq .35.

The first factor contained four items: physical suffering; effect of physical and police examination; depression, anxiety and other psychological effects; and effect on job and career. This factor was named Physical Consequences. The second factor contained three items regarding psychological effects on the victim. These included feelings about self, feelings of shame and degradation, and psychological effects. This factor was termed Psychological Consequences. The third factor contained only one item, effects on family, and was not retained for further analysis. Reliability for the first two factors was $=.70$ and $=.75$, respectively.

Summary of Newspaper Questionnaire Variables.

Eight variables were used to assess subjects at Phase Three. The five variables derived from factor analysis were: Victim Blame, Hostile Reasons, Sexual Reasons, Physical Consequences, and Psychological Consequences. In addition to these five variables, three variables asked subjects; (1) what percentage of men they thought might rape, (2) if they would act as the assailants did in the story (LR2), and (3) how likely they might be to get involved helping prevent rape or assisting rape victims.

Hypothesis One Results

To test hypotheses one, three discriminant functions analysis were performed using LR, LF, and assault experience as dichotomous variables. Subjects were grouped by either no LR, LF, or Assault (0) or by some LR, LF ((1-4)), or some assault ((1-6)). Dependent variables for the analysis were the Victim Responsible For Rape (RMA) factor and the Hostility Towards Women (HTW) scale. To test the interaction of RMA and HTW, the cross product of the two was used in a stepwise solution with RMA and HTW entered into the equation and then examined and RMA x HTW entered last with the significance of F to enter examined to assess the predictive ability gained by the interaction term.

Discriminant Function Analysis can be conceived of as a special case of canonical correlation analysis in which the dependent variables, or criteria, are continuous, and the independent variable, or predictor, is categorical. The basic idea of discriminant analysis is to find a set of weights to weight the score of each subject so that the ratio of between-groups SSCP to pooled within-groups SSCP is maximized. Tests of the hypotheses were derived using Wilks' (Lambda) as a measure of association between the independent and the dependent variables. Wilks' is defined as

where W=pooled within-groups SSCP and T=Total SSCP.

Discriminant analysis with two groups can be accomplished via a multiple regression analysis in which a coded vector representing group membership is regressed on the dependent variables. This association between discriminant analysis and multiple regression permits the testing of stepwise solutions on R² change expressed as F to enter. Entering the interaction term does not allow the examination of structure coefficients, however, once the interaction is included, because of the intercorrelation of the first two dependent variables with their cross-product (Pedhazur, 1982).

The first hypothesis of the study was that the combination of subjects' RMA and HTW would predict their LR, LF, and previous experience with rape responses more accurately than either variable separately. Of the 226 subjects tested: 51 (22.7%) reported some likelihood of rape (2 or above) with 1 subject with no response; 110 (49.1%) reported some likelihood of force (2 or above) with 1 subject with no response; and, 15 (7.1%) reported some past experience with sexual assault (responded affirmatively to 1 of the 6 items) with 15 subjects with missing data.

Two hundred twenty-one subjects completed the Victim Responsible for Rape (RMA) scale with $\bar{X} = 16.77$, $SD = 7.23$. One hundred eighty-eight subjects completed the HTW scale with $\bar{X} = 9.38$, $SD = 4.44$.

Likelihood of Rape. Of the subjects with non-missing data on all variables, 149 reported no LR, while 38 reported some LR, a total of 187 subjects used in discriminant analysis with RMA, HTW, and HTW x RMA. Means and standard deviations for these groups on the three dependent variables are presented in Table 21.

With RMA and HTW entered in the analysis, the analysis was significant ($F(2,184) = 9.923$, $p = .0001$). Examining F to remove for RMA (F to remove = (1,185) = 15.110, $p < .001$) and for HTW (F to remove (1,185) = 0.364, $p > .05$) shows that RMA is accounting for a significant amount of the variance in the equation. The F to enter for the interaction was F to enter (1,185) = 0.226, $p > .05$, demonstrating that the interaction of RMA and HTW did not significantly predict LR above and beyond RMA and HTW separately. Subjects' RMA predicted their LR, while HTW or the interaction did not increase significantly that predictive ability. As subjects' RMA increased they were more likely to report some LR.

Likelihood of Sexual Force. Of the subject with non-missing data on all variables, 94 reported no LF, while 93 reported some LF, a total of 187 subjects used in

Table 21

Means and Standard Deviations of Rape Myth, Hostility Towards Women
and HTW x RMA According to Likelihood of Rape

Likelihood of Rape	Variables		
	RMA	HTW	RMA x HTW
Total (N=187)			
<u>M</u>	16.66	9.33	166.88
<u>SD</u>	7.10	4.41	130.74
No Likelihood (n=149)			
<u>M</u>	15.56	8.99	149.43
<u>SD</u>	7.31	3.72	142.62
Some Likelihood (n=38)			
<u>M</u>	21.00	10.66	235.31
<u>SD</u>	7.31	3.72	142.62

discriminant analysis with RMA, HTW, and RMA x HTW. Means and standard deviation for these groups on the three dependent variables are presented in Table 22.

With RMA and HTW entered in the analysis, the analysis was significant ($F(2,184)=9.754, p=.0001$). Examining F to remove for RMA (F to remove (1,185)=6.206, $p<.01$) and HTW (F to remove (1,185)=5.862, $p<.05$) demonstrates that the main effects of both RMA and HTW are significant predictors in the analysis. The F to enter for the interaction (F to enter (1,185)=3.94, $p<.05$) was statistically significant, demonstrating that the interaction of RMA and HTW added significant predictive ability above and beyond RMA and HTW together.

Graphic presentation of this interaction is presented in Figures 19 and 20.

Analysis of the interaction was performed by using the formula given by Cohen and Cohen (1975) which computes a regression line using the beta weights of main effects and of the interaction where:

$$Y = (B_2 + B_3X_1)X_2 + (B_1X_1+A)$$

where B_3 is the beta weight for the interaction term derived from the cross-product of $X_1 \times X_2$

Examination of the results suggest that high HTW scores' predictive ability is not effected by RMA or that high RMA

Table 22

Means and Standard Deviations of Rape Myth, Hostility Toward Women
and RMA x HTW According to Likelihood of Force

Likelihood of Force	Variables		
	RMA	HTW	RMA x HTW
Total (N=187)			
<u>M</u>	16.75	9.35	168.78
<u>SD</u>	7.26	4.43	135.59
No Likelihood (n=94)			
<u>M</u>	14.88	8.22	132.72
<u>SD</u>	6.55	4.71	23.41
Some Likelihood (n=93)			
<u>M</u>	18.63	10.48	205.21
<u>SD</u>	7.49	3.83	138.21

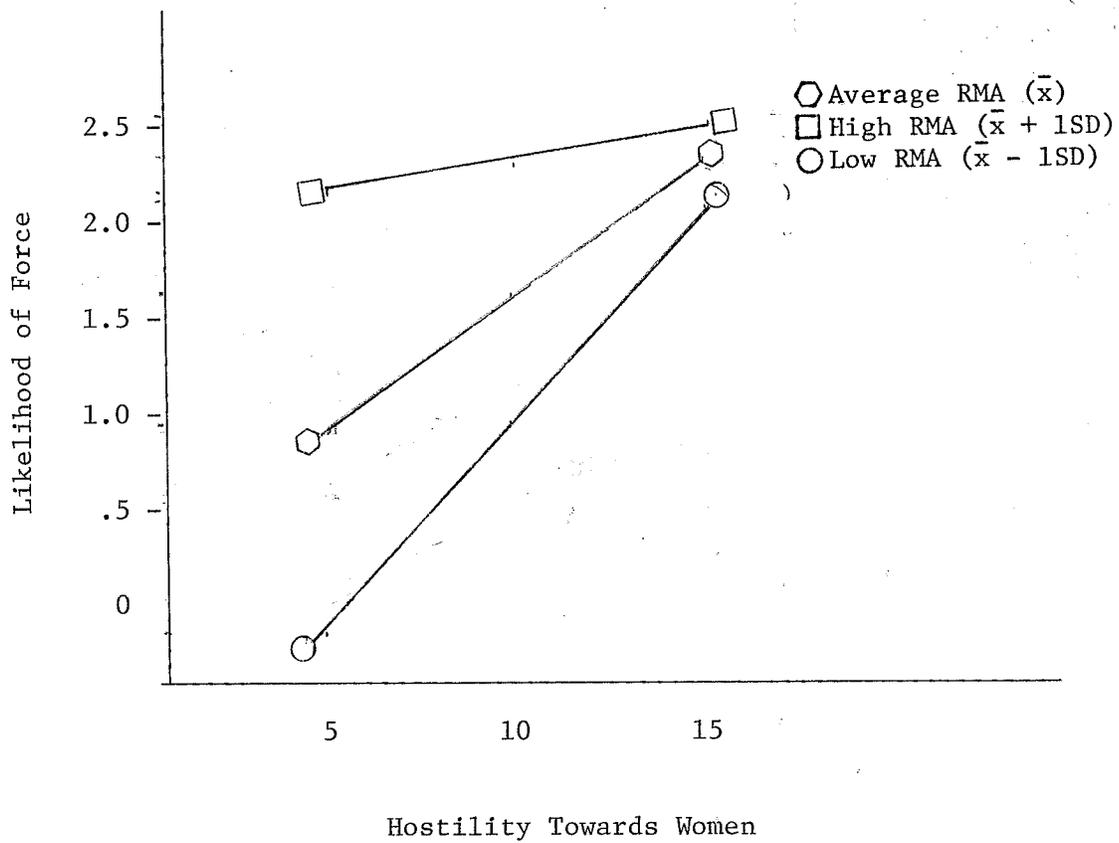


Figure 19. Prediction of Likelihood of Force from Hostility Towards Women for High, Average, and Low Rape Myth Acceptance.

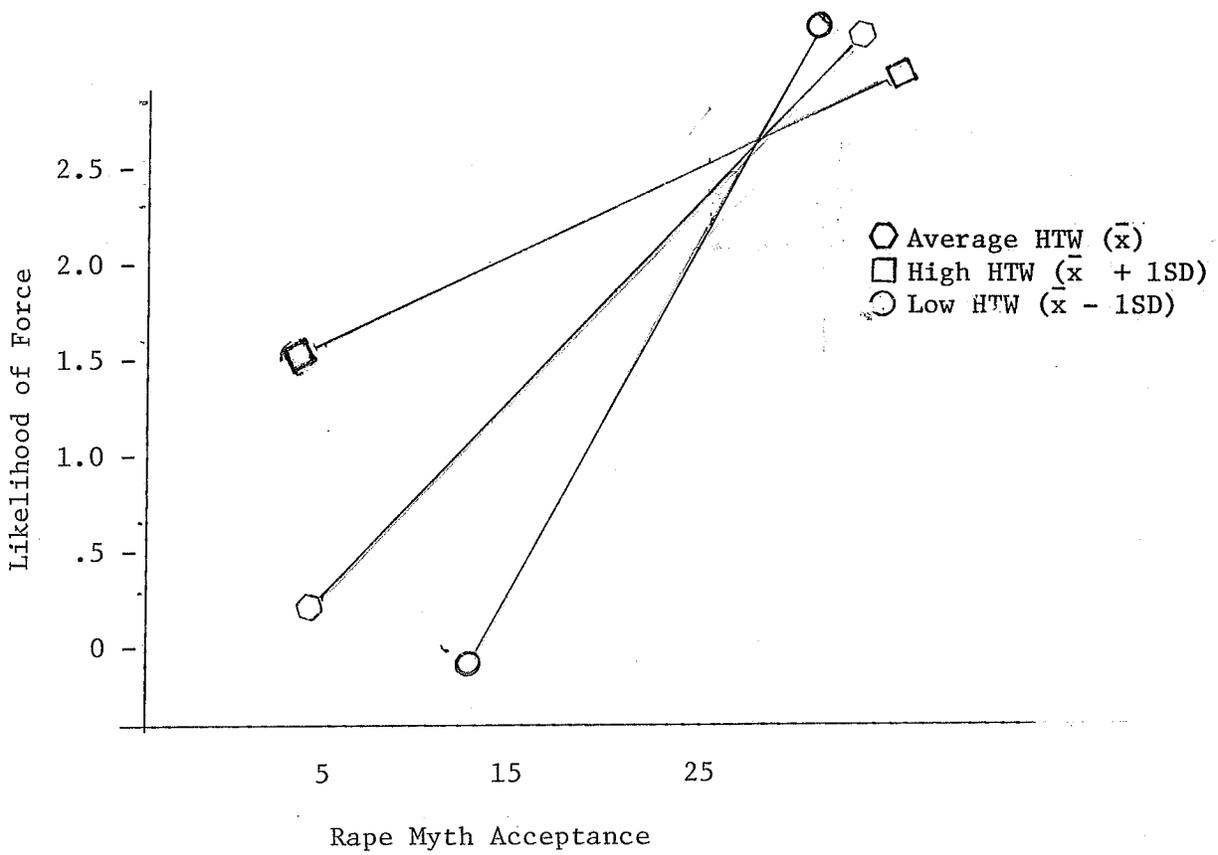


Figure 20. Prediction of Likelihood of Force from Rape Myth Acceptance for High, Average, Low Hostility Towards Women

scores' predictive ability is not affected by HTW. Low HTW scores, with the addition of high RMA, or low RMA scores, with the addition of high HTW, predict high LF almost as well as high RMA/high HTW. This supports the hypotheses that high RMA/high HTW is associated with high LF, low RMA/high HTW or low HTW/high RMA are somewhat less associated with high LF, while low RMA, low HTW are reliably related to low LF.

Experience of Sexual Assault. Of the subjects with non-missing data on all variables, 167 subjects reported no experience of sexual assault, while 11 subjects reported some assault experience, a total of 178 subjects used in discriminant analysis with RMA, HTW, and RMA x HTW. Means and standard deviations for these groups on the three dependent variables are presented in Table 23.

With RMA and HTW entered in the analysis, the analysis was not significant ($F(2,175)=0.528, p=.59$). Neither the F to remove for RMA (F to remove (1,176)=0.109, $p>.05$) nor for HTW (F to remove (1,176)=0.584, $p>.05$) suggested that either variable carried any significant predictive ability in the equation. The F to enter for the interaction (F to enter = (1,176) 0.645, $p>.05$) was also not significant. Actual experience of sexual assault was not predicted by either subjects' RMA or HTW, or the interaction of RMA and HTW.

Table 23

Means and Standard Deviations of RMA, HTW, and RAA x HTW According to Experience of Sexual Assault

Experience of Sexual Assault	Variables		
	RMA	HTW	RMA x HTW
Total (N=178)			
<u>M</u>	16.59	9.46	169.15
<u>SD</u>	7.01	4.45	133.36
No Assault (n=167)			
<u>M</u>	16.50	9.38	166.51
<u>SD</u>	6.81	4.50	132.04
Assault (n=11)			
<u>M</u>	18.00	10.73	209.18
<u>SD</u>	9.78	3.40	153.32

Hypothesis Two Results.

The second hypothesis of the study was that the combination of subjects' RMA and HTW would predict their perceptions of the realistic rape portrayal more accurately than either variable separately. It was also hypothesized that subjects who viewed the film would be more empathic towards rape victims than those who viewed the control film.

To examine whether there might be significant differences between those who returned for Phase 2 and those who did not, a Hotelling's T^2 was performed on the original, unfactored Phase one variables. The results ($F(19,126) = .835, p = .662$) verified that there were no prior significant differences in returning versus non-returning subjects. Prior to analysis of the film questionnaire data and the RES, a MANOVA was performed on all original Phase one variables using the five film conditions as groups. The results of the MANOVA ($F(60,655) = 1.09, p = .2305$) were not significant. These analyses validate the success of random assignment to condition.

As a global test of the overall hypothesis prior to data examination by multiple regression analyses, canonical analysis was performed to relate RMA, HTW, and RMA x HTW with the film variables and the RES variables. The basic strategy of canonical correlation is to derive a linear combination from each of the sets of variables in such a way

that the correlation between the two linear combinations is maximized. These canonical variables are equivalent to principal components, except that, whereas both techniques produce linear combinations of the original variables, canonical correlation does so not with the object of accounting for as much variance as possible within one set of variables, but with the aim of accounting for a maximum amount of the relationship between two sets of variables (Harris, 1975; Nie, et al., 1975). As was mentioned above, discriminant analysis and multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) can be said to be special cases of canonical analysis with dichotomous independent variables. The use of the analysis here is as a global test of the hypothesis and, because of the addition of the interaction term, and its intercorrelation with RMA and HTW structure coefficients were not examined for meaning.

The results of this omnibus test were not significant (Wilk's $\Lambda = .4638$, $F(21,52) = 0.763$, $p = .748$).

As canonical correlation accounts for a maximum amount of the relationship between the "global" set of variables and the RMA, HTW, and RMA X HTW variables, it may be that a subset of the variables may be meaningfully related to these variables when the global hypothesis is not significant. Therefore, each derived factor from the film questionnaire and from the RES scale was used as a dependent variable with RMA, HTW, and RMA x HTW as independent, or predictor,

variables in a multivariate multiple regression analysis with stepwise solution.

In stepwise solution the independent variable that has the highest zero-order correlation with the dependent variable is entered first into the analysis. The next variable to enter is the one that produces the greatest increment to R^2 after having taken into account the variable already in the equation. The third variable to enter is the one that has the highest squared semipartial correlation with the dependent variable after having partialled out the first two variables in the equation. In stepwise selection, tests are performed at each step to determine contribution of each predictor already in the equation if it were to enter last (Cohen & Cohen, 1975; Pedhazur, 1982).

As RMA and HTW are obviously highly correlated with RMA x HTW, RMA and HTW were used in a stepwise procedure separately, and RMA X HTW was forced to enter into the equation last. As with discriminant analysis, this procedure cannot use structure coefficients for the entire solution (RMA, HTW, and RMA X HTW) for the purpose of explanation, but can be used to test the predictive ability of the interaction over and above its components.

Analysis of the direction of the interaction in multivariate regression is performed by using the formula given by Cohen and Cohen (1975) which computes a regression

line for X_2 with X_1 as a moderating variable using the beta weight of the interaction. The formula is:

$$Y = (B_2 + B_3 X_1) X_2 + (B_1 - A)$$

where B_3 is the beta weight of the interaction term derived from the cross-product of X_1 and X_2 . Three equations for regression lines are derived for average X_1 \times high X_1 ($x + 1$ SD), and low X_1 ($x - 1$ SD) which produces different slopes and intercepts as a result of the differences in X_1 . These three regression lines are then plotted on X_2 and the predicted variable, Y . Examination of this graph demonstrates the effect of a significant interaction.

To examine whether a subset of the variables might be significantly related to RMA, HTW, and RMA \times HTW, six multiple regression analyses were performed, using these variables to predict each film questionnaire variable. Multiple regression analysis, with RMA and HTW in the equation, on Rape Victim Identification. was not significant ($F(2,46) = .021$, $p = .979$). Inclusion of the interaction did not significantly effect the amount of variance accounted for (R^2 change = .00647, F change (3,45) = .294, $p = .59$).

Multiple regression analysis of Rape Victim Responsible with RMA and HTW in the equation was not significant ($F(2,46) = .075$, $p = .928$). Inclusion of the interaction was also not significant (R^2 change = .0006, F change (3,45) = .027, $p = .87$).

Multiple regression analysis of Angry but not at Anyone with RMA and HTW was not significant ($F(2,46)=.216$, $p=.81$). Inclusion of the interaction term was also not significant (R^2 change=.02687, F change (3,45)=1.255, $p=.27$).

Multiple regression analysis of Rape as Accident with RMA and HTW in the equation was not significant ($F(2,44)=336$, $p=.716$). Inclusion of the interaction term did not significantly affect the amount of variance accounted for (R^2 change=.00001, (F change (3,43)=0.000, $p=.98$).

Multiple regression analysis of Judgement of Rape Victim Behavior was not significant with RMA and HTW in the analysis ($F(2,45)=0.008$, $p=.99$). Inclusion of the interaction to the analysis was also not significant (R^2 change=.05843, F change=(3,44)=2.732, $p=.11$).

Multiple regression analysis of Rapist Personality, with RMA and HTW in the equation, approached significance ($F(2,45)=3.001$, $p=.06$). Examination of the beta weights and corresponding t values for the equation (RMA, $Beta=.10223$, $t(45)=0.725$, $p=.47$; HTW, $Beta=-.34031$, $t(45)=-2.412$, $p=.02$) suggests that those subjects with low HTW viewed the rapist as more hostile and more abnormal than subjects with higher HTW. The interaction term's inclusion in the equation was not significant (R^2 change=.00156, F change (3,44)=0.078, $p=.78$). Results of this analysis are presented in Table 24.

Table 24

Stepwise Solution History of Multiple Regression of Personality of Rapist
with RMA, HTW, and RMA x HTW

With RMA and HTW in Equation	Multiple R	R ²	R ² change	F	df	p
	.34305	.11768	.11768	3.001	2,45	.06

Variable	B	SE B	BETA	t	df	p
RMA	.09102	.12563	.10223	.725	45	.47
HTW	-.49318	.20449	-.34031	-2.412	45	.02

Inclusion of RMA x HTW in Equation	Multiple R	R ²	R ² change	R ² change	df	p
	.34532	.11925	.00156	0.078	3,44	.78

To examine the effects of RMA, HTW, RMA x HTW, and of viewing the film on predicting subjects' rape empathy, a multiple regression analysis was performed with film as a dummy-coded variable. A stepwise solution was employed with RMA x HTW entered last. With RMA, HTW, and Film in the equation, the analysis approached significance ($F(3,45)=2.724$, $p=.055$). Examination of the beta weights and their corresponding t values (Film, $\text{Beta}=.17842$, $t(45)=1.277$, $p=.21$; RMA, $\text{Beta}=-.17385$, $t(45)=-1.241$, $p=.22$; HTW, $\text{Beta}=.31598$, $t(45)=2.28$, $p=.03$) suggests that those subjects low on HTW, were more empathic towards rape victims than subjects high on HTW. Inclusion of the interaction was also not significant (R^2 change = .0031, (F change (4,44)=0.016, $p=.90$)). Results of this analysis are presented in Table 25.

To examine the effects of directions to subjects to attend to particular aspects of the film versus no directions on response to the film, a Hotelling's T^2 was performed with the film questionnaire variables. This analysis revealed no effects of directions on film response ($F(6,42)=.732$, $p=.626$).

Hypothesis Three Results

The third hypothesis of the study was that RMA, HTW, and FILM would predict long-term treatment effect defined by the newspaper questionnaire variables.

Table 25

Stepwise Solution History of Multiple Regression of Rape EmpathyScale with RMA, HTW, Film, and RMA x HTW

With RMA, HTW and Film in Equation	Multiple R	R ²	R ²	F	df	f
	.39205	.15370	.15370	2.724	3,45	.055
Variable	B	SE B	Beta	t	df	f
RMA	-.66883	.53910	-.17385	-1.241	45	.22
HTW	-2.09221	.91755	-.31598	-2.280	45	.03
FILM	8.57216	6.71219	.17842	1.277	45	.21
Inclusion of RMA x HTW in Equation	Multiple R	R ²	R ² change	F change	df	p
	.39245	.15401	.00031	0.016	4,44	.90

A Hotelling's T^2 was performed to examine the effects of film and questionnaire versus film alone on newspaper questionnaire variables. Hotelling's T^2 provides a means of testing the hypothesis that the two populations from which the two groups were sampled do not differ in their means on any of the p measures (Harris, 1975). The purpose of this procedure was to insure that results obtained to the third hypothesis were due to the treatment condition (film) and not to a combination of film/questionnaire. Results of this analysis yielded no significant differences between the two groups ($F(8,16)=1.027, p = .456$).

As an omnibus test of Hypothesis three, a canonical correlation analysis was performed, relating RMA, HTW, HTW X RMA, and Film, as a dummy-coded (0/1) variable, with the newspaper questionnaire variables as a global test of the hypothesis. The results of this test were significant (Wilk's $\lambda = .2206$; $F(32,134)=2.127, p=.002$). However, because of the addition of the interaction term, the canonical structure coefficients were not useful for interpretation.

To assess whether a subset of the newspaper variables may be meaningfully related to the predictor variables, each of the derived factors, LR2, response to percentage of men subjects felt might rape, and willingness to participate in helping rape victims or rape prevention programs was used as a dependent variable with RMA, HTW, Film (as a dichotomous

(0,1) dummy-coded variable), and the interaction RMA x HTW as independent predictor variables in a multivariate regression analysis with stepwise solution. As in hypothesis two, RMA x HTW was entered in the stepwise solution last and R² change in the equation was examined for significance.

Multiple regression analysis of Physical Consequences of Rape was not significant with RMA, HTW, and Film entered in the analysis ($F(3,45) = 0.894, p = .45$). Inclusion of the interaction term did not significantly affect the predictive ability (R² change = .00018, F change (44,44) = 0.008, $p = .93$).

Multiple regression of Psychological Consequences of Rape, with RMA, HTW, and Film, was also not significant ($F(3,45) = 1.814, p = .16$). Inclusion of the interaction term was not significant (R² change = .0, F change (4,44) = 0.0, $p = .999$).

Multiple regression analysis of Willingness to Participate was not significant with RMA, HTW, and Film entered ($F(3,46) = 0.593, p = .62$). Inclusion of the interaction did not significantly increase the amount of variance accounted for (R² change = .00261, F change (4,45) = 0.122, $p = .73$).

Examination of the stepwise solution for Percentage of men subjects felt might rape shows that, with RMA and Film

entered, the equation was significant ($F(2,47) = 3.394, p = .04$). Examination of beta weights and corresponding t values for RMA ($Beta = .28911, t(47) = 2.115, p = .04$) and for film ($Beta = -.22839, t(47) = -1.671, p = .10$) suggests that high RMA and, to some extent, not seeing the film, predicted subjects' perception that a high percentage of men would rape. The inclusion of the interaction in the equation with all main effects entered was not significant ($R^2 \text{ change} = .00027, F \text{ change} (3,46) = 0.014, p = .91$). Results of this analysis are presented in Table 26.

Examination of the stepwise solution for Sexual Reasons for Rape yielded similar results. With RMA and Film entered, the analysis was significant ($F(2,46) = 3.509, p = .038$). Examination of Beta weights and corresponding t values for RMA ($Beta = .33575, t(46) = 2.433, p = .019$) and for film ($Beta = -.17752, t(46) = 1.286, p = .206$) suggests that high RMA and, again, to some extent, not seeing the film predicted subjects' views that rape was a sex-related crime. The interaction of RMA X HTW did not add significant predictive ability to the equation ($R^2 \text{ change} = .0003, F \text{ change} (3,45) = .001, p = .97$). Results of this analysis are presented in Table 27.

Multiple regression analysis for Victim Blame, with RMA, HTW, and Film in the equation, was significant ($F(3,45) = 4.604, p = .0068$). Examination of Beta weights and corresponding t values for RMA ($Beta = .49455, t(45) =$

Table 26

Stepwise Solution History of Multiple Regression of Percent with RMA,

HTW, FILM, and RMA x HTW

With RMA and Film in Equation	Multiple R	R ²	R ² change	F	df	p
	.35523	.12619	.12619	3.394	2,47	.042
Variable	B	SE B	BETA	t	df	p
RMA	.87778	.41507	.28911	2.115	47	.04
FILM	-10.65253	6.3764	-.22839	-1.671	47	.10
With RMA, HTW and FILM in Equation	Multiple R	R ²	R ² change	F	df	p
	.35586	.12664	.00045	2.223	3,46	.098
Variable	B	SE B	BETA	t	df	p
RMA	.86107	.4332	.28361	1.987	46	.053
FILM	-10.55145	6.47707	-.22622	-1.629	46	.11
HTW	.10906	.70866	.02197	0.154	46	.88
Inclusion of RMA x HTW in Equation	Multiple R	R ²	R ² change	F change	df	p
	.35624	.12691	.00027	0.014	4,45	.91

Table 27

Stepwise Solution History of Multiple Regression of Sexual Reasonsfor Rape with RMA, HTW, FILM, and RMA x HTW

With RMA and Film in Equation	Multiple R	R ²	R ² change	F	df	<u>p</u>
	.36385	.13239	.13239	3.509	2,46	.038
Variable	B	SE B	BETA	t	df	<u>p</u>
RMA	.18992	.07807	.33575	2.433	46	.019
FILM	1.53849	1.19619	-.17752	1.286	46	.205
With RMA, HTW and FILM in the Equation	Multiple R	R ²	R ² change	F	df	<u>p</u>
	.36549	.13359	.00120	2.313	3,45	.089
Variable	B	SE B	BETA	t	df	<u>p</u>
RMA	.18463	.08168	.32639	2.26	45	.029
FILM	-1.50441	1.21626	-.17358	-1.237	45	.223
HTW	.03283	.13149	.03600	0.250	45	.84
Inclusion of RMA x HTW in the Equation	Multiple R	R ²	R ² change	F change	df	<u>p</u>
	.38193	.14587	.01228	0.633	4,44	.43

3.664, $p = .0007$), HTW (Beta = $-.14432$, $t(45) = -1.068$, $p = .29$), and film (Beta = $.03953$, $t(45) = .302$, $p = .76$) suggests that subjects high on RMA accounted for a major proportion of the variance in predicting subjects who blamed the victim for her own rape in the newspaper story. Inclusion of the interaction of RMA X HTW was not significant (R² change = $.00163$, F change (4,44) = 9.094 , $p = .76$). Results of this analysis are presented in Table 28.

Multiple regression analysis for Hostile Reasons for Rape, with RMA, HTW, and Film in the equation, was significant (F (3,46) = 3.918 , $p = .014$). Examination of beta weights and corresponding t values for RMA (Beta = $-.149213$, $t(46) = -1.094$, $p = .28$), HTW (Beta = $.46239$, $t(46) = 3.391$, $p = .0014$), and Film (Beta = $-.00978$, $t = -0.074$, $p = .94$) suggests that HTW is accounting for a major proportion of the variance. Inclusion of the interaction, however, was significant (R² change = $.0874$, F change (4,45) = 5.547 , $p = .023$). Graphic presentation of this interaction is presented in Figures 21 and 22 and the results of the analysis are presented in Table 29. Although there is certainly a strong main effect for HTW, examination of the interaction in Figure 21 and 22 suggests that both high and low HTW is moderated by RMA while, for average HTW, RMA has little effect. Subjects with low HTW, as their RMA increases, are more likely to believe that rape is a crime motivated by hostility, while high HTW subjects, as their

Table 28

Stepwise Solution History of Multiple Regression of Victim Blame with

RMA, HTW, FILM, and RMA x HTW

With RMA, HTW, and FILM in Equation	Multiple R	R ²	R ² change	F	df	p
	.48460	.23484	.23484	4.604	3,45	.007

Variable	B	S EB	BETA	t	df	p
RMA	.12305	.03358	.49455	3.664	45	.0007
HTW	-.05832	.05463	.14432	-1.068	45	.29
FILM	.15178	.50385	.03953	0.301	45	.76

Inclusion of RMA x HTW in the Equation	Multiple R	R ²	R ² change	F change	df	p
	.48628	.23647	.00163	0.094	4,44	.76

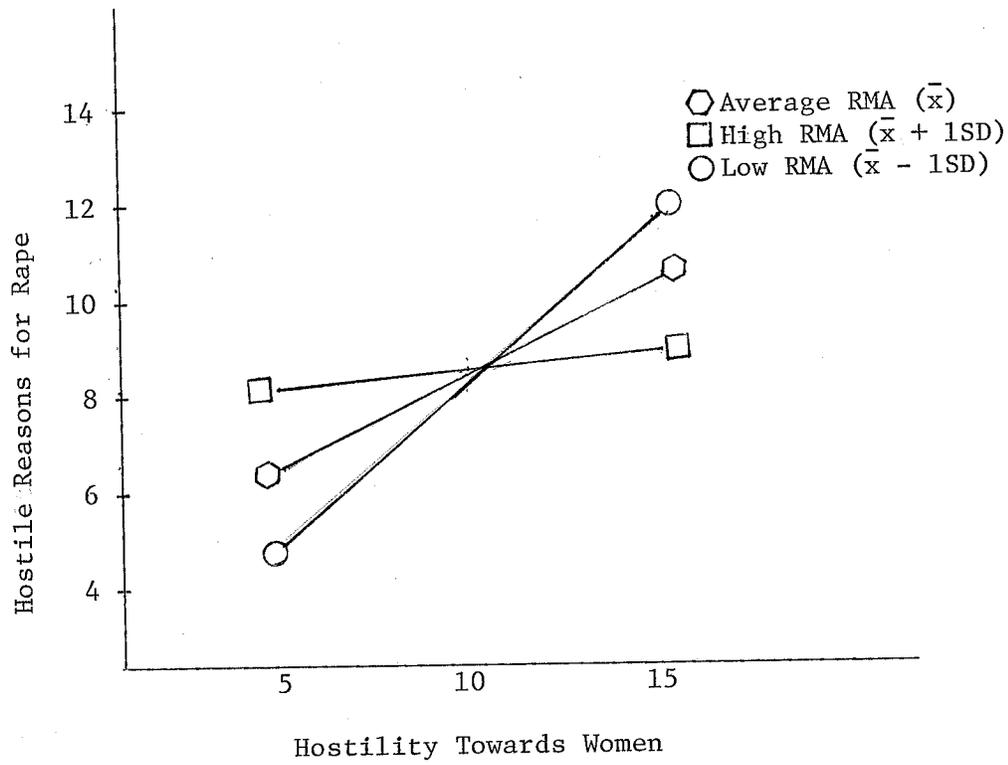


Figure 21: Prediction of Hostile Reasons from Hostility Towards Women for high, average, and low Rape Myth Acceptance.

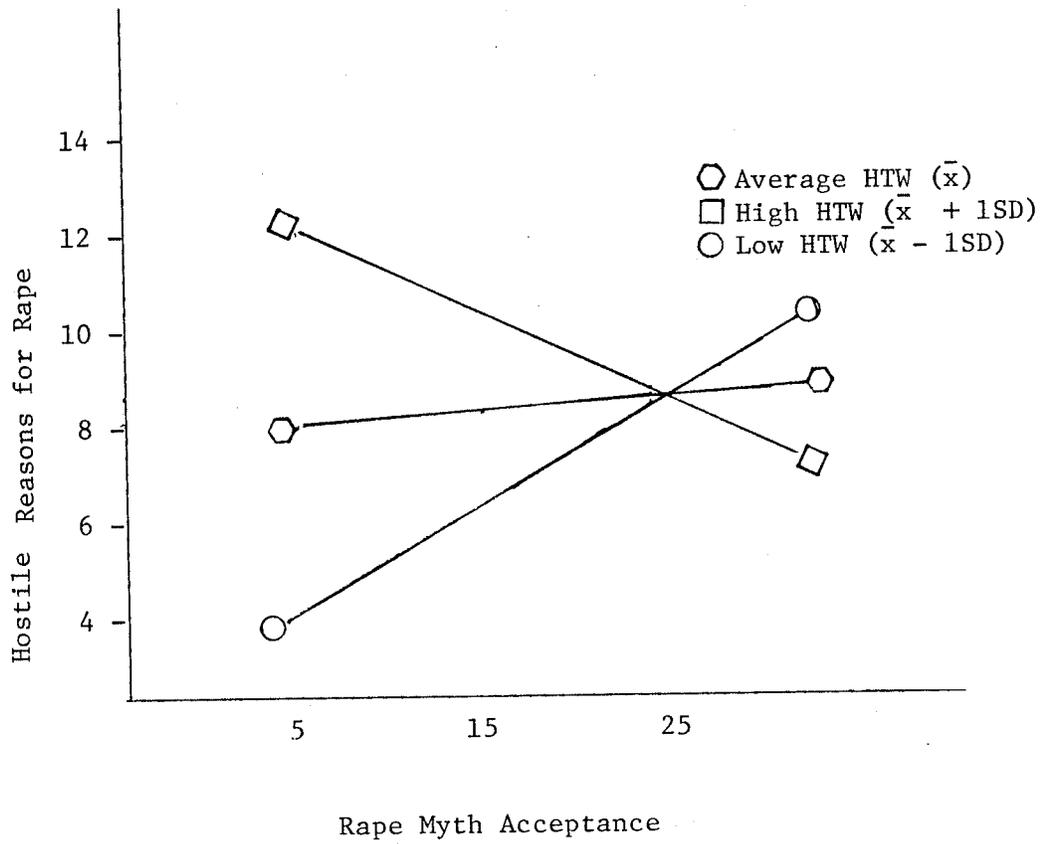


Figure 22. Prediction of Hostile Reasons from Rape Myth Acceptance for High, Average, and Low Hostility Towards Women.

Table 29

Stepwise Solution History of Multiple Regression of Hostile Reasonsfor Rape with RMA, HTW, FILM, and RMA x HTW

with RMA, HTW and Film in Equation	Multiple R	R ²	R ² change	F	df	p
	.45114	.20352	.20352	3.918	3,46	0.14
Variable	B	SE B	beta	t	df	p
RMA	-.07534	.06888	-.14913	-1.084	46	.28
HTW	.38204	.11267	.46239	3.391	46	.0014
FILM	-.07590	1.02977	-.00978	-0.074	46	.94
Inclusion of RMA x HTW in Equation	Multiple R	R ²	R ² change	F change	df	p
	.53937	.29092	.08740	5.547	4,45	.023

RMA increases, are less likely to believe this. Subjects with high HTW and low RMA are most likely to believe in rape as a hostility motivated crime, while subjects with low HTW and low RMA are least likely to believe this. Predictions for subjects with high RMA is only slightly effected by their HTW.

Although likelihood of rape was considered a dichotomous variable in hypothesis one, the second likelihood of rape measure (LR2) defined as "acting as the men in the story", appeared to tap a different dimension of responses and was therefore examined for goodness-of-fit to the normal distribution using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Goodness of Fit procedure.

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov Goodness of Fit Test with LR2 yielded a $Z = 2.547$, $p = .000$, confirming that LR2 is not distributed normally. As this procedure demonstrated that LR2 response differed significantly from the normal distribution LR2 was used as a dichotomous variable in discriminant analysis with RMA, HTW, FILM, and RMA x HTW in a stepwise procedure with the interaction term entered last.

As a proxy pre-test, however, of effect of film on LR2 prior to discriminant analysis, an analysis of covariance was employed to determine the effect of the film on LR2 with the effect of LR controlled for statistically. ANCOVA is essentially a two-step analysis of variance consisting of a

multiple regression analysis of the relationship between the covariate and the outcome variable. This regression procedure is used to remove the variation in the dependent variable due to covariates. The covariate model, then, becomes essentially an analysis of variance model on the corrected scores, obtained by subtracting the outcome score predicted on the basis of scores on the predictive variable (the predicted deviation from the mean of the group plus the mean of the group) from the actual outcome score (Harris, 1975; Hull & Nie, 1981). Results of the analysis show an effect for viewing the film approaching significance ($F(1,55) = 4.46, p = .055$). Subjects who had viewed the film were less likely to report some likelihood of rape.

Of the subjects with non-missing data, 32 reported no LR2, while 18 reported some LR2, a total of 50 subjects used in the discriminant analysis with RMA, HTW, Film, and RMA x HTW. Means and standard deviations for these groups on the four dependent variables are presented in Table 30.

With RMA, HTW, and Film in the analysis, the analysis was not significant ($F(3,46) = 1.912, p = .14$). Examination of F to remove for film ($F_{to\ remove}(1,48) = 4.428, p < .05$), however, and examination of the stepwise solution (Film entered at Step 1, ($F(1,48) = 4.873, p = .032$), suggests that film significantly predicted LR2.

Inclusion of the interaction was also significant (F change (1,48) = 5.337, $p < .05$). The interaction of RMA X HTW adds significant predictive ability in the analysis and is graphed in Figures 23 and 24. Examination of the graphic presentation of this interaction shows that for subjects with either low RMA or low HTW, as the other increases their LR increases. For high RMA or high HTW subjects however, as HTW or RMA, respectively, increase, their LR decreases. For average RMA or HTW subjects, as HTW or RMA increase their LR increases somewhat.

Table 30

Means and Standard Deviations of RMA, HTW, FILM, AND RMA x HTWAccording to LR2

Likelihood of Rape (2)	Variables			
	RMA	HTW	FILM	RMA x HTW
Total (N=50)				
<u>M</u>	16.88	9.56	.48	170.14
<u>SD</u>	7.753	4.743	.505	137.046
No Likelihood (n=32)				
<u>M</u>	16.688	9.0	.594	163.938
<u>SD</u>	9.195	4.718	.50	157.405
Some Likelihood (n=18)				
<u>M</u>	17.222	10.556	.278	181.167
<u>SD</u>	4.346	4.755	.461	93.559

Hypothesis Four Results

The fourth hypothesis of the study was that attitudinal, personality, history, and sexual arousal variables would predict subjects' RMA and HTW.

To examine these antecedents of subjects' RMA and HTW, a canonical correlation analysis was used to relate these two variables with the Phase one questionnaire variables, and canonical structure coefficients for meaningful (statistically significant) canonical variates were examined for meaningfulness. A structure coefficient is the correlation between a given original variable and the canonical variate scores on a given function. Variables with significantly larger structure coefficients provide a means of identifying the dimension on which they load and are used in much the same manner as factor loadings in factor analysis (Pedhazur, 1982). The analysis produced two significant independent canonical variates, the first canonical variate with $F(16,262)$, $p = .001$, and the second variate with $F(16,262) = 2.465$, $p = .002$. The structure coefficients for the canonical variables are presented in Table 31.

Examination of the structure coefficients for the first canonical variate suggests a general factor with both RMA and HTW significant, although RMA carries more weight in the factor. Of the variables from the Phase one data,

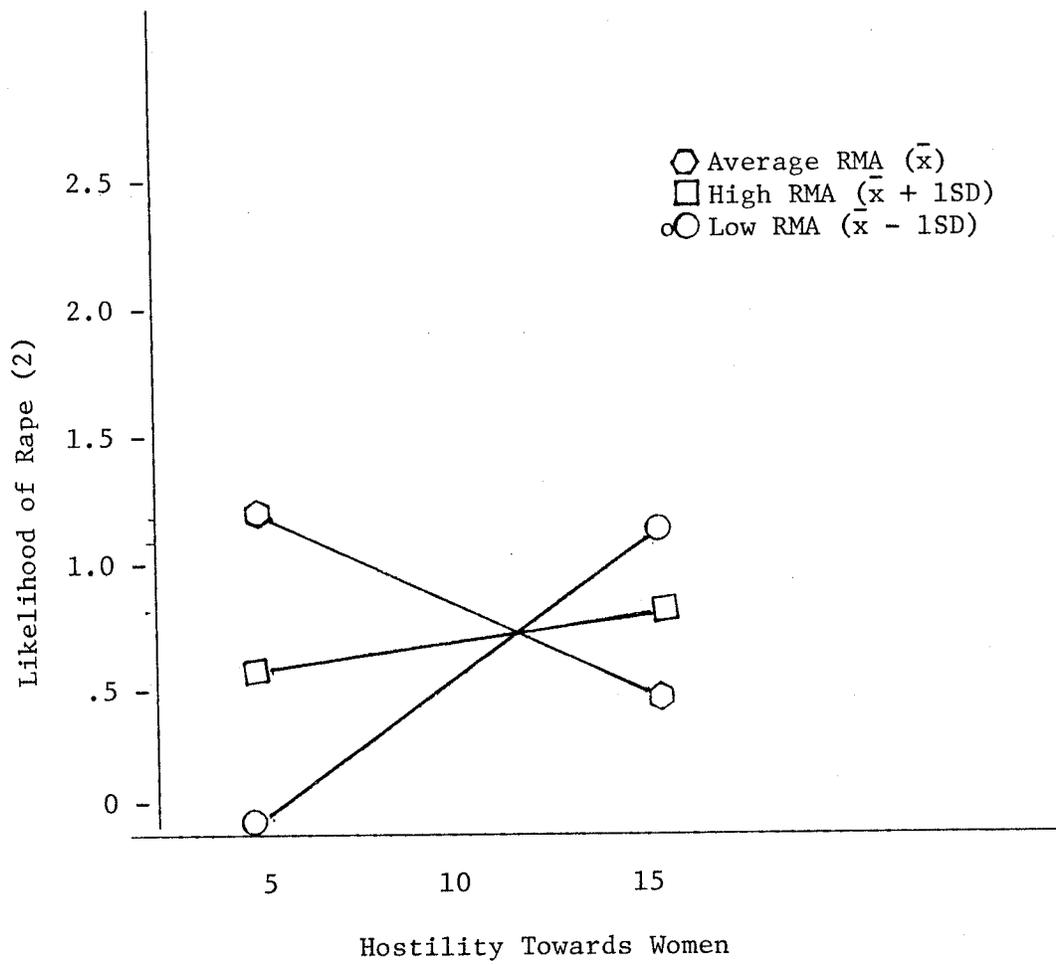


Figure 23. Prediction of Likelihood of Rape (2) from Hostility Towards Women for High, Average, and Low Rape Myth Acceptance.

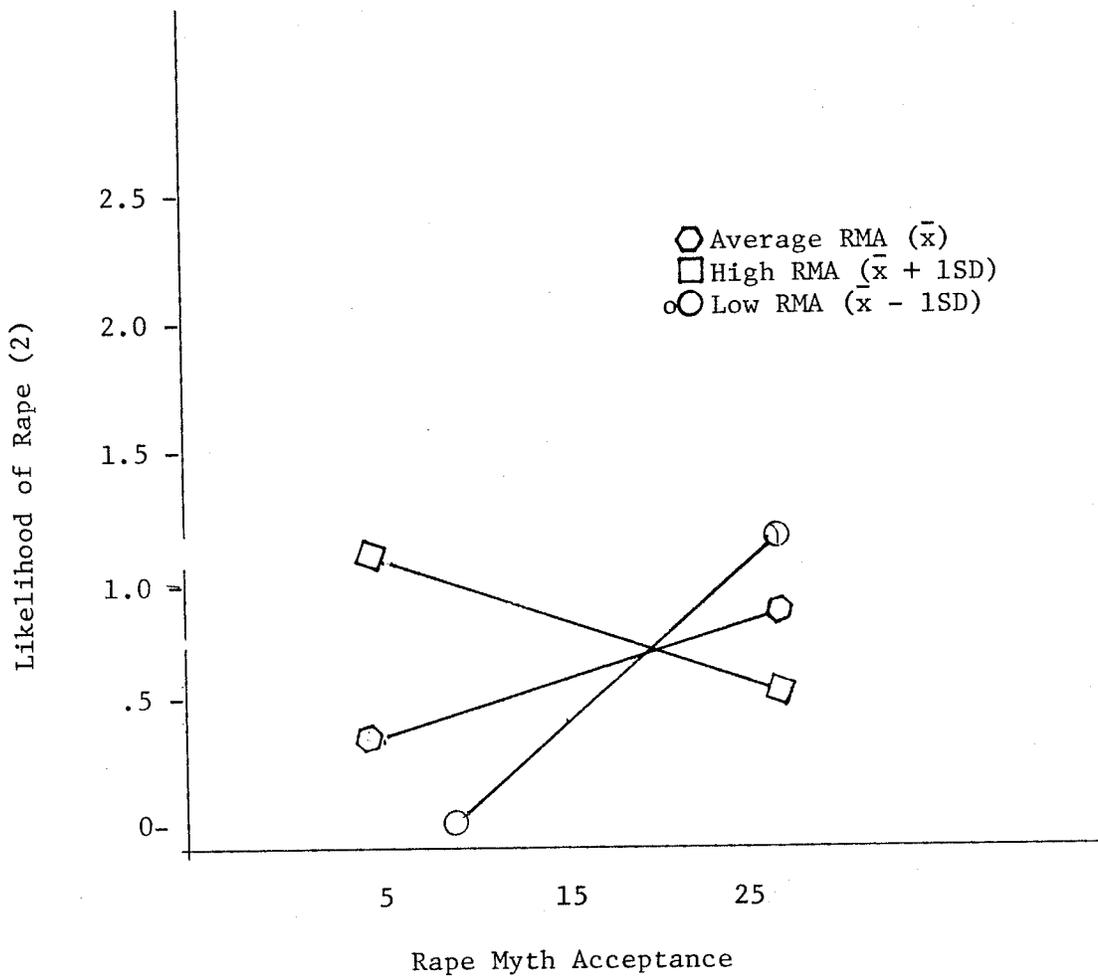


Figure 24. Prediction of Likelihood of Rape (2) from Rape Myth Acceptance for High, Average, and Low Hostility Towards Women.

psychoticism, negative attitudes toward women, acceptance of sexual violence and domestic violence, sexual conservatism, adversarial sexual beliefs, sex for dominance, and self reported sexual arousal to rape and force are strongly related to RMA and , to a lesser extent, HTW. Personality, attitude, and sexual motivation and arousal, then, are related to RMA and HTW as hypothesized. None of the family history or sexual history (experience) items were significant predictors.

The second canonical variate structure coefficients suggests a very strong HTW factor with little input from RMA. In this factor, HTW is related to lack of desire to present one's self in a positive light with other people, high scores on the psychoticism scale, acceptance of domestic violence, adversarial sexual beliefs, and sexual arousal to force. This factor indicates that HTW is related to a combination of negative personality factors describing subjects as generally negative, callous, and unconcerned with other's impressions of them. HTW is also related to beliefs that relationships are based on aggressive manipulations with violence being an acceptable way of relating. HTW is also related to sexual arousal to force.

Table 31

Canonical Structure Coefficients of Two Canonical Variables Relating
Phase One Variables with RMA and HTW

Variable	Variate	
	1	2
Good Impression Scale	-.09	-.51*
Psychoticism	.40*	.36*
AWS	-.64*	-.13
ASV	.76*	-.29
ADV	.34*	.33*
Father Violent	-.06	.11
Mother Violent	.12	.10
Violent Experience	.08	.15
Self Violent (as a child)	-.07	.09
Sexual Conservatism	.49*	-.17
Adversarial Sexual Beliefs	.78*	.32*
Sex for Dominance	.60*	-.02
Sex for Caring	.02	.02
Normal Sexual Experience	-.12	.16
Assault Experience	-.19	.09
Arousal to Rape	.54*	.01
Arousal to Force	.32*	.32*
Women deserve rape (RMA)	.98*	-.19
Hostility Towards Women	.51*	.86*

Variate	Wilks	F	df, Ho	df, error	p
1	.36282	4.932	34	254	.000
2	.75542	2.465	16	262	.002

*Canonical Structure coefficients considered meaningful if $c \geq .30$.

DISCUSSION

A substantial amount of research has examined the relationship between rape myth attitudes and self-reported proclivity to rape in the general population. Research examining hostility toward women as a motivational factor in rape proclivity, or in actual rape, has, however, been scarce. There have also been very few studies that have attempted to discover methods to reduce rape proclivity or to modify attitudes associated with that proclivity.

The purpose of the present study was to examine a model of rape proclivity based on a continuum defined by the interaction of rape myth attitudes and hostility toward women and to examine the effects of this interaction and a realistic rape portrayal (treatment) on attitudes toward rape and rape proclivity. In addition, a number of variables were examined as possible antecedents of rape myth attitudes and hostility toward women.

The study was organized into four hypotheses and, as a result of the complexity of these hypotheses, discussion of relevant findings and their implications will be presented according to each hypothesis. A discussion of the results of the factor analyses of relevant scales will also be presented. A summary of the findings will then be

presented, relating them to the model advanced and discussing the implications of the findings as they relate to previous research. Finally, suggestions for future research, based on the knowledge gained from the present study, will be presented.

Prediction of Rape Proclivity

The first hypothesis of the study was that the interaction of subjects Rape Myth Acceptance and their Hostility Toward Women would predict, separately, their self-reported likelihood of rape, their self-reported likelihood of force, and their self-reported experience with sexual assault. Results of the statistical analyses performed supported this hypothesis only in the case of likelihood of force. Both rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women were strong predictors of likelihood of force independently. These variables interacted in such a way that subjects who were very hostile towards women and were very accepting of rape myths were most likely to report sexual force proclivity while subjects who were not hostile towards women or did not accept rape myths were more likely to report sexual force proclivity as either their belief in rape myths or hostility toward women respectively, increased. In other words, in the cases of low rape myth acceptance or hostility toward women, LF was moderated by hostility toward women or rape myth acceptance,

respectively, while this was not the case for high scorers on either variable.

Although likelihood of rape was strongly predicted by rape myth acceptance, the failure of hostility toward women or the interaction of acceptance of rape myths and hostility toward women to predict LR is difficult to explain. It may be that high hostility toward women responders represent a group for whom sexual aggression is acceptable but defining that aggression as rape reduces that acceptability. It may also be that high rape myth acceptance subjects may have cognitively redefined rape to consenting sex obtained by aggression and thus may have interpreted the LR question differently. The LR item may have been approached or defined differently by these two groups. Likelihood of forcing a woman to do something sexual that she did not want to do (the LF item), however, behaviorally defines rape without labelling it as rape. Although research has examined correlates of LR and LF responses, the reasoning structure involved in responding to LR or LF has thus far not been examined.

Immediate Response to the Rape Film

The second hypothesis of the study was that the interaction of subjects' rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women would predict their immediate response to the film. Results of the statistical analyses performed on film

response, by and large, failed to support this prediction. Subjects' hostility toward women did affect their view of the rapist's personality as hostile and abnormal and did predict their empathy toward rape victims. Viewing the film also effected subjects' empathy toward rape victims. Subjects' rape myth acceptance and the interaction of hostility toward women failed to predict any of the film response variables.

The questionnaire on film response was based on a variety of observational goal strategies in an attempt to examine a wide range of possible responses to the film. Although factor analysis yielded factors describing the rapist's personality and behavior as hostile and abnormal, of the responsibility for rape items, no factor emerged which measured degree to which subjects blamed the rapist for the rape that was depicted in the film. As factor analysis attempts to maximize the variance within a set of variables, it may be the case that on those items which attributed responsibility to the rapist there may have been very little variability in subjects' responses. In other words, the film's portrayal of the rape and of the responsibility for that particular rape may have been so explicit and powerful that most subjects, regardless of their rape myth acceptance or hostility toward women characteristics, viewed the rapist as primarily responsible for the rape. This may have been more especially the case with rape myth acceptance as the

film may have left little room for rape myths to cognitively operate on this particular rape depiction.

An alternative hypothesis may be advanced that if the film had a primary effect of reducing subjects' acceptance of rape myths, then their previous responses to the RMA scale would not differentiate their responses immediately following the film. Although this hypothesis approaches the dangers inherent in accepting the null hypothesis as evidence of change, a speculative argument can be made with some deductive reasoning regarding the results obtained to the RES. The RES has been consistently shown to be highly correlated with attitudes toward rape. Previous RMA scores were not significant predictors of RES scores, however, film, to some extent, did affect subjects' RES responses. It may be the case that the film condition reduced the overall variability of RES responses such that previous RMA scores would not be related to RES scores as strongly. In other words, if subjects' RMA scores in the control condition were strongly related to their RES scores, and if subjects' RMA scores in the experimental condition showed little or no relationship to their RES scores, then overall RMA scores might not predict RES scores.

As mentioned above, this alternative hypothesis invokes the dangers involved in accepting the null hypothesis. However, given the strong past research (e.g., Deitz, et al., 1982; Deitz & Burns, 1981; Deitz, Littman, & Bentley,

1984) suggesting that RES scores and attitudes toward rape are highly correlated, the relation of RMA to RES in film condition and no film condition was examined. The Pearson correlation of RMA to RES in the film condition was $r(n=34)=-.07$, $p=.34$, while in the no film condition the relationship was significant $r(n=22)=-.354$, $p<.05$). This hypothesis would also suggest that hostility toward women scores were not as affected by experimental treatment as RMA scores were. Following the logic of this alternative hypothesis, a differential effect of treatment may be noted, with the film being effective in reducing rape myth acceptance but not appreciably effecting hostility toward women.

This alternative hypothesis, although attractive, remains speculative due to weaknesses in the design of the study. First, although a separate measure assumed to be highly related to rape myth acceptance, the RES, was used as an objective measure of immediate film effect on previous attitudes, there was no objective measure of film effect on hostility toward women. Second, there were no procedures or measures employed to discover what particular aspects of the film (e.g., rape portrayal, didactic information presentation, etc.) might have been most effective in modifying subjects acceptance of rape myths or hostility toward women.

Long-Term Effects of Viewing the Film

In this hypothesis an attempt was made to determine the long-term effects of exposure to a realistic rape portrayal on subjects' beliefs concerning causes of, and consequences of, rape and on subjects' self reported likelihood of rape. An attempt was also made to determine whether subjects prior rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women would predict their follow-up responses. Analyses of the follow-up measures indicated that while the film decreased subjects' likelihood of rape, it did not appear to effect their beliefs or attitudes toward rape. Subjects' prior rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women predicted their subsequent attitudes toward rape and beliefs about the causes of rape, and, with exposure to the film, predicted their rape proclivity. They did not, however, effect their views concerning the seriousness of the consequences of rape.

The interaction of rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women in predicting LR2 suggests that those subjects with high rape myth acceptance and low hostility toward women and subjects with high hostility toward women and low rape myth acceptance are more likely to report some LR2 than subjects high on both rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women. As LR2 was defined as acting as the men in the newspaper story, high hostility toward women/rape myth acceptance scorers may have been less likely to report this

as they may have felt likely to be more violent than the men in the story. Since high rape myth acceptance subjects who were low on HTW were more likely to report some LR2 than high HTW subjects who were low in rape myth acceptance, this may, in fact, have been the case. As in hypothesis one, since no measures were obtained to determine what reasons subjects might have had for responding to this question, further reflection on these results remains speculative.

Subjects' rape myth acceptance predicted their attribution of blame to the victim, their belief that rape was motivated by sex, and that a large percentage of men would rape if they were not caught. Hostility toward women was a strong predictor of beliefs that rape was motivated by hostility, but this prediction was moderated by subjects' rape myth acceptance. For subjects high on hostility toward women, hostile reasons decreased as rape myth acceptance increased, while, for subjects low on hostility toward women, hostile reasons increased as rape myth acceptance increased.

This may be seen as an interaction with high rape myth acceptance subjects' belief in sexual reasons for rape, to a certain extent. In other words, subjects' high hostility toward women predicted their belief in hostile reasons only when their acceptance of rape myths did not influence their belief in sexual reasons for rape. For subjects low on hostility toward women, belief in hostile reasons increased with their rape myth acceptance, but that a much lesser

extent than the effect that increases in hostility toward women had on hostile reasons.

Overall, the film did not appear to have an effect on subjects' beliefs and attitudes toward rape, but only on their own rape proclivity. The film apparently presented a strong anti-rape message for subjects personally, but was not dramatically effective in altering their culturally and socially bound views of rape. Further discussion of this shortcoming will be presented with suggestions for future research.

Antecedents of Rape Myth Acceptance and Hostility Toward Women

The analysis of antecedents of rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women yielded two main results. The first result produced a set of attitude variables and sexual arousal variables, with the addition of one personality variable, psychoticism, which related mostly to rape myth acceptance, and to a much lesser extent to hostility toward women. This finding replicates and supports findings of previous research (Briere & Malamuth, 1983; Burt, 1980; Latta, 1979; Malamuth & Check, 1983b) that rape myth acceptance is associated with other attitudes which justify violence against women, with sexual arousal to violence against women, and with personality traits of hostility, callousness towards others, and lack of empathy.

The second result produced a set of personality, attitude, and arousal variables that related almost exclusively to hostility toward women. Hostility toward women was found to relate strongly to personality traits of hostility, lack of caring for others, and a lack of concern regarding how one is viewed by others. It was also related to acceptance of domestic violence, adversarial sexual beliefs, and arousal to sexual force. This analysis failed to replicate Check & Malamuth's (1983,b,c) findings that the HTW scale was significantly related to acceptance of sexual violence ($r=.15$) or to self-reports of forcing women into sexual acts in the past ($r=.11$).

The failure of family history or sexual history to predict rape myth acceptance or hostility toward women replicates previous research (e.g., Davis & Braucht, 1973) which has failed to find early family pathology to be a predictor of rape behavior. A conclusion to be drawn from this is that, unlike domestic violence, rape behavior does not appear to be learned as a result of childhood violence experiences. This suggests that rape is, in fact, a socially and culturally learned and supported behavior and not the result of a pathogenic childhood. Of these four sexual-history and motivation variables, only sex for domination was related to acceptance of rape myths, while level of experience with normal or assaultive sex or level of desire for affection was not related to either RMA or

HTW. This finding replicates Briere and Malamuth's (1983) results that rape is essentially unrelated to sexual experience, frustration, or maladjustment.

Factor Analyses

Although not related to the major hypotheses, results of factor analyses done for the study are relevant to past and future research in rape proclivity. Discussion of these analyses will focus on results from the RMA scale, the HTW scale, the SC, AIV, and ASB scales, sexual experience and motivation scales, and the FVS.

Original factor analysis of the RMA scale reliably replicated previous research (Briere & Malamuth, 1983; Briere, Malamuth, & Check, 1983), while the analysis with number of factors set at five reduced the number of reliable factors to two. These two factors, Disbelief of Rape Claims and Victim Responsible for Rape, have been consistently found as the two factors accounting for the highest percent of variance in previous studies. In a study on explanations of LR and LF responses by Briere and Malamuth (1983), Disbelief of Rape Claims was not significantly related to rape or force proclivity. In addition, this factor appears to measure subjects' racist attitudes as well as their rape myth acceptance, and as the Victim Responsible for Rape appears to measure not only general rape myth acceptance, but also attitudes strongly associated with blaming rape

victims, this factor appears to be a more reliable measure than the original RMA scale.

Factor analysis of the AIV and ASB scales also replicated Briere & Malamuth (1983) and Briere, Malamuth & Check (1983). In addition, the SC scale was found to be a unifactorial instrument. Briere and Malamuth (1983) obtained nine factors from three of Burt's (1980) scales (RMA, AIV, ASB). This study would suggest that the most reliable set of rape belief variables would be Victim Responsible for Rape, Attitudes Toward Sexual Violence, Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence, and the reduced ASB and SC scales. Results from hypothesis four suggest that these five variables comprise a highly related set of attitudes which justify and promote sexual violence against women.

Factor analysis of the HTW scale suggests that the use of this scale, at this point, should involve caution regarding interpretation and may represent a weakness of the present study. This analysis suggested that there is probably one, or possibly two, underlying general factors being measured by the scale. Examination of the items derived from factor analysis, however, leaves doubt as to whether these items measure longstanding negative attitudes toward women or whether they measure an emotional component or active hostility toward women. Check and Malamuth's (1983) study regarding the relationship of the scale to behavioral aggression against women in a laboratory setting adds weight

to the argument that the scale may, in fact, measure emotional hostility, but more studies on the predictive validity of the scale are needed.

A significant success of this study, although not related to the major hypotheses, was the factor analysis of the rewritten Family Violence Scale. The four factors obtained appear to reliably measure four distinct areas of family physical violence and these four variables may be useful in future research.

Finally, the analysis of both the sexual motivations scale and sexual experience scale suggest that sexuality is divided into two clearly distinct, and fairly non-overlapping, realms. Motivations regarding sex was divided into a normal desire for caring and a need to dominate, while sexual experience was divided into normal experience and violent experience.

Summary

In an attempt to examine the theory that proclivity to rape and sexual force, and actual rape, may be the result of a continuum of males' attitudes justifying rape and their hostility toward women, this study found that attitudes justifying rape, most specifically that women deserve rape, were related to the proclivity to rape measure while hostility toward women was not related to this measure.

Hostility towards women interacted with rape myth acceptance, however, to predict likelihood of forcing a woman to do something sexual which she did not want to do. The additional information gained by measuring both rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women increased ability to predict proclivity to sexual force and this suggests that sexual assault is a result of an aggressive motive which interacts with attitudes that cognitively redefine rape to consenting sex.

Examination of the antecedents of rape myth acceptance and hostility toward women validate previous studies which have shown that attitudes that justify rape and, to a lesser extent, hostility toward women, are associated with other attitudes such as negative attitudes toward women, acceptance of sexual and domestic violence, a conservative view of sexual relationships and, adversarial sexual beliefs. The personality factor of hostility and callousness, a sexual motivation of dominance over women, and sexual arousal to rape and force are also associated with rape myth acceptance. This suggests that people who believe rape myths are people who are generally hostile, callous individual who believe that both sexual and domestic violence against women is normal and justified, and who may fantasize about rape and sexual assault.

Seperate antecedents related specifically to hostility toward women were obtained which include a hostile, callous

personality, little concern about attention or caring from others, beliefs that interpersonal relationships are adversarial and that violence is justified in these relationships, and arousal to sexual force. This suggests that people who are hostile towards women are people who are generally hostile individuals with little regard for others, who expect relationships with women to be a struggle for dominance and who believe men are justified in using violence in this struggle. They may also fantasize about using force to obtain sex but would not view this as rape.

This study also examined both the immediate and long-term effects of a realistic rape portrayal on rape empathy, reactions to a rape situation, beliefs about the causes and consequences of rape, and subsequent likelihood of rape. Although the film appears to have had an immediate effect on rape empathy, subjects' prior rape myth acceptance or hostility toward women did not predict how they reacted to the film. Long-term effects of the film were obtained only for subjects' proclivity to rape, while subjects previous rape myth acceptance strongly predicted their beliefs that the victim was responsible for the rape presented in the story and that rape is motivated by sex, and, thus, was apparently unaffected by the film.

Although previous research has found that exposure to rape enjoyment portrayals has increased subjects' acceptance of rape myths and of interpersonal violence against women

(Check & Malamuth, 1983a; Malamuth & Check, 1980a, 1981b, 1983; Malamuth, Haber, & Feshbach, 1980), these effects may have been additionally enhanced between exposure and follow-up by societal and cultural reinforcement of violence against women. In the realistic rape presentation and long-term follow-up condition, social pressure and reinforcement of rape myth beliefs may have interacted with subjects' response to the film message such that, over time, the effects of the film were reduced and subjects were able to regain their original hostility toward women and rape myth acceptance, but were less likely to believe that they, personally, would rape.

Future Research

By way of summarizing the questions and partial answers provided by this study, a summary of possible future research in this area will be advanced.

The differential effects for LR and LF found in this study raise questions regarding how subjects cognitively interpret these questions and what reasons they may have for responding positively to them. Although this study and others have found reliable attitude, personality, and sexual variables that predict subjects' endorsement of rape proclivity, the probability of this proclivity translating into actual assault, and for what reasons, is less clear. Future research should examine how subjects define LR and LF

questions personally and what reasons they have for responding to them. Examination of various aspects of arousal to rape, related to reports of actual previous experience with rape by Briere, Corne, Runtz, and Malamuth (1984) may represent a more useful paradigm for rape research than proclivity to rape measures and should be pursued further.

The reservations regarding interpretation of the HTW scale, reported in this study, suggests that this variable needs to be examined further. In addition, the failure of this study to use an outcome measure related to hostility toward women demonstrates the scarcity of reliable instruments measuring this variable. Future research directed at reexamining, refining, and validating the HTW measure should be done, as well as further examination of personality, emotional, and attitudinal correlates of this variable.

The film chosen for this study contained a realistic rape portrayal, a dramatic presentation of the consequences of rape, and a didactic presentation on rape in our culture. As only one treatment was used, it was not possible to examine which of these presentations had an effect on subjects' proclivity, hostility, or rape myth acceptance. Future research should include more than one treatment condition to examine what aspect of rape education would be most effective in reducing rape proclivity. Future research

should also vary age of subject and should include younger subjects, as attitudes that justify sexual violence against women may be culturally and socially based and reinforced and may be ingrained at a fairly early age.

Rape, with the misogyny that supports it and the attitudes that condone it, effects all aspects of our culture. The reality of rape is used by the male-oriented culture to oppress and degrade women and is associated with cultural attitudes regarding male dominance and interpersonal violence (Sanday, 1981). Although rape prevention strategies that stress the need for women to protect themselves and monitor their behavior, rather than changing the acceptance of rape in our culture, may be the most pragmatic, self-protective strategies at this time (Krulowitz & Kahn, 1983), they do not represent a viable long-term solution to the effect of rape on all women. Until we discover reliable methods to reverse society's reinforcement of sexual violence against women, we will continue to live in a male dominated culture which intimidates and oppresses women.

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Appendix A
PHASE ONE QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX A

Phase One Questionnaire

The questionnaire is annotated to the left of each question for the original scale from which the question was derived, using the following code:

GI	Good Impression Scale (CPI)
P	Psychoticism Scale (Eysenck's)
AWS	Attitudes Towards Women Scale
RMA	Rape Myth Acceptance Scale
HTW	Hostility Towards Women Scale
AIV	Attitudes Toward Interpersonal Violence
ASB	Adversarial Sexual Beliefs
SC	Sexual Conservatism
LR	Self-Reported Likelihood of Rape
LF	Self-Reported Likelihood of Force
FV	History of Family Violence
SE	Sexual Experience
RS	Sexual Motivation
SAR	Sexual Arousal To Rape
SAF	Sexual Arousal to Force

ATTITUDES SURVEY

DEAR PARTICIPANT:

THE FOLLOWING IS A QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNING YOUR ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS ABOUT A VARIETY OF INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP ISSUES. WE ASK YOU TO RESPOND HONESTLY AND FULLY TO THE QUESTIONS. THERE ARE NO RIGHT OR WRONG ANSWERS, JUST OPINIONS. YOUR RESPONSES WILL BE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

PLEASE RESPECT OTHER PARTICIPANTS' CONFIDENTIALITY BY WAITING UNTIL ALL OF THE QUESTIONNAIRES HAVE BEEN COLLECTED BEFORE TALKING TO OTHERS.

THIS QUESTIONNAIRE IS BEING GIVEN TO MANY DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS OF VARIOUS AGES, BACKGROUNDS AND OCCUPATIONS. YOUR RESPONSES WILL ASSIST US IN OBTAINING A SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT OF THE ATTITUDES OF A CROSS-SECTION OF THE POPULATION.

MANY OF THE RESPONSES YOU WILL GIVE WILL BE ALONG SCALES SUCH AS:

STRONGLY DISAGREE	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	STRONGLY AGREE
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

IF YOU STRONGLY DISAGREE WITH THE STATEMENT THAT COMES BEFORE THIS SCALE, YOU SHOULD CHECK OFF THE FARTHEST POINT ON THE LEFT PORTION OF THE SCALE. IF YOU NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE, YOU SHOULD CHECK OFF THE MIDPOINT OF THE SCALE. IF YOU STRONGLY AGREE, YOU SHOULD CHECK OFF THE FARTHEST POINT ON THE RIGHT PORTION OF THE SCALE. OTHER POINTS ALONG THE SCALE SHOULD BE CHECKED OFF TO INDICATE VARIOUS DEGREES OF AGREEMENT OR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE STATEMENT.

OTHER QUESTIONS WILL BE IN THE FORM OF STATEMENTS FOLLOWED BY WORDS LIKE TRUE AND FALSE. PLEASE INDICATE THE APPROPRIATE WORD DEPENDING UPON WHETHER YOU AGREE WITH THE STATEMENT OR NOT.

MANY THANKS FOR YOUR COOPERATION,

THE PUBLIC OPINION CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3T 2N2

Background Information

1. Marital Status: _____
2. Age: _____ years
3. Birth date: _____
 year month day
4. Sex: _____
5. Year in university: _____
6. Major: _____
7. Religious preference (check one)
 ____ Catholic
 ____ Protestant
 ____ Jewish
 ____ Agnostic
 ____ Atheist
 ____ Other (please specify) _____
8. Frequency of attendance of religious institutions (e.g., church, synagogue, etc.)
 ____ Weekly or more often
 ____ Approximately every other week
 ____ Approximately once a month
 ____ Approximately once every two months
 ____ Seldom
 ____ Never
9. Size of community in which you were raised (check one)
 ____ Less than 10,000
 ____ 10,000 to 25,000
 ____ 25,000 to 100,000
 ____ 101,000 to 500,000
 ____ 501,000 to 1,000,000
 ____ Over 1,000,000

10. Family Size:

No. of Brothers _____ No. of Sisters _____

11. Political preference (check one)

_____ NDP

_____ Liberal

_____ Conservative

_____ Social Credit

_____ Other (please specify) _____

GI 1. Some people exaggerate their troubles in order to get sympathy.

FALSE TRUE

P 2. Do you stop to think things over before doing anything?

NO YES

AIV 3. People today should not use "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" as a rule of living.

STRONGLY _____ STRONGLY
DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 AGREE

GI 4. I always follow the rule: "Business before pleasure".

FALSE TRUE

AWS 5. Swearing and obscenity are more repulsive in the speech of a woman than of a man.

STRONGLY _____ STRONGLY
DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 AGREE

RMA 6. A woman who goes to the home or apartment of a man on their first date implies that she is willing to have sex.

STRONGLY _____ STRONGLY
DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 AGREE

FV 7. Did your father beat you?

NEVER VERY SELDOM SELDOM OFTEN VERY OFTEN

GI 8. I gossip a little at times.

FALSE TRUE

AWS 9. Women should take increasing responsibility for leadership in solving the intellectual and social problems of the day.

STRONGLY _____ STRONGLY
DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 AGREE

P 10. Would being in debt worry you?

NO YES

GI 11. It is hard for me to start a conversation with strangers.

FALSE TRUE

AIV 12. Being roughed up is sexually stimulating to many women.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 STRONGLY AGREE

HTW 13. I feel that many times women flirt with men just to tease them or hurt them.

FALSE TRUE

RMA 14. Any female can get raped.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 STRONGLY AGREE

FV 15. Did your father seriously threaten physical violence against you?

NEVER VERY SELDOM SELDOM OFTEN VERY OFTEN

HTW. 16. I feel upset even by slight criticism by a woman.

FALSE TRUE

GI 17. I sometimes pretend to know more than I do.

FASLE TRUE

P 18. Do you lock up your house carefully at night?

NO YES

HTW 19. It doesn't really bother me when women tease me about my faults.

FALSE TRUE

AWS 20. Both husband and wife should be allowed the same grounds for divorce.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 STRONGLY AGREE

AIV 21. Many times a woman will pretend she doesn't want to have intercourse because she doesn't want to seem loose, but she's really hoping the man will force her.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 STRONGLY AGREE

GI 22. Sometimes I feel like smashing things.

FALSE TRUE

HTW 23. I used to think that most women told the truth but now I know otherwise.

FALSE TRUE

RMA 24. One reasons that women falsely report a rape is that they frequently have a need to call attention to themselves.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 STRONGLY AGREE

P 25. Would it upset you a lot to see a child or an animal suffer.

NO YES

FV 26. Did your mother use really violent language in dealing with your father?

NEVER VERY SELDOM SELDOM OFTEN VERY OFTEN

HTW 27. I do not believe that women will walk all over you if you aren't willing to fight.

FALSE TRUE

AIV 28. A wife should move out of the house if her husband hits her.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 STRONGLY AGREE

GI 59. I like to listen to symphony orchestra concerts on the radio.

FALSE TRUE

P 60. Do you have enemies who want to harm you?

NO YES

RMA 61. If a girl engages in necking or petting and she lets things get out of hand, it is her own fault if her partner forces sex on her.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 AGREE

HTW 62. I generally don't get really angry when a woman makes fun of me.

FALSE TRUE

FV 63. Did your father throw or break things in violent anger?

NEVER VERY SELDOM SELDOM OFTEN VERY OFTEN

GI 64. I get pretty discouraged sometimes.

FALSE TRUE

AWS 65. There should be a strict merit system in job appointment and promotion without regard to sex.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 0 1 2 3 AGREE

P 66. Do you enjoy practical jokes that can sometimes really hurt people?

NO YES

GI 67. I do not always tell the truth.

FALSE TRUE

HTW 68. Women irritate me a great deal more than they are aware of.

FALSE TRUE

SC 69. A woman shouldn't give in sexually to a man to easily or he'll think she's loose.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 STRONGLY AGREE

RMA 70. Women who get raped while hitchhiking get what they deserve.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 STRONGLY AGREE

FV 71. Did your mother encourage you to use physical violence against other children?

NEVER VERY SELDOM SELDOM OFTEN VERY OFTEN

CI 72. I always try to consider the other fellow's feelings before I do something.

FALSE TRUE

P 73. Do good manners and cleanliness matter much to you?

NO YES

HTW 74. If I let women see the way I feel, they would consider me a hard person to get along with.

FALSE TRUE

SC 75. Men have a biologically stronger sex drive than women.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 STRONGLY AGREE

RMA 76. A woman who is stuck-up and thinks she is too good to talk to guys on the street deserves to be taught a lesson.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 STRONGLY AGREE

AWS 77. A woman should be as free as a man to propose marriage.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 0 1 2 3 STRONGLY AGREE

FV 78. Did your father seriously threaten physical violence against your mother?

NEVER VERY SELDOM SELDOM OFTEN VERY OFTEN

GI 79. I feel as good now as I ever have.

FALSE TRUE

P 80. Do you think marriage is old fashioned and should be done away with?

NO YES

HTW 81. Lately, I've been kind of grouchy with women.

FALSE TRUE

GI 82. I enjoy hearing lectures on world affairs.

FALSE TRUE

SC 83. A nice woman will be offended or embarrassed by dirty jokes.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 AGREE

AWS 84. Women should worry less about their rights and more about becoming good wives and mothers.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE _____ _____ _____ _____ AGREE

GI 85. Criticism or scolding makes me very uncomfortable.

FALSE TRUE

RMA 86. Many women have an unconscious wish to be raped, and may then unconsciously set up a situation in which they are likely to be attacked.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 AGREE

FV 87. Did your mother use really violent language in dealing with you?

NEVER VERY SELDOM SELDOM OFTEN VERY OFTEN

HTW 88. I think that most women would not lie to get ahead.

FALSE TRUE

AWS 98. Women should assume their rightful place in business and all the professions along with men.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 STRONGLY AGREE

P 99. Do most things taste the same to you?

NO YES

HTW 100. When it really comes down to it, a lot of women are deceitful.

FALSE TRUE

SC 101. People should not have oral sex.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 STRONGLY AGREE

GI 102. I often act on the spur of the moment without stopping to think.

FALSE TRUE

F 103. Did your mother seriously threaten physical violence against your father?

NEVER VERY SELDOM SELDOM OFTEN VERY OFTEN

P 104. Does it worry you if you know there are mistakes in your work?

NO YES

HTW 105. I am not easily angered by a woman.

FALSE TRUE

GI 106. Most people are secretly pleased when someone else gets in trouble.

FALSE TRUE

HTW 107. I often feel that women probably think I have not lived the right kind of life.

FALSE TRUE

108. What percentage of males do you think would find the following activities sexually arousing?

a. Necking (deep kissing)	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
b. Petting	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
c. Oral Sex	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
d. Heterosexual intercourse	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
e. Anal intercourse	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
f. Male homosexual acts	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
g. Group sex	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
h. Bondage	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
i. Whipping, spanking	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
j. Rape	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
k. Forcing a female to do something she didn't want to do	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
l. Being forced to do something he didn't want to do	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
m. Transvestism	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
n. Pedophilia	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%

109. What percentage of females do you think would find the following activities sexually arousing.

a. Necking (deep kissing)	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
b. Petting	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	89	90	100%
c. Oral sex	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
d. Heterosexual intercourse	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
e. Anal intercourse	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
f. Male homosexual acts	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
g. Group sex	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
h. Bondage	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%

i. Whipping, spanking	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
j. Rape	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
k. Forcing a male to do something he didn't want to do	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
l. Being forced to do something she didn't want to do	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
m. Transvestism	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%
n. Pedophilia	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100%

110. On a Scale from 0 to 100, how sexually arousing do you think you would find the following sexual activities if you engage in them (even if you have never engaged in them), with 0 being not at all arousing and 100 being extremely arousing?

a. Necking	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
b. Petting	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
c. Oral sex	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
d. Heterosexual intercourse	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
e. Anal intercourse	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
f. Male homosexual acts	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
g. Group sex	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
h. Bondage	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
i. Whipping, spanking	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
j. Rape	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
k. Forcing a female to do something she didn't want to do	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
l. Being forced to do something you didn't want to do	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
m. Transvestism	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
n. Pedophilia	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

111. If you could be assured that no one would know and that you could in no way be punished for engaging in the following acts, how likely, if at all, would you be to commit such acts?

		NOT AT ALL				VERY LIKELY
	a. Anal intercourse	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	b. Group sex	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	c. Homosexuality	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	d. Bondage	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	e. Whipping, spanking	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
LR	f. Rape	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
LF	g. Forcing a female to do something she really didn't want to do	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	h. Transvestism	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	i. Pedophilia	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

GI 112. The most important things to me are my duties to my job and to my fellow man.

FALSE TRUE

SC 113. I would have no respect for a woman who engages in sexual relationships without any emotional involvement.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 STRONGLY AGREE

AWS 114. A woman should not expect to go to exactly the same place or to have quite the same freedom of action as a man.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 0 1 2 3 STRONGLY AGREE

P 115. Do you like to arrive at appointments in plenty of time?

NO YES

GI 116. When things go wrong I sometimes blame the other fellow.

FALSE TRUE

HTW 117. I never have hostile feelings toward women that make me feel ashamed of myself later.

FALSE TRUE

SC 118. Having sex during the menstrual period is unpleasant.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 AGREE

AWS 119. Sons in a family should be given more encouragement to go to college than daughters.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 0 1 2 3 AGREE

GI 120. Sometimes at elections I vote for men about whom I know very little.

FALSE TRUE

P 121. Is (or was) your mother a good woman?

NO YES

AWS 122. It is ridiculous for a woman to run a locomotive and for a man to darn socks.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 0 1 2 3 AGREE

GI 123. I would like to belong to a discussion and study group.

FALSE TRUE

SC 124. The primary goal of sexual intercourse should be to have children.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 AGREE

P 125. Are there several people who keep trying to avoid you?

NO YES

HTW 126. Many times a woman appears to care, but really just wants to use you.

NO YES

AWS 127. In general, the father should have greater authority than the mother in the bringing up of children.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 0 1 2 3 STRONGLY AGREE

GI 128. I am apt to show-off in some way if I get the change.

FALSE TRUE

SC 129. Women have the same needs for a sexual outlet as men.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 STRONGLY AGREE

GI 130. Sometimes I just can't seem to get going.

FALSE TRUE

AWS 131. Women should be encouraged not to become sexually intimate with anyone before marriage, even their fiance.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 0 1 2 3 STRONGLY AGREE

ASB 132. Most women are sly and manipulating when they are out to attract a man.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 STRONGLY AGREE

RMA 133. What percentage of women who report a rape would you say are lying because they are angry and want to get back at the man they accuse?

ALMOST NONE ABOUT 1/4 ABOUT 1/2 ABOUT 3/4 ALMOST ALL

P 134. Do you think people spend too much time safeguarding their future with savings and insurances?

NO YES

HTW 135. I am sure I get a raw deal from the women in my life.

FALSE TRUE

AWS 136. The husband should not be favored by law over the wife in the disposal of family property or income.

STRONGLY DISAGREE 0 1 2 3 STRONGLY AGREE

GI 137. I must admit that I have a bad temper, once I get angry.

FALSE TRUE

ASB 138. Men are out for only one thing.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 AGREE

FV 139. Did your father encourage you to use physical violence against other children?

NEVER VERY SELDOM SELDOM OFTEN VERY OFTEN

P 140. Do you try not to be rude to people?

NO YES

RMA 141. What percentage of reported rapes would you guess were merely invented by women who discovered they were pregnant and wanted to protect their own reputation?

ALMOST NONE ABOUT 1/4 ABOUT 1/2 ABOUT 3/4 ALMOST ALL

GI 142. I have never deliberately told a lie.

FALSE TRUE

HTW 143. I don't usually wonder what hidden reason a woman may have for doing something nice for me.

FALSE TRUE

ASB 144. In a dating relationship, a woman is largely out to take advantage of a man.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 AGREE

FV 145. Did your mother beat your father?

NEVER VERY SELDOM SELDOM OFTEN VERY OFTEN

AWS 146. Women should be concerned with their duties of childbearing and house tending, rather than with desires for professional and business careers.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE _____ _____ _____ _____ AGREE

P 147. When you catch a train, do you often arrive at the last minute?

YES NO

ASB 148. A lot of women seem to get pleasure in putting men down.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

HTW 149. If women had not had it in for me I would have been more successful in my personal relations with them.

FALSE TRUE

GI 150. There have been a few times when I have been very mean to another person.

FALSE TRUE

RMA 151. A person comes to you and claims they were raped. How likely would you be to believe their statement if the person was your best friend?

NEVER RARELY SOMETIMES FREQUENTLY ALWAYS

FV 153. Did your mother seriously threaten physical violence against you?

NEVER VERY SELDOM SELDOM OFTEN VERY OFTEN

HTW 154. I never have the feeling that women laugh about me.

FALSE TRUE

RMA 155. A person comes to you and claims they were raped. How likely would you be to believe their statement if the person was an Indian woman?

NEVER RARELY SOMETIMES FREQUENTLY ALWAYS

GI 156. At times I have been very anxious to get away from my family.

FALSE TRUE

AWS 157. Economic and social freedom is worth far more to women than acceptance of the ideal of femininity which has been set up by men.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 0 1 2 3 AGREE

FV 158. Did your father beat your mother?

NEVER VERY SELDOM SELDOM OFTEN VERY OFTEN

ASB 159. A woman will only respect a man who will lay down the law to her.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 AGREE

P 160. Do your friendships break up easily without it being your fault?

NO YES

HTW 161. Very few women tend to talk about me behind my back.

FALSE TRUE

GI 162. There are a few people who just cannot be trusted.

FALSE TRUE

RMA 163. A person comes to you and claim they were raped. How likely would you be to believe their statement if the person was a neighborhood woman?

NEVER RARELY SOMETIMES FREQUENTLY ALWAYS

AWS 164. On the average, women should be regarded as less capable of contributing to economic production than are men.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 0 1 2 3 AGREE

P 165. Do you sometimes like teasing animals?

NO YES

ASB 166. Many women are so demanding that a man just can't satisfy them.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 AGREE

FV 167. As a child, did you seriously threaten physical violence against other children?

NEVER VERY SELDOM SELDOM OFTEN VERY OFTEN

GI 168. Sometimes I rather enjoy going against the rules and doing things I'm not supposed to.

FALSE TRUE

HTW 169. When I look back at what's happened to me I don't feel at all resentful toward the women in my life.

FALSE TRUE

AWS 170. There are many jobs in which men should be given preference over women in being hired or promoted.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 0 1 2 3 AGREE

P 171. Would you like other people to be afraid of you?

NO YES

ASB 172. A man's got to show the woman who's boss right from the start or he'll end up henpecked.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 AGREE

HTW 173. I never sulk when a woman makes me angry.

FALSE TRUE

GI 174. There have been times when I have worried a lot about something that was not really important.

FALSE TRUE

RMA 175. A person comes to me and claims they were raped. How likely would you be to believe their statement if the person was a young boy.

NEVER RARELY SOMETIMES FREQUENTLY ALWAYS

AWS 176. Women should be given equal opportunity with men for apprenticing in the various trades.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 0 1 2 3 AGREE

FV 177. Did your mother beat you?

NEVER VERY SELDOM SELDOM OFTEN VERY OFTEN

P 178. Do people tell you a lot of lies?

NO YES

ASB 179. A lot of men talk big, but when it comes down to it, they can't perform well sexually.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 AGREE

RMA 180. A person comes to you and claims they were raped. How likely would you be to believe their statement if the person was a black woman?

NEVER RARELY SOMETIMES FREQUENTLY ALWAYS

HTW 181. I have been rejected by too many women in my life.

FALSE TRUE

AWS 182. The modern girl is entitled to the same freedom from regulation and control that is given to the modern boy.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 0 1 2 3 AGREE

GI 183. Every now and then I get into a bad mood, and no one can do anything to please me.

FALSE TRUE

FV 184. How often did physical violence take place in your neighborhood?

NEVER VERY SELDOM SELDOM OFTEN VERY OFTEN

P 185. Would you feel very sorry for an animal caught in a trap?

NO YES

ASB 186. Women are usually sweet until they've caught a man, but then they let their true self show.

STRONGLY STRONGLY
DISAGREE 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 AGREE

RMA 187. A person comes to you and claims they were raped. How likely would you be to believe their statement if the person was a white woman?

NEVER RARELY SOMETIMES FREQUENTLY ALWAYS

This inventory has been devised for sexually inexperienced and sexually experienced persons. In addition, there are great differences among people in sexual behavior preference. Thus, you may find sexual behaviors described which you have not engaged in. Please note you are asked to indicate only whether or not you have ever taken part in the sexual behavior -- you are not asked for your attitude or feelings. Once again, your response will remain absolutely confidential. Thank you.

SE 188. I have manipulated the genitals of a woman with my tongue.

FALSE TRUE

SE 189. I have manipulated the genitals of a woman with my hand to the point of massive secretions from her genitals.

FALSE TRUE

SE 190. I have had sexual intercourse with a woman when she really didn't want to, because I threatened to end the relationship otherwise.

FALSE TRUE

SE 191. I have engaged in mutual mouth-genital manipulation with a woman.

FALSE TRUE

SE 192. I have engaged in mutual hand-manipulation of genitals with a woman to the point of her orgasm and my ejaculation.

FALSE TRUE

SE 193. A woman has touched my genitals with her lips.

FALSE TRUE

SE 194. A woman has manipulated my genitals with her hand to the point of ejaculation.

FALSE TRUE

SE 195. I have been in a situation where I obtained sexual acts with a woman, such as anal or oral intercourse when she didn't want to, by using threats or physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.)

FALSE TRUE

SE 196. I have manipulated the genitals of a woman with my hand underneath her clothes.

FALSE TRUE

SE 197. I have had sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't want to because I threatened to use physical force, (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc. if she didn't cooperate.

FALSE TRUE

SE 198. I have manipulated the breasts of women with my hands over her clothes.

FALSE TRUE

SE 199. A woman has manipulated my genitals with her hand underneath my clothes.

FALSE TRUE

SE 200. I have been in a situation where I became so sexually aroused that I could not stop myself even though the woman did not want to.

FALSE TRUE

SE 201. I have kissed the nipples of the breasts of a woman.

FALSE TRUE

SE 202. I have engaged in mutual hand-manipulation of genitals with a woman.

FALSE TRUE

SE 203. I have been in a situation where I used some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.) to try to make a woman engage in kissing or petting when she didn't want to.

FALSE TRUE

SE 204. I have obtained sexual intercourse by saying things I didn't really mean.

FALSE TRUE

SE 205. I have been in a situation where I tried to get sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't want to by threatening to use physical force, (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.) if she didn't cooperate, but for various reasons sexual intercourse did not occur.

FALSE TRUE

SE 206. A woman has manipulated my genitals with her tongue.

FALSE TRUE

SE 207. I have manipulated the genitals of a woman with my hand over her clothes.

FALSE TRUE

SE 208. A woman has manipulated my genitals with her mouth to the point of my ejaculation.

FALSE TRUE

SE 209. I have kissed the lips of a woman for one minute continuously.

FALSE TRUE

SE 210. I have been in a situation where I used some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.) to try to get a woman to have sexual intercourse with me when she didn't want to, but for various reasons sexual intercourse did not occur.

FALSE TRUE

SE 211. I have touched the genitals of a woman with my lips.

FALSE TRUE

SE 212. A woman has manipulated my genitals with her hand over my clothes.

FALSE TRUE

SE 213. I have had sexual intercourse with a woman when she really didn't want to because she felt pressured by my continual arguments.

FALSE TRUE

SE 214. I have had sexual intercourse with a woman when she didn't want to because I use some degree of physical force (twisting her arm, holding her down, etc.).

FALSE TRUE

SE 215. I have had a woman misinterpret the level of sexual intimacy that I desired.

FALSE TRUE

SE 216. I have engaged in mutual mouth-genital manipulation with a woman to the point of her orgasm and my ejaculation.

FALSE TRUE

SE 217. I have manipulated the breasts of a woman with my hands underneath her clothes.

FALSE TRUE

SE 218. A woman has touched my genitals with her lips.

FALSE TRUE

SE 219. I have engaged in sexual intercourse with a woman when we both wanted to.

FALSE TRUE

SE 220. I have been able to be honest in completing this questionnaire.

FALSE TRUE

People have sexual relations (kissing, petting, oral sex, intercourse, etc.) with others for many reasons. The following list includes some of the reasons others have given for their sexual behavior. Some of you will find that nearly all these reasons are important in your own sexual behavior and some of you will find only a few important. We would like to know all the reasons that are involved in your own sexual behavior, and how important each of these reasons is to you. After considering each of the reasons listed below carefully, circle the letters that best tell how important that reason is in your own sexual behavior; Very Important (VI); Pretty Important (PI); Not Too Important (NTI); or, Not Important At All (NIAA).

	<u>Very Important</u>	<u>Pretty Important</u>	<u>Not Too Important</u>	<u>Not Important At All</u>
RS Because I like the feeling that I have some in my grasp.	VI	PI	NTI	NIAA
RS Because I enjoy the feeling of being overwhelmed by my partner.	VI	PI	NTI	NIAA
RS Because it's the way I show that I really care about someone.	VI	PI	NTI	NIAA
RS Because like many people I enjoy the conquest.	VI	PI	NIT	NIAA
RS Because sex allows me to feel like someone cares about me	VI	PI	NTI	NIAA
RS Because it makes me feel masterful.	VI	PI	NTI	NIAA
RS Because after an argument it's a good way to let my partner know that I don't want to fight anymore.	VI	PI	NTI	NIAA
RS Because I like the feeling of having another person submit to me.	VI	PI	NTI	NIAA
RS Because I enjoy the feeling of giving in to my partner.	VI	PI	NTI	NIAA
RS Because sex and love are as one to me.	VI	PI	NTI	NIAA

	<u>Very Important</u>	<u>Pretty Important</u>	<u>Not Too Important</u>	<u>Not Important At All</u>
RS Because I like teaching less experienced people how to get off.	VI	PI	NTI	NIAA
RS Because it makes my partner want to look after me and take care of me.	VI	PI	NTI	NIAA
RS Because it makes me feel intimate with my partner	VI	PI	NTI	NIAA
RS Because in the act of sex more than at any other time I get the feeling that I can really influence how someone feels and behaves.	VI	PI	NTI	NIAA
RS Because I like the feeling of being out of control and dominated by another.	VI	PI	NTI	NIAA
RS Because of the feeling of closeness it brings to a relationship.	VI	PI	NTI	NIAA
RS Because I like it when my partner is really open and vulnerable to me.	VI	PI	NTI	NIAA
RS Because when my partner wants to have sex I feel like I should oblige him/her.	VI	PI	NTI	NIAA
RS Because it's the way I show my partner I love him/her.	VI	PI	NTI	NIAA
RS Because when my partner finally surrenders to me I get this incredible satisfying feeling.	VI	PI	NTI	NIAA
RS Because of the feelings that go along with being held tight and close in a protective way.	VI	PI	NTI	NIAA

Very
Important

Pretty
Important

Not Too
Important

Not Important
At All

RS Because I enjoy being
affectionate and
sharing of my feelings.

VI

PI

NTI

NIAA

Appendix B
EXPERIMENTAL FILM QUESTIONNAIRE

Appendix B

Experimental Film Questionnaire

FILM IMPRESSIONS

PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE FILM YOU HAVE JUST SEEN. YOUR RESPONSES WILL BE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. YOUR RESPONSES WILL BE USED TO EVALUATE THE IMPACT OF THE FILM.

1. The rapist wanted Suzanne (the victim to say that she enjoyed the rape before, during, or after the rape?

BEFORE

DURING

AFTER

DON'T REMEMBER

2. The rapist wanted Suzanne (the victim to say that she was scared before, during or after the rape?

BEFORE

DURING

AFTER

DON'T REMEMBER

3. Why did Suzanne say that she wore turtlenecks and long sleeve sweaters for weeks after?

 1. She wanted to appear nonsexual.

 2. She wanted to compensate for her short hair.

 3. She wanted to hide the marks.

 4. She felt constantly cold.

 5. Don't remember.

4. After Suzanne returned home she did four things in sequence. Please number the sequence in which they occurred. (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th)

 vomited

 called Phillip

 cried

 screamed

 Don't remember.

5. What did Suzanne later say she remembered most from the rape?

 1. Fear and shame.

 2. The examination and questioning.

 3. The physical pain.

_____ 4. The rape itself.

_____ 5. Don't remember.

6. What did Suzanne feel was the worst part of what the rapist did?

_____ 1. His obscenity.

_____ 2. Beating.

_____ 3. His contempt.

_____ 4. Rape itself.

_____ 5. Don't remember.

7. When Phillip tried to call Suzanne and she didn't answer, what did he think the reason was?

_____ 1. Wanted to be alone.

_____ 2. Fear.

_____ 3. In trouble.

_____ 4. Angry with him.

_____ 5. Don't remember.

8. How certain do you feel about your answers concerning details of the film?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT ALL				NEUTRAL				VERY CERTAIN

9. How angry do you feel that most men would be during the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT ALL				NEUTRAL				VERY CERTAIN

10. Did you feel any anger during any part of the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT ALL				NEUTRAL				VERY CERTAIN

11. How sexually excited do you feel that most men felt during the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT ALL				NEUTRAL				VERY CERTAIN

12. Did you feel any sexual excitement during any part of the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								

13. How sad or depressed do you feel most men felt during the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								

14. Did you feel sad or depressed during any part of the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								

15. How bored do you feel most men felt during the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								

16. Did you feel bored during any part of the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								

17. How interesting do you feel most men would find the movie?

<u>-1</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY

18. How interesting did you find the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								

19. How believable do you feel most men would find the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								

20. How believable did you find the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								

g.	<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
	UNSTABLE								STABLE
h.	<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
	NONVIOLENT								VIOLENT
i.	<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
	SEDUCTIVE								NONSEDUCTIVE
j.	<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
	PSYCHOLOGICALLY NORMAL								PSYCHOPATHIC
k.	<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
	ATTRACTIVE								UNATTRACTIVE

25. On each of the 11 characteristics below, please check the point on the scale which best describes the type of person the rapist is in general.

a.	<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
	AGGRESSIVE								NONAGGRESSIVE
b.	<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
	WEAK								POWERFUL
c.	<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
	ARTICULATE								UNCOMMUNICATIVE
d.	<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
	INTELLIGENT								DULL
e.	<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
	HOSTILE								FRIENDLY
f.	<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
	WARM								COLD
g.	<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
	UNSTABLE								STABLE
h.	<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
	NONVIOLENT								VIOLENT
i.	<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
	SEDUCTIVE								NONSEDUCTIVE
j.	<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
	PSYCHOLOGICALLY NORMAL								PSYCHOPATHIC
k.	<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
	ATTRACTIVE								UNATTRACTIVE

26. On each of the 11 characteristics below, please check the point on the scale which best describes the type of person Phillip is in general.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| a. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | AGGRESSIVE | | | | | | | NONAGGRESSIVE | |
| b. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | WEAK | | | | | | | | POWERFUL |
| c. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | ARTICULATE | | | | | | | UNCOMMUNICATIVE | |
| d. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | INTELLIGENT | | | | | | | | DULL |
| e. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | HOSTILE | | | | | | | | FRIENDLY |
| f. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | WARM | | | | | | | | COLD |
| g. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | UNSTABLE | | | | | | | | STABLE |
| h. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | NONVIOLENT | | | | | | | | VIOLENT |
| i. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | SEDUCTIVE | | | | | | | NONSEDUCTIVE | |
| j. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | PSYCHOLOGICALLY
NORMAL | | | | | | | | PSYCHOPATHIC |
| k. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | ATTRACTIVE | | | | | | | UNATTRACTIVE | |

27. How important were Suzanne's personal characteristics (personality traits, character, personal style, attitudes) in her being chosen as a rape victim?

- | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| EXTREMELY
UNIMPORTANT | | | | | | | EXTREMELY
IMPORTANT | |

28. How important were the rapist's personal characteristics (personality traits, character, personal style, attitudes) in causing him to rape?

- | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| EXTREMELY
UNIMPORTANT | | | | | | | EXTREMELY
IMPORTANT | |

Appendix C
CONTROL FILM QUESTIONNAIRE

Appendix C

Control Film Questionnaire

FILM IMPRESSIONS

PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE FILM YOU HAVE JUST SEEN. YOUR RESPONSES WILL BE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. YOUR RESPONSES WILL BE USED TO EVALUATE THE IMPACT OF THE FILM. IN ORDER TO VALIDATE A SEPARATE STUDY, WE HAVE INCLUDED A GROUP OF QUESTIONS ON A SEPARATE TOPIC. THESE FOLLOW THE FILM QUESTIONS. WE WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR ANSWERING THESE QUESTIONS ALSO.

-
1. What did D. J. (Dale Johnson) say to his mother, friends, and girlfriend about what happened to him in Vietnam?
 - ___ 1. He had done things he was ashamed of.
 - ___ 2. He had been very brave.
 - ___ 3. Nothing had happened to him.
 - ___ 4. He had been badly hurt.
 - ___ 5. Don't remember.

 2. When D. J. returned from Vietnam, what feeling did he experience first?
 - ___ 1. Numbness.
 - ___ 2. Relief.
 - ___ 3. Embarrassment.
 - ___ 4. Anger.
 - ___ 5. Don't remember.

 3. The first time D. J. started to leave the session, he returned. What was the reason he gave for returning?
 - ___ 1. To learn more about the psychiatrist.
 - ___ 2. To play games with the psychiatrist.
 - ___ 3. To keep from having to walk the corridors.
 - ___ 4. He wanted to tell the psychiatrist about his Vietnam experience.
 - ___ 5. Don't remember.

4. When D. J. lost control of himself during the retelling of the story about the truck he did four things in sequence. Please number the sequence in which they occurred (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th)

_____ screamed _____ attacked desk with chair

_____ used chair like a bayonet _____ went numb

_____ don't remember

5. The story D. J. told about soldiers in a firefight was actually about:

_____ 1. Anger.

_____ 2. Aggression.

_____ 3. Suicide.

_____ 4. Murder.

_____ 5. Don't remember.

6. How did D. J. know the psychiatrist wasn't in the army when he first saw him?

_____ 1. His salute.

_____ 2. His clothes.

_____ 3. His beard.

_____ 4. His response to the sergeant.

_____ 5. Don't remember.

7. In what sequence did D. J. put on his uniform at the end of the film?

_____ coat _____ hat

_____ shirt & tie _____ medal

_____ don't remember

8. Why does the psychiatrist say he has been in a similar situation as D. J.?

_____ 1. He was in Vietnam.

_____ 2. He fought during World War II.

_____ 3. He had a victory parade.

_____ 4. He was in a concentration camp.

_____ 5. Don't remember.

9. What does the psychiatrist say that D. J. does when they talk about those things that matter most to him?

- _____ 1. Get angry.
- _____ 2. Go numb.
- _____ 3. Tell jokes.
- _____ 4. Refuse to speak.
- _____ 5. Don't remember.

10. How certain do you feel about your answers concerning details of the film?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								CERTAIN

11. How angry do you feel that most men would be during the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								

12. Did you feel any anger during any part of the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								

13. How sexually excited do you feel that most men felt during the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								

14. Did you feel any sexual excitement during any part of the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								

15. How sad or depressed do you feel most men felt during the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								

16. Did you feel sad or depressed during any part of the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								

17. How bored do you feel most men felt during the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								

18. Did you feel bored during any part of the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								

19. How interesting do you feel most men would find the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								

20. How interesting did you find the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								

21. How believable do you feel most men would find the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								

22. How believable did you find the movie?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT				NEUTRAL				VERY
ALL								

23. Overall, how did the movie make you feel?

a.

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
UNHAPPY				NEUTRAL				HAPPY

b.

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
EXCITED				NEUTRAL				UNEXCITED

c.

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
BORED				NEUTRAL				ENTERTAINED

d.

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
GUILTY				NEUTRAL				NOT AT ALL GUILTY

e.

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
ANGRY				NEUTRAL				NOT AT ALL ANGRY

24. Overall, how worthwhile do you feel the film is?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOT AT ALL				NO	VERY			
WORTHWHILE				OPINION	WORTHWHILE			

25. Overall, how much did you feel that you learned from the film?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
NOTHING				SOME	QUITE			
					A LOT			

26. On each of the 11 characteristics below, please check the point on the scale which best describes the type of person D. J. is in general.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| a. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | AGGRESSIVE | | | | | NONAGGRESSIVE | | | |
| b. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | WEAK | | | | | POWERFUL | | | |
| c. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | ARTICULATE | | | | | UNCOMMUNICATIVE | | | |
| d. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | INTELLIGENT | | | | | DULL | | | |
| e. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | HOSTILE | | | | | FRIENDLY | | | |
| f. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | WARM | | | | | COLD | | | |
| g. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | UNSTABLE | | | | | STABLE | | | |
| h. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | NONVIOLENT | | | | | VIOLENT | | | |
| i. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | SEDUCTIVE | | | | | NONSEDUCTIVE | | | |
| j. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | PSYCHOLOGICALL
NORMAL | | | | | PSYCHOPATHIC | | | |
| k. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | ATTRACTIVE | | | | | UNATTRACTIVE | | | |

27. On each of the 11 characteristics below, please check the point on the scale which best describes the type of person the psychiatrist is in general.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| a. | <u>-4</u> | <u>-3</u> | <u>-2</u> | <u>-1</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>+1</u> | <u>+2</u> | <u>+3</u> | <u>+4</u> |
| | AGGRESSIVE | | | | | NONAGGRESSIVE | | | |

- b. $\frac{-4}{\text{WEAK}}$ $\frac{-3}{}$ $\frac{-2}{}$ $\frac{-1}{}$ $\frac{0}{}$ $\frac{+1}{}$ $\frac{+2}{}$ $\frac{+3}{}$ $\frac{+4}{\text{POWERFUL}}$
- c. $\frac{-4}{\text{ARTICULATE}}$ $\frac{-3}{}$ $\frac{-2}{}$ $\frac{-1}{}$ $\frac{0}{}$ $\frac{+1}{}$ $\frac{+2}{}$ $\frac{+3}{}$ $\frac{+4}{\text{UNCOMMUNICATIVE}}$
- d. $\frac{-4}{\text{INTELLIGENT}}$ $\frac{-3}{}$ $\frac{-2}{}$ $\frac{-1}{}$ $\frac{0}{}$ $\frac{+1}{}$ $\frac{+2}{}$ $\frac{+3}{}$ $\frac{+4}{\text{DULL}}$
- e. $\frac{-4}{\text{HOSTILE}}$ $\frac{-3}{}$ $\frac{-2}{}$ $\frac{-1}{}$ $\frac{0}{}$ $\frac{+1}{}$ $\frac{+2}{}$ $\frac{+3}{}$ $\frac{+4}{\text{FRIENDLY}}$
- f. $\frac{-4}{\text{WARM}}$ $\frac{-3}{}$ $\frac{-2}{}$ $\frac{-1}{}$ $\frac{0}{}$ $\frac{+1}{}$ $\frac{+2}{}$ $\frac{+3}{}$ $\frac{+4}{\text{COLD}}$
- g. $\frac{-4}{\text{UNSTABLE}}$ $\frac{-3}{}$ $\frac{-2}{}$ $\frac{-1}{}$ $\frac{0}{}$ $\frac{+1}{}$ $\frac{+2}{}$ $\frac{+3}{}$ $\frac{+4}{\text{STABLE}}$
- h. $\frac{-4}{\text{NONVIOLENT}}$ $\frac{-3}{}$ $\frac{-2}{}$ $\frac{-1}{}$ $\frac{0}{}$ $\frac{+1}{}$ $\frac{+2}{}$ $\frac{+3}{}$ $\frac{+4}{\text{VIOLENT}}$
- i. $\frac{-4}{\text{SEDUCTIVE}}$ $\frac{-3}{}$ $\frac{-2}{}$ $\frac{-1}{}$ $\frac{0}{}$ $\frac{+1}{}$ $\frac{+2}{}$ $\frac{+3}{}$ $\frac{+4}{\text{NONSEDUCTIVE}}$
- j. $\frac{-4}{\text{PSYCHOLOGICALLY NORMAL}}$ $\frac{-3}{}$ $\frac{-2}{}$ $\frac{-1}{}$ $\frac{0}{}$ $\frac{+1}{}$ $\frac{+2}{}$ $\frac{+3}{}$ $\frac{+4}{\text{PSYCHOPATHIC}}$
- k. $\frac{-4}{\text{ATTRACTIVE}}$ $\frac{-3}{}$ $\frac{-2}{}$ $\frac{-1}{}$ $\frac{0}{}$ $\frac{+1}{}$ $\frac{+2}{}$ $\frac{+3}{}$ $\frac{+4}{\text{UNATTRACTIVE}}$

28. How important were D.J.'s personal characteristics (personality traits, character, personal style, attitudes) in causing him to do what he did in Vietnam?

- $\frac{-4}{\text{EXTREMELY UNIMPORTANT}}$ $\frac{-3}{}$ $\frac{-2}{}$ $\frac{-1}{}$ $\frac{0}{}$ $\frac{+1}{}$ $\frac{+2}{}$ $\frac{+3}{}$ $\frac{+4}{\text{EXTREMELY IMPORTANT}}$

29. How important were the psychiatrist's personal characteristics (personality traits, character, personal style, attitudes) in causing him to respond to D.J. the way that he did during the psychiatric interview?

- $\frac{-4}{\text{EXTREMELY UNIMPORTANT}}$ $\frac{-3}{}$ $\frac{-2}{}$ $\frac{-1}{}$ $\frac{0}{}$ $\frac{+1}{}$ $\frac{+2}{}$ $\frac{+3}{}$ $\frac{+4}{\text{EXTREMELY IMPORTANT}}$

30. How important were D.J.'s personal characteristics (personality traits, character, personal style, attitudes) in causing him to behave the way he did during the psychiatric interview?

- $\frac{-4}{\text{EXTREMELY UNIMPORTANT}}$ $\frac{-3}{}$ $\frac{-2}{}$ $\frac{-1}{}$ $\frac{0}{}$ $\frac{+1}{}$ $\frac{+2}{}$ $\frac{+3}{}$ $\frac{+4}{\text{EXTREMELY IMPORTANT}}$

31. How important were D.J.'s behavioral characteristics in Vietnam (possibly scared, confused, angry, etc.) in causing him to do what he did in Vietnam.

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
EXTREMELY UNIMPORTANT								EXTREMELY IMPORTANT

32. How important were D.J.s behavioral characteristics that day (possibly tired, bored, angry, etc.) in causing him to behave the way he did during the psychiatric interview?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
EXTREMELY UNIMPORTANT								EXTREMELY IMPORTANT

33. How important were the psychiatrist's behavioral characteristics that day (possibly tired, bored, angry, etc.) in causing him to respond to D.J. the way that he did during the psychiatric interview?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
EXTREMELY UNIMPORTANT								EXTREMELY IMPORTANT

34. How important were characteristics of the situation (factors such as combat situation, pressure of friends, trained reactions) in causing D. J. to behave the way that he did in Vietnam?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
EXTREMELY UNIMPORTANT								EXTREMELY IMPORTANT

35. How important were characteristics of the situation (therapy session, army hospital, etc.) in causing the psychiatrist to respond to D.J. in the way that he did during the psychiatric interview?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
EXTREMELY UNIMPORTANT								EXTREMELY IMPORTANT

36. How important were characteristics of the situation (therapy session, psychiatrist's attitude, army hospital, etc. in causing D. J. to behave the way that he did during the psychiatric interview?

<u>-4</u>	<u>-3</u>	<u>-2</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>+1</u>	<u>+2</u>	<u>+3</u>	<u>+4</u>
EXTREMELY UNIMPORTANT								EXTREMELY IMPORTANT

- b. $\frac{-4}{\text{TOO PROFESSIONAL}}$ $\frac{-3}{\text{TOO PROFESSIONAL}}$ $\frac{-2}{\text{TOO PROFESSIONAL}}$ $\frac{-1}{\text{TOO PROFESSIONAL}}$ $\frac{0}{\text{TOO PROFESSIONAL}}$ $\frac{+1}{\text{TOO PROFESSIONAL}}$ $\frac{+2}{\text{TOO PROFESSIONAL}}$ $\frac{+3}{\text{NOT PROFESSIONAL}}$ $\frac{+4}{\text{ENOUGH}}$
- c. $\frac{-4}{\text{SHOULD HAVE}}$ $\frac{-3}{\text{PUSHED D.J. MORE}}$ $\frac{-2}{\text{PUSHED D.J. MORE}}$ $\frac{-1}{\text{PUSHED D.J. MORE}}$ $\frac{0}{\text{PUSHED D.J. MORE}}$ $\frac{+1}{\text{PUSHED D.J. MORE}}$ $\frac{+2}{\text{PUSHED D.J. MORE}}$ $\frac{+3}{\text{PUSHED D.J. TOO}}$ $\frac{+4}{\text{MUCH}}$
- d. $\frac{-4}{\text{SHOULD HAVE BEEN}}$ $\frac{-3}{\text{MORE CARING}}$ $\frac{-2}{\text{MORE CARING}}$ $\frac{-1}{\text{MORE CARING}}$ $\frac{0}{\text{MORE CARING}}$ $\frac{+1}{\text{MORE CARING}}$ $\frac{+2}{\text{MORE CARING}}$ $\frac{+3}{\text{CARED TOO}}$ $\frac{+4}{\text{MUCH}}$

42. In each of the following areas please check the point on the scale that best describes how you feel about D.J.'s behavior during the psychiatric interview.

- a. $\frac{-4}{\text{SHOULD HAVE}}$ $\frac{-3}{\text{TRIED HARDER}}$ $\frac{-2}{\text{TRIED HARDER}}$ $\frac{-1}{\text{TRIED HARDER}}$ $\frac{0}{\text{TRIED HARDER}}$ $\frac{+1}{\text{TRIED HARDER}}$ $\frac{+2}{\text{TRIED HARDER}}$ $\frac{+3}{\text{TRIED TOO HARD}}$ $\frac{+4}{\text{TRIED TOO HARD}}$
- b. $\frac{-4}{\text{SHOULD HAVE LEANED}}$ $\frac{-3}{\text{ON THE PSYCHIATRIST}}$ $\frac{-2}{\text{MORE}}$ $\frac{-1}{\text{ON THE PSYCHIATRIST}}$ $\frac{0}{\text{ON THE PSYCHIATRIST}}$ $\frac{+1}{\text{ON THE PSYCHIATRIST}}$ $\frac{+2}{\text{ON THE PSYCHIATRIST}}$ $\frac{+3}{\text{SHOULDN'T HAVE}}$ $\frac{+4}{\text{LEANED ON THE PSYCHIATRIST AS MUCH}}$
- c. $\frac{-4}{\text{SHOULD HAVE BEEN}}$ $\frac{-3}{\text{LESS FLIPPANT}}$ $\frac{-2}{\text{LESS FLIPPANT}}$ $\frac{-1}{\text{LESS FLIPPANT}}$ $\frac{0}{\text{LESS FLIPPANT}}$ $\frac{+1}{\text{LESS FLIPPANT}}$ $\frac{+2}{\text{LESS FLIPPANT}}$ $\frac{+3}{\text{SHOULD HAVE BEEN}}$ $\frac{+4}{\text{LESS SERIOUS}}$
- d. $\frac{-4}{\text{WAS IN GREAT}}$ $\frac{-3}{\text{EMOTIONAL PAIN}}$ $\frac{-2}{\text{EMOTIONAL PAIN}}$ $\frac{-1}{\text{EMOTIONAL PAIN}}$ $\frac{0}{\text{EMOTIONAL PAIN}}$ $\frac{+1}{\text{EMOTIONAL PAIN}}$ $\frac{+2}{\text{EMOTIONAL PAIN}}$ $\frac{+3}{\text{DIDN'T FEEL}}$ $\frac{+4}{\text{MUCH}}$

51. (a) If a man rapes a sexually active woman, he would probably be justified in his actions by the fact that she chooses to have sexual relations with other men.
- (b) If a man rapes a sexually active woman, his actions would not be justified by the fact that she chooses to have sexual relations with other men.

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
NO						STRONG
PREFERENCE						PREFERENCE

52. (a) I believe that all women secretly want to be raped.
- (b) I don't believe that any woman secretly wants to be raped.

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
NO						STRONG
PREFERENCE						PREFERENCE

53. (a) In deciding whether a rape has occurred or not, the burden of proof should rest with the woman, who must prove that a rape has actually occurred.
- (b) In deciding whether a rape has occurred or not, the burden of proof should rest with the man, who must prove that a rape has not actually occurred.

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
NO						STRONG
PREFERENCE						PREFERENCE

54. (a) I believe that it is impossible for a rape victim to enjoy being raped.
- (b) I believe that it is possible for a rape victim to enjoy the experience of being raped, whether she admits it or not.

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
NO						STRONG
PREFERENCE						PREFERENCE

55. (a) I can really empathize with the helplessness a rapist might feel during a rape, since he's at the mercy of forces beyond his control.
- (b) I can really empathize with the helplessness a victim might feel during a rape if all of her attempts to resist the rape have failed.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. YEAR IN UNIVERSITY: _____

2. MAJOR: _____

3. NUMBER OF OLDER BROTHERS: _____

4. NUMBER OF YOUNGER BROTHERS: _____

5. NUMBER OF OLDER SISTERS: _____

6. NUMBER OF YOUNGER SISTERS: _____

7. BIRTHDATE: ____ ____ ____
 year month day

8. MARITAL STATUS: _____

9. RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE (check one):

_____ Catholic

_____ Protestant

_____ Jewish

_____ Agnostic

_____ Atheist

_____ Other

Appendix D
MEDIA RESEARCH GROUP

Expenditures By PUSH Challenged

By SPENCER RICH
and MILTON COLEMAN
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — Government auditors are challenging claims and expenditures of nearly \$2 million in federal grant and contract funds by a non-profit group, PUSH-EXCEL, headed by Jesse Jackson.

In nine audits covering \$4 million in grants and contracts to the Jackson organization in recent years, Department of Education auditors made an initial finding that nearly half of the money either was not spent in accord with federal grant regulations or was claimed without adequate documentation.

They recommended disallowing \$737,000 and formally "questioned" another \$1.1 million. Auditors recommend disallowing payments when they find money has not been spent according to regulations. They question expenditures when there is not enough documentation that they were legitimate or were assigned to the proper projects.

Auditing experts cautioned that in many cases organizations are able to come up with documentation or other evidence to show that challenged funds were spent properly, and large amounts initially disallowed or questioned then are allowed and paid.

That process is about to begin on the challenged PUSH-EXCEL funds. PUSH spokesman Frank Watkins said Thursday he thought Jackson was being singled out unfairly and the audits were being blown out of proportion.

"They do not allege any abuse. They do not allege any illegality. They do not allege that anything was done that was wrong," Watkins said. "What you really have going on is a dispute between accountants. These are accounting arguments."

The investigations come at a time when the civil rights leader is within several weeks, associates said, of deciding whether to launch a campaign for the Democratic nomination for president.

Jackson, 41, has said one factor in his deliberations is the degree to which his independent style of operation would be affected by a presidential candidacy, including the presence of Secret Service agents and the need to file various reports. "The campaign puts a lot of baggage on me. I have to weigh the freedom I would lose," he said recently.

Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Ind., board chairman of Operation PUSH and also head of a committee that is exploring the viability of a Jackson presidential candidacy, said Jackson and the group have decided that increased scrutiny should not be a deterrent.

"I believe he feels confident that there is nothing of merit that anyone could raise or bring to light that in any way would be seemingly damaging to his personality or his campaign," Hatcher said of Jackson. "In that respect, it (scrutiny) is not a major concern."

Many of the audited projects were federally funded efforts to improve student and parent attitudes toward education in black communities, such as one District of Columbia school project for \$45,037 using community and parent volunteers and "peer counseling."

On that project, the audit report said, PUSH-EXCEL claimed salaries for three people while only one position was called for in the contract. The report said the project also claimed outlays for photocopy supplies that were "not incurred."

Another similar project, involving a \$656,000 federal outlay for a PUSH-EXCEL educational project in Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles and Chicago, charged \$5,258 for salaries of employees for the time they were attending the national convention of Operation PUSH, an affiliated organization, plus \$12,980 for a Chicago community liaison employee who, according to the audit, devoted a substantial amount of his time to non-grant activities.

1. Do you agree with the decision of the Government auditors to pursue the investigation of PUSH-EXCEL? (check one)

- a. _____ very strongly disagree
- b. _____ strongly disagree
- c. _____ disagree somewhat
- d. _____ feel neutral
- e. _____ agree somewhat
- f. _____ strongly agree
- g. _____ very strongly agree

2. From the information given in the newspaper story, would you say that:

- a. _____ PUSH clearly misspent the funds given them.
- b. _____ It was unclear whether PUSH had actually misspent funds.
- c. _____ PUSH clearly did not misspend the funds.

3. To what extent, if at all, do you think that Jesse Jackson's candidacy for president is responsible for PUSH-EXCEL being audited? (check one)

_____ (1) NOT AT ALL	_____ (2)	_____ (3)	_____ (4) SOMEWHAT	_____ (5)	_____ (6)	_____ (7) VERY MUCH
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4. What emotional reactions did you have during or after reading the story?

- a. _____ angry at the government auditors
- b. _____ angry at PUSH-EXCEL
- c. _____ angry at Jesse Jackson
- d. _____ suspicious of the government auditors
- e. _____ suspicious of PUSH-EXCEL
- f. _____ suspicious of Jesse Jackson
- g. _____ empathetic toward the government auditors
- h. _____ empathetic toward PUSH-EXCEL
- i. _____ empathetic toward Jesse Jackson
- j. _____ none

5. What percentage of people, if any, do you think would trust the motives of the government auditing an organization as its head is announcing his presidential candidacy?

_____?

6. What percentage of organizations such as PUSH-EXCEL, if any, if they could be assured of not being audited, do you think might misspend government funds?

_____?

7. To what extent, if any, do you think you might have misspent government funds in the same circumstances?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NOT AT ALL LIKELY			SOMEWHAT LIKELY			VERY LIKELY

8. How important do you feel these factors are in causing organizations such as PUSH-EXCEL to possibly mismanage or misspend funds? (For each item, please indicate by choosing from the numbers 0 to 6 the importance you would attach to this factor.)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NO IMPORTANCE WHATSOEVER			SOME IMPORTANCE			VERY IMPORTANT

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. | complexity of government regulations | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| b. | poor accounting procedures | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| c. | lack of clear guidelines | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| d. | purposeful misdirection of funds | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| e. | field employees misspending funds | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| f. | not enough funds to achieve aims of program | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| g. | embezzlement of funds | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

9. How serious do you feel these possible consequences of mismanagement or misspending of government funds are to the public? (For each item, please indicate by choosing from the numbers 0 to 6 the importance you would attach to each item.)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NOT AT ALL SERIOUS			SOMEWHAT SERIOUS			VERY SERIOUS

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. | higher taxes | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| b. | loss of faith in government officials | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

- c. moral decline of country 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- d. robs other programs of funds 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- e. requires hiring more officials
to monitor 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- f. undermines security of a country 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

10. After reading this story, how likely do you feel you might be to get involved in some way in programs or citizens' groups that investigate government spending and accountability? (check one)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
NOT AT ALL LIKELY			SOMEWHAT LIKELY			VERY LIKELY

11. Comments: _____

Two Admitting to Gang Rape Receive Light Prison Terms

By **TAMMY TIERNEY**
Denver Post Staff Writer

Two Denver men who admitted participating in the gang rape of a 21-year-old woman for nearly four hours could spend as little as nine months in prison under a sentence handed down Thursday by Littleton District Judge Kenneth Stuart.

Thomas Doody, 23, and Arnold Espinoza, 24, both pleaded guilty to

charges of second-degree sexual assault in connection with the multiple rape last September.

Although the men could have been sentenced to up to eight years on the charge, Stuart gave the men 18 months each. Under Colorado law, a prisoner is eligible for parole after serving half of his sentence, so it's likely that the two men will be out in nine months, said Arapahoe County prosecutor

Tom Dunn.

The victim in the case called the sentence "sickening, really sickening."

She said that kind of sentence made her wonder whether she should have gone through the anguish of recounting the rape for investigators.

"It was more hassle than it was

Please See RAPE on 11-A

worth — that's for sure," she said.

Dunn and Chief Deputy District Attorney John Jordan said they were unhappy with the sentence, which was based on mitigating factors. Prosecutors had asked for a sentence under aggravating conditions, which carries a penalty of four to eight years, because of the brutality and length of the assault.

Because the victim and the two men were under the influence of alcohol and drugs when the assaults occurred and because the victim apparently agreed to sex with one of the men, Judge Stuart mitigated the sentence, Dunn said.

A third man, Michael Lopez, 25, still faces charges of first-degree sexual assault and first-degree kidnapping in connection with the incident.

Stuart's clerk said the judge would not discuss the case with reporters.

In the past 18 months, Stuart has faced a barrage of criticism — including a broadside from Gov. Dick Lamm — for his handling of three cases, including one involving sexual assaults on two young women. In a letter to Stuart, Lamm suggested the judge resign if he insisted on giving "lenient sentences."

According to prosecutors, the sentencing Thursday of Doody and Espinoza closed a case that began at a party in Englewood the night of Sept. 25, when the victim met the two men.

At their invitation, she accompanied them back to an apartment leased by Lopez and Espinoza at 165 W. Belleview Ave. where they drank beer, smoked marijuana and inhaled several lines of cocaine, Dunn said. Eventually, the victim had sex with Doody at his suggestion, Dunn said.

Court records show that Espinoza, who had left the apartment, returned while Doody and the victim both were nude in a bedroom, opened the door and said, "How about a twosome, baby?"

His comment initiated a series of sexual assaults that prosecutors say lasted from 12:30 a.m. to 4 a.m. The two men raped the victim repeatedly and forced her to perform oral sex, Dunn said.

Several other tenants in the apartment building later told police they heard screaming for help throughout the early morning hours. The tenant in the apartment below the two men said the sounds of fighting had awakened him twice.

About 4 a.m., the victim told police the men stopped assaulting her and allowed her to dress and leave. She went immediately to the Englewood police and reported the assaults. Doody contacted police later that day, and Lopez and Espinoza were arrested that evening.

Two weeks later the victim's father, a 52-year-old electrical engineer, shot himself to death.

"He had so much anger he turned it on himself," she said Thursday.

Because of the "traumatic effect" the assault has had on the victim's life, Dunn said he was "very disappointed in this sentence."

"She's been undergoing counseling ever since it happened," he said. "It's ruined her whole life."

1. Do you agree with the sentence the judge gave to Doody and Espinoza?
(check one)

- a. _____ very strongly disagree
- b. _____ strongly disagree
- c. _____ disagree somewhat
- d. _____ feel neutral
- e. _____ agree somewhat
- f. _____ strongly agree
- g. _____ very strongly agree

2. Did you think the sentence was:

Too light

Fair

Too heavy

3. From the information given in the newspaper story, would you say that:

- a. _____ The woman was actually raped.
- b. _____ It was unclear whether the woman was actually raped.
- c. _____ The woman was not actually raped.

4. To what extent, if at all, do you think the woman shares the responsibility for being raped? (check one)

1
NOT AT
ALL

2

3

4
SOMEWHAT

5

6

7
VERY
MUCH

5. What emotional reactions did you have during or after reading the story?

- a. _____ anger at judge
- b. _____ anger at woman
- c. _____ anger at assailants
- d. _____ empathy for judge
- e. _____ empathy for victim
- f. _____ empathy for assailants
- g. _____ none

6. What percentage of men, if any, do you think would rape if they could be assured that they would not be caught and punished? _____?

7. To what extent, if any, do you think you might have acted as the (for males - two men) (for females - women) in the same circumstances?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NOT AT			SOMEWHAT			VERY
ALL LIKELY			LIKELY			LIKELY

8. How important do you feel these factors are in causing or contributing to rapes? (For each item, please indicate by choosing from the numbers 0 to 6 the importance you would attach to this factor.)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NO IMPORTANCE			SOME			VERY
WHATSOEVER			IMPORTANCE			IMPORTANT

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. Men's needs or desires for sex | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| b. Mental illness of rapists | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| c. Victim's behavior | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| d. Secret desire of women to be victimized | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| e. Pornography | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| f. Failure of victims to report to the police | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| g. Fear of homosexuality | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| h. Natural masculine tendencies | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| i. Men's (hostile) attitudes towards women | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| j. A lack of sensitivity to pain and violence | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| k. Men's needs/desires to dominate women | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

9. How serious do you feel these possible consequences of rape, in general, are to the victim? (For each item, please indicate by choosing from the numbers 0 to 6 the importance you would attach to each item.)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NO IMPORTANCE			SOME			VERY
WHATSOEVER			IMPORTANCE			IMPORTANT

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. Physical suffering or injury | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

- b. Effect on family and friends 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- c. Effect of feelings about self 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- d. Feelings of shame or degradation 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- e. Effect of physical examination
and police interrogation 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- f. Psychological effects including
depression, anxiety, sleep
problems, nightmares, etc. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- g. Effect on job and career 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

10. After reading this story, how likely do you feel you might be to get involved in some way in programs aimed at preventing rape or assisting rape victims?

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
NOT AT ALL LIKELY			SOMEWHAT LIKELY			VERY LIKELY

11. Comments: _____

Soviet Boy Denies Asking For Asylum, Leaves U.S.

Denver Post Wire Services

WASHINGTON — A red-eyed and solemn Andrei Berezhkov, the 16-year-old son of a ranking Soviet diplomat, denied to American reporters Thursday he ever wrote to President Reagan asking to remain in the United States.

Then, with the concurrence of the U.S. government, he and his parents flew for home.

The boy, in interviews at the Soviet Embassy compound and then at Dulles International Airport, said, "I want to go home and not stay here." And as for that "letter

He said he was well treated during the eight days he spent in the embassy compound after returning home. He spent a lot of time watching television, he said.

Oleg Sokolov, the embassy's No. 2 diplomat, repeatedly tried to cut off questions but finally backed down.

The State Department officials did not ask questions but listened before seeing the flight off at 7:09 p.m.

At the airport, Andrei was interviewed by reporters from The Associated Press, United Press International and the Washington Post. He said he had been missing from his family's house the day before his purported letter arrived at the White House because "I just wanted to drive around the city. It was evening and I fell asleep. That's why it took so long."

Immediately after the boy reiterated at the airport that he wished to go home, Sokolov, the acting Soviet ambassador, turned to Burt and declared, "I register,

Mr. Burt, this clearly is the expressed desire of Andrei Berezhkov to return to the Soviet Union, with his father and mother. That is all, gentlemen."

✓ Andropov proposes anti-satellite weapons ban, Page 15-A

that was published, I didn't write it. Even my name was spelled wrong."

He made this parting request: "Say hi to Mick Jagger for me."

It was a performance which, convincing or not, resolved the diplomatic tug of war that had the administration demanding that government officials be allowed to talk with the youth to make sure he was willing to go.

Immediately after the embassy meeting, the family rode in a mo-

Moments after the plane departed, the State Department issued a statement declaring that the young man had received an opportunity to clarify his feelings where he could "do so freely" and that Burt and Abrams had determined that he was departing voluntarily.

Soviet officials had proposed a press interview several days ago as a way to resolve the standoff, but the State Department maintained that an interview conducted at the Soviet Embassy or residential compound would not be satisfactory.

Thursday morning, according to State Department sources, there was a "meeting of minds" on the scheme for the press to question young Berezhkov at the airport with State Department officials present.

The youth's father, First Secretary Valentin Berezhkov, acknowledged that the boy had taken the family car and was reported to the police as missing from home in suburban Bethesda, Md., for about 10 hours on Aug. 10, the day before President Reagan and The New

York Times received a handwritten letter signed "Andy" Berezhkov and asking to remain in the United States.

torcade to Dulles Airport, accompanied by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt and several USSR officials. There, parents and son were joined by Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights, and three more reporters for a second, albeit brief, question-and-answer session before boarding a TWA flight for Paris.

Again the youth said, "I want to go home and not stay here." Before boarding he added, "I don't feel I am under any pressure. I say what I feel and what I want to do."

Please See ANDREI on 16-A

Both the youth and the elder Berezhkov insisted that no authentic letter would have been signed "Andy" but rather would have been signed "Andrei."

Soviet officials did not volunteer handwriting samples from the boy, nor were they asked to at the embassy session.

At first, Victor Isakov, the third-ranking embassy official, and the elder Berezhkov dominated the proceedings. The boy was not seen.

When reporters insisted on speaking with him, he was brought in, wearing dark summer slacks and a button-down white shirt open at the collar, to sit between his father and Isakov.

Wallach said the boy looked extremely tired, was red-eyed and solemn and never smiled.

Soviet Embassy officials tried to prevent any questions from being put directly to the youth, but reporters insisted on asking a few.

Andrei said, "I wanted to leave at the end of this month, so I'm leaving."

Asked whether he was happy about leaving, he said, "Yeah."

The elder Berezhkov expressed what he said was outrage that his son had been used as "a pawn" by U.S. officials in what he described as a politically motivated campaign against his country. Soviet officials had insisted all along that the letter was a forgery.

1. Do you agree with the decision of the U.S. State Department to let Andrei return to the Soviet Union? (check one)
- a. _____ very strongly disagree
 - b. _____ strongly disagree
 - c. _____ disagree somewhat
 - d. _____ feel neutral
 - e. _____ agree somewhat
 - f. _____ strongly agree
 - g. _____ very strongly agree
2. From the information given in the newspaper study, would you say that:
- a. _____ Andrei actually wrote the letter
 - b. _____ It was unclear whether Andrei actually wrote the letter
 - c. _____ Andrei did not write the letter
3. To what extent, if at all, do you think the U.S. government was responsible for this incident? (check one)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
NOT AT ALL			SOMEWHAT			VERY MUCH

4. What emotional reactions did you have during or after reading the story?
- a. _____ angry at the U.S.
 - b. _____ angry at the Soviet Union
 - c. _____ angry at Andrei
 - d. _____ empathetic toward the position of the U.S.
 - e. _____ empathetic toward the position of the Soviet Union
 - f. _____ empathetic toward Andrei
 - g. _____ none
5. What percentage of people, if any, do you think would trust the official statements of the U.S.? _____%
6. What percentage of people, if any, do you think would trust the official statements of the Soviet Union? _____%

7. To what extent, if any, do you think you might have acted as Andrei did in the same circumstances?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NOT AT			SOMEWHAT			VERY
ALL LIKELY			LIKELY			LIKELY

8. How important do you feel these factors are in causing people to defect from the Soviet Union? (For each item, please indicate by choosing from the numbers 0 to 6 the importance you would attach to this factor.)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NO IMPORTANCE			SOME			VERY
WHATSOEVER			IMPORTANCE			IMPORTANT

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. Poor economic conditions | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| b. Repression of personal freedom | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| c. Propaganda from the west | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| d. Attractiveness of western lifestyles and materials | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| e. Opportunity for personal advancement in the west | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| f. The publicity of defection | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| g. Political beliefs | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| h. Religious beliefs | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

9. How serious do you feel these possible consequences of attempting to defect from the Soviet Union might be to the victim? (For each item, please indicate by choosing from the numbers 0 to 6 the importance you would attach to each item.)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NOT AT			SOMEWHAT			VERY
ALL SERIOUS			SERIOUS			SERIOUS

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. Punishment if caught | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| b. Status as refugee | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| c. Effect on family left in USSR | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| d. Anxiety about capture | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| e. Finding work & resettling | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

10. After reading this story, how likely do you feel you might be to get involved in some way in programs involving human rights or assisting refugees or defectors? (check one)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
NOT AT			SOMEWHAT			VERY
ALL LIKELY			LIKELY			LIKELY

11. Comments: _____

Background Information

1. Are you:

a. _____ Male

b. _____ Female

2. What is your marital status?

a. _____ Single

b. _____ Married

c. _____ Divorced

d. _____ Separated

e. _____ Other

3. Do you have any children?

yes _____

no _____

If yes, how many? _____

4. a) What is your occupation? (e.g., carpenter, lawyer, etc.) _____

b) What is your Father's occupation? _____

c) What is your Mother's occupation? _____

5. What is your date of birth? _____ Day _____ Month _____ Year

6. a) How many brothers do you have? _____

b) How many sisters do you have? _____

c) How many of your brothers and sisters are older than you? _____

7. What is your yearly family income (check one)?

a. _____ \$5,000 or less

f. _____ \$15,000 - &17,500

b. _____ 5,000 - \$ 7,500

g. _____ 17,500 - 20,000

c. _____ 7,500 - 10,000

h. _____ 20,000 - 22,500

d. _____ 10,000 - 12,500

i. _____ 22,500 - 25,000

e. _____ 12,500 - 15,000

j. _____ 25,000 - 27,500

k. _____ 27,500 - 30,000

l. _____ above 30,000

8. a) Were you born in Canada (check) _____ or other country (specify) _____

b) Were you born in a _____ City (name and approximate size) _____

or _____ Town (name and approximate size) _____

Attitude Towards Survey

1. a) Do you believe that by administering brief surveys to people at their place of work, the home, etc., a fairly accurate assessment of the attitudes of citizens can be achieved?

Yes _____ No _____ Don't know _____

- b) Do you believe that a phone survey conducted by an organization such as the Gallup Service would be more or less accurate?

A phone survey would be: _____ more accurate
_____ less accurate
_____ Don't know

2. What do you believe can be learned from a survey of this kind?

3. Since some people may be sampled more than once (e.g., in the home and at work) we would like to know if you have ever participated in a similar survey or another phase of the study?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, where? _____

In what way was it similar? _____

4. Do you think that information presented by the media affects your daily life?

- a. _____ Not at all
b. _____ Slightly
c. _____ Somewhat
d. _____ Very much

Expenditures By PUSH Challenged

By SPENCER RICH
and MILTON COLEMAN
The Washington Post

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They recommended disallowing \$737,000 and formally "questioned" another \$1.1 million. Auditors recommend disallowing payments when they find money has not been spent according to regulations. They question expenditures when there is not enough documentation that they were legitimate or were assigned to the proper projects.

Auditing experts cautioned that in many cases organizations are able to come up with documentation or other evidence to show that challenged funds were spent properly, and large amounts initially disallowed or questioned then are allowed and paid.

That process is about to begin on the challenged PUSH-EXCEL funds. PUSH spokesman Frank Watkins said Thursday he thought Jackson was being singled out unfairly and the audits were being blown out of proportion.

"They do not allege any abuse. They do not allege any illegality. They do not allege that anything was done that was wrong," Watkins said. "What you really have going on is a dispute between accountants. These are accounting arguments."

The investigations come at a time when the civil rights leader is within several weeks, associates said, of deciding whether to launch a campaign for the Democratic nomination for president.

Jackson, 41, has said one factor in his deliberations is the degree to which his independent style of operation would be affected by a presidential candidacy, including the presence of Secret Service agents and the need to file various reports. "The campaign puts a lot of baggage on me. I have to weigh the freedom I would lose," he said recently.

Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Ind., board chairman of Operation PUSH and also head of a committee that is exploring the viability of a Jackson presidential candidacy, said Jackson and the group have decided that increased scrutiny should not be a deterrent.

"I believe he feels confident that there is nothing of merit that anyone could raise or bring to light that in any way would be seemingly damaging to his personality or his campaign," Hatcher said of Jackson. "In that respect, it (scrutiny) is not a major concern."

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1. Do you agree with the decision of the Government auditors to pursue the investigation of PUSH-EXCEL? (check one)

- a. _____ very strongly disagree
- b. _____ strongly disagree
- c. _____ disagree somewhat
- d. _____ feel neutral
- e. _____ agree somewhat
- f. _____ strongly agree
- g. _____ very strongly agree

2. From the information given in the newspaper story, would you say that:

- a. _____ PUSH clearly misspent the funds given them.
- b. _____ It was unclear whether PUSH had actually misspent funds.
- c. _____ PUSH clearly did not misspend the funds.

3. To what extent, if at all, do you think that Jesse Jackson's candidacy for president is responsible for PUSH-EXCEL being audited? (check one)

- | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| _____
(1)
NOT AT
ALL | _____
(2) | _____
(3) | _____
(4)
SOMEWHAT | _____
(5) | _____
(6) | _____
(7)
VERY
MUCH |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|

4. What emotional reactions did you have during or after reading the story?

- a. _____ angry at the government auditors
- b. _____ angry at PUSH-EXCEL
- c. _____ angry at Jesse Jackson
- d. _____ suspicious of the government auditors
- e. _____ suspicious of PUSH-EXCEL
- f. _____ suspicious of Jesse Jackson
- g. _____ empathetic toward the government auditors
- h. _____ empathetic toward PUSH-EXCEL
- i. _____ empathetic toward Jesse Jackson
- j. _____ none

5. What percentage of people, if any, do you think would trust the motives of the government auditing an organization as its head is announcing his presidential candidacy?

_____?

6. What percentage of organizations such as PUSH-EXCEL, if any, if they could be assured of not being audited, do you think might misspend government funds?

_____?

7. To what extent, if any, do you think you might have misspent government funds in the same circumstances?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NOT AT			SOMEWHAT			VERY
ALL LIKELY			LIKELY			LIKELY

8. How important do you feel these factors are in causing organizations such as PUSH-EXCEL to possibly mismanage or misspend funds? (For each item, please indicate by choosing from the numbers 0 to 6 the importance you would attach to this factor.)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NO IMPORTANCE			SOME			VERY
WHATSOEVER			IMPORTANCE			IMPORTANT

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. complexity of government regulations | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| b. poor accounting procedures | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| c. lack of clear guidelines | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| d. purposeful misdirection of funds | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| e. field employees misspending funds | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| f. not enough funds to achieve aims of program | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| g. embezzlement of funds | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

9. How serious do you feel these possible consequences of mismanagement or misspending of government funds are to the public? (For each item, please indicate by choosing from the numbers 0 to 6 the importance you would attach to each item.)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NOT AT			SOMEWHAT			VERY
ALL SERIOUS			SERIOUS			SERIOUS

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. higher taxes | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| b. loss of faith in government officials | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

- c. moral decline of country 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- d. robs other programs of funds 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- e. requires hiring more officials
to monitor 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- f. undermines security of a country 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

10. After reading this story, how likely do you feel you might be to get involved in some way in programs or citizens' groups that investigate government spending and accountability? (check one)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
NOT AT ALL LIKELY			SOMEWHAT LIKELY			VERY LIKELY

11. Comments: _____

Two Admitting to Gang Rape Receive Light Prison Terms

By **TAMMY TIERNEY**
Denver Post Staff Writer

Two Denver men who admitted participating in the gang rape of a 21-year-old woman for nearly four hours could spend as little as nine months in prison under a sentence handed down Thursday by Littleton District Judge Kenneth Stuart.

Thomas Doody, 23, and Arnold Espinoza, 24, both pleaded guilty to

charges of second-degree sexual assault in connection with the multiple rape last September.

Although the men could have been sentenced to up to eight years on the charge, Stuart gave the men 18 months each. Under Colorado law, a prisoner is eligible for parole after serving half of his sentence, so it's likely that the two men will be out in nine months, said Arapahoe County prosecutor

Tom Dunn.

The victim in the case called the sentence "sickening, really sickening"

She said that kind of sentence made her wonder whether she should have gone through the anguish of recounting the rape for investigators.

"It was more hassle than it was

Please See RAPE on 11-A

worth — that's for sure," she said.

Dunn and Chief Deputy District Attorney John Jordan said they were unhappy with the sentence, which was based on mitigating factors. Prosecutors had asked for a sentence under aggravating conditions, which carries a penalty of four to eight years, because of the brutality and length of the assault.

Because the victim and the two men were under the influence of alcohol and drugs when the assaults occurred and because the victim apparently agreed to sex with one of the men, Judge Stuart mitigated the sentence, Dunn said.

A third man, Michael Lopez, 25, still faces charges of first-degree sexual assault and first-degree kidnapping in connection with the incident.

Stuart's clerk said the judge would not discuss the case with reporters.

In the past 18 months, Stuart has faced a barrage of criticism — including a broadside from Gov. Dick Lamm — for his handling of three cases, including one involving sexual assaults on two young women. In a letter to Stuart, Lamm suggested the judge resign if he insisted on giving "lenient sentences."

According to prosecutors, the sentencing Thursday of Doody and Espinoza closed a case that began at a party in Englewood the night of Sept. 25, when the victim met the two men.

At their invitation, she accompanied them back to an apartment leased by Lopez and Espinoza at 165 W. Belleview Ave. where they drank beer, smoked marijuana and inhaled several lines of cocaine, Dunn said. Eventually, the victim had sex with Doody at his suggestion, Dunn said.

Court records show that Espinoza, who had left the apartment, returned while Doody and the victim both were nude in a bedroom, opened the door and said, "How about a twosome, baby?"

His comment initiated a series of sexual assaults that prosecutors say lasted from 12:30 a.m. to 4 a.m. The two men raped the victim repeatedly and forced her to perform oral sex, Dunn said.

Several other tenants in the apartment building later told police they heard screaming for help throughout the early morning hours. The tenant in the apartment below the two men said the sounds of fighting had awakened him twice.

About 4 a.m., the victim told police the men stopped assaulting her and allowed her to dress and leave. She went immediately to the Englewood police and reported the assaults. Doody contacted police later that day, and Lopez and Espinoza were arrested that evening.

Two weeks later the victim's father, a 52-year-old electrical engineer, shot himself to death.

"He had so much anger he turned it on himself," she said Thursday.

Because of the "traumatic effect" the assault has had on the victim's life, Dunn said he was "very disappointed in this sentence."

"She's been undergoing counseling ever since it happened," he said. "It's ruined her whole life."

6. What percentage of men, if any, do you think would rape if they could be assured that they would not be caught and punished? _____?

7. To what extent, if any, do you think you might have acted as the (for males - two men) (for females - women) in the same circumstances?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NOT AT ALL LIKELY			SOMEWHAT LIKELY			VERY LIKELY

8. How important do you feel these factors are in causing or contributing to rapes? (For each item, please indicate by choosing from the numbers 0 to 6 the importance you would attach to this factor.)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NO IMPORTANCE WHATSOEVER			SOME IMPORTANCE			VERY IMPORTANT

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. Men's needs or desires for sex | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| b. Mental illness of rapists | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| c. Victim's behavior | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| d. Secret desire of women to be victimized | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| e. Pornography | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| f. Failure of victims to report to the police | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| g. Fear of homosexuality | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| h. Natural masculine tendencies | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| i. Men's (hostile) attitudes towards women | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| j. A lack of sensitivity to pain and violence | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| k. Men's needs/desires to dominate women | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

9. How serious do you feel these possible consequences of rape, in general, are to the victim? (For each item, please indicate by choosing from the numbers 0 to 6 the importance you would attach to each item.)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NO IMPORTANCE WHATSOEVER			SOME IMPORTANCE			VERY IMPORTANT

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. Physical suffering or injury | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

- b. Effect on family and friends 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- c. Effect of feelings about self 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- d. Feelings of shame or degradation 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- e. Effect of physical examination
and police interrogation 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- f. Psychological effects including
depression, anxiety, sleep
problems, nightmares, etc. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
- g. Effect on job and career 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

10. After reading this story, how likely do you feel you might be to get involved in some way in programs aimed at preventing rape or assisting rape victims?

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
NOT AT ALL LIKELY			SOMEWHAT LIKELY			VERY LIKELY

11. Comments: _____

Soviet Boy Denies Asking For Asylum, Leaves U.S.

Denver Post Wire Services

WASHINGTON — A red-eyed and solemn Andrei Berezhkov, the 16-year-old son of a ranking Soviet diplomat, denied to American reporters Thursday he ever wrote to President Reagan asking to remain in the United States.

Then, with the concurrence of the U.S. government, he and his parents flew for home.

The boy, in interviews at the Soviet Embassy compound and then at Dulles International Airport, said, "I want to go home and not stay here." And as for that "letter

He said he was well treated during the eight days he spent in the embassy compound after returning home. He spent a lot of time watching television, he said.

Oleg Sokolov, the embassy's No. 2 diplomat, repeatedly tried to cut off questions but finally backed down.

The State Department officials did not ask questions but listened before seeing the flight off at 7:09 p.m.

At the airport, Andrei was interviewed by reporters from The Associated Press, United Press International and the Washington Post. He said he had been missing from his family's house the day before his purported letter arrived at the White House because "I just wanted to drive around the city. It was evening and I fell asleep. That's why it took so long."

Immediately after the boy reiterated at the airport that he wished to go home, Sokolov, the acting Soviet ambassador, turned to Burt and declared, "I register,

Mr. Burt, this clearly is the expressed desire of Andrei Berezhkov to return to the Soviet Union, with his father and mother. That is all, gentlemen."

✓ **Andropov proposes anti-satellite weapons ban, Page 15-A**

that was published, I didn't write it. Even my name was spelled wrong."

He made this parting request: "Say hi to Mick Jagger for me."

It was a performance which, convincing or not, resolved the diplomatic tug of war that had the administration demanding that government officials be allowed to talk with the youth to make sure he was willing to go.

Immediately after the embassy meeting, the family rode in a mo-

Moments after the plane departed, the State Department issued a statement declaring that the young man had received an opportunity to clarify his feelings where he could "do so freely" and that Burt and Abrams had determined that he was departing voluntarily.

Soviet officials had proposed a press interview several days ago as a way to resolve the standoff, but the State Department maintained that an interview conducted at the Soviet Embassy or residential compound would not be satisfactory.

Thursday morning, according to State Department sources, there was a "meeting of minds" on the scheme for the press to question young Berezhkov at the airport with State Department officials present.

The youth's father, First Secretary Valentin Berezhkov, acknowledged that the boy had taken the family car and was reported to the police as missing from home in suburban Bethesda, Md., for about 10 hours on Aug. 10, the day before President Reagan and The New

York Times received a handwritten letter signed "Andy" Berezhkov and asking to remain in the United States.

torcade to Dulles Airport, accompanied by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt and several USSR officials. There, parents and son were joined by Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights, and three more reporters for a second, albeit brief, question-and-answer session before boarding a TWA flight for Paris.

Again the youth said, "I want to go home and not stay here." Before boarding he added, "I don't feel I am under any pressure. I say what I feel and what I want to do."

Please See ANDREI on 16-A

Both the youth and the elder Berezhkov insisted that no authentic letter would have been signed "Andy" but rather would have been signed "Andrei."

Soviet officials did not volunteer handwriting samples from the boy, nor were they asked to at the embassy session.

At first, Victor Isakov, the third-ranking embassy official, and the elder Berezhkov dominated the proceedings. The boy was not seen.

When reporters insisted on speaking with him, he was brought in, wearing dark summer slacks and a button-down white shirt open at the collar, to sit between his father and Isakov.

Wallach said the boy looked extremely tired, was red-eyed and solemn and never smiled.

Soviet Embassy officials tried to prevent any questions from being put directly to the youth, but reporters insisted on asking a few.

Andrei said, "I wanted to leave at the end of this month, so I'm leaving."

Asked whether he was happy about leaving, he said, "Yeah."

The elder Berezhkov expressed what he said was outrage that his son had been used as "a pawn" by U.S. officials in what he described as a politically motivated campaign against his country. Soviet officials had insisted all along that the letter was a forgery.

1. Do you agree with the decision of the U.S. State Department to let Andrei return to the Soviet Union? (check one)

- a. _____ very strongly disagree
- b. _____ strongly disagree
- c. _____ disagree somewhat
- d. _____ feel neutral
- e. _____ agree somewhat
- f. _____ strongly agree
- g. _____ very strongly agree

2. From the information given in the newspaper study, would you say that:

- a. _____ Andrei actually wrote the letter
- b. _____ It was unclear whether Andrei actually wrote the letter
- c. _____ Andrei did not write the letter

3. To what extent, if at all, do you think the U.S. government was responsible for this incident? (check one)

- | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| _____
(1) | _____
(2) | _____
(3) | _____
(4) | _____
(5) | _____
(6) | _____
(7) |
| NOT AT
ALL | | | SOMEWHAT | | | VERY
MUCH |

4. What emotional reactions did you have during or after reading the story?

- a. _____ angry at the U.S.
- b. _____ angry at the Soviet Union
- c. _____ angry at Andrei
- d. _____ empathetic toward the position of the U.S.
- e. _____ empathetic toward the position of the Soviet Union
- f. _____ empathetic toward Andrei
- g. _____ none

5. What percentage of people, if any, do you think would trust the official statements of the U.S.? _____%

6. What percentage of people, if any, do you think would trust the official statements of the Soviet Union? _____%

7. To what extent, if any, do you think you might have acted as Andrei did in the same circumstances?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NOT AT ALL LIKELY			SOMEWHAT LIKELY			VERY LIKELY

8. How important do you feel these factors are in causing people to defect from the Soviet Union? (For each item, please indicate by choosing from the numbers 0 to 6 the importance you would attach to this factor.)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NO IMPORTANCE WHATSOEVER			SOME IMPORTANCE			VERY IMPORTANT

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. | Poor economic conditions | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| b. | Repression of personal freedom | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| c. | Propaganda from the west | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| d. | Attractiveness of western lifestyles and materials | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| e. | Opportunity for personal advancement in the west | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| f. | The publicity of defection | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| g. | Political beliefs | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| h. | Religious beliefs | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

9. How serious do you feel these possible consequences of attempting to defect from the Soviet Union might be to the victim? (For each item, please indicate by choosing from the numbers 0 to 6 the importance you would attach to each item.)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
NOT AT ALL SERIOUS			SOMEWHAT SERIOUS			VERY SERIOUS

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. | Punishment if caught | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| b. | Status as refugee | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| c. | Effect on family left in USSR | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| d. | Anxiety about capture | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| e. | Finding work & resettling | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

10. After reading this story, how likely do you feel you might be to get involved in some way in programs involving human rights or assisting refugees or defectors? (check one)

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
NOT AT ALL LIKELY			SOMEWHAT LIKELY			VERY LIKELY

11. Comments: _____

Background Information

1. Are you:

- a. _____ Male
- b. _____ Female

2. What is your marital status?

- a. _____ Single
- b. _____ Married
- c. _____ Divorced
- d. _____ Separated
- e. _____ Other

3. Do you have any children?

- yes _____
- no _____

If yes, how many? _____

- 4. a) What is your occupation? (e.g., carpenter, lawyer, etc.) _____
- b) What is your Father's occupation? _____
- c) What is your Mother's occupation? _____

5. What is your date of birth? _____ Day _____ Month _____ Year

- 6. a) How many brothers do you have? _____
- b) How many sisters do you have? _____
- c) How many of your brothers and sisters are older than you? _____

7. What is your yearly family income (check one)?

- a. ___ \$5,000 or less
- b. ___ 5,000 - \$ 7,500
- c. ___ 7,500 - 10,000
- d. ___ 10,000 - 12,500
- e. ___ 12,500 - 15,000
- f. ___ \$15,000 - &17,500
- g. ___ 17,500 - 20,000
- h. ___ 20,000 - 22,500
- i. ___ 22,500 - 25,000
- j. ___ 25,000 - 27,500
- k. ___ 27,500 - 30,000
- l. ___ above 30,000

- 8. a) Were you born in Canada (check) _____ or other country (specify) _____
- b) Were you born in a _____ City (name and approximate size) _____
- or _____ Town (name and approximate size) _____

Attitude Towards Survey

1. a) Do you believe that by administering brief surveys to people at their place of work, the home, etc., a fairly accurate assessment of the attitudes of citizens can be achieved?

Yes _____ No _____ Don't know _____

- b) Do you believe that a phone survey conducted by an organization such as the Gallup Service would be more or less accurate?

A phone survey would be: _____ more accurate
_____ less accurate
_____ Don't know

2. What do you believe can be learned from a survey of this kind?

3. Since some people may be sampled more than once (e.g., in the home and at work) we would like to know if you have ever participated in a similar survey or another phase of the study?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, where? _____

In what way was it similar? _____

4. Do you think that information presented by the media affects your daily life?

- a. _____ Not at all
b. _____ Slightly
c. _____ Somewhat
d. _____ Very much

Appendix E
CLASSROOM RECRUITMENT DIRECTIONS

Directions to Students for Researcher Circulating Sign-Up
Sheets

There are a number of studies ongoing which require male subjects from the undergraduate introductory psychology classes. In order to facilitate obtaining subjects for a number of different experiments held at different times, we have decided to recruit male subjects by circulating class lists with all identifying data removed except for name. If you wish to participate in any of these experiments please put your initials next to your name. By initially the sheet you will be agreeing to be contacted by phone by experimenters who will request your participation in experiments. Even if you check the list now you may refuse to participate in any experiment without penalty. Some of the experiments conducted by the department involve issues of sexuality and violence and participation might involve viewing scenes of sexual and violent topics, or answering questionnaires concerning sexuality or aggression. If you are contacted by phone for any experiment with these subject contents you will be informed over the phone and may, if you choose, refuse to participate without penalty. If you choose to participate in an experiment and, during the experiment, feel uncomfortable about your participation, you may leave at any time without loss of experimental credit. Initialing the sheet at this time only signifies that you agree to be contacted by phone to request your participation.

Are there any questions?

Appendix F

PHONE DIRECTION TO RECRUIT SUBJECTS FOR PHASE 1

PHONE DIRECTIONS

Hello _____

My name is _____ and I'm conducting an experiment at the University of Manitoba and using the sign-up sheet you initialed to recruit my subjects. The experiment I'm conducting involves filling out a lengthy questionnaire on attitudes and qualities for two (2) experimental credits. The time necessary to fill out the questionnaire is from one to two hours. The questionnaire has many questions of either sexual or aggressive content. You're free to refuse to participate without penalty and, if you choose to participate and, while answering the questionnaire, feel uncomfortable regarding the content, you are free to leave without losing the two (2) credits offered.

There are seven session times to choose from.

Appendix G
INSTRUCTIONS

Instructions to Subjects, Phase 1

This experiment examines attitudes and opinions of people on a variety of interpersonal relationship issues. There are no right or wrong answers, just opinions. The first page of the questionnaire contains directions on how to mark different types of questions. Please take the time to read it thoroughly and feel free to ask any questions you may have.

Some of the questions concern sexual and aggressive issues. We would appreciate your answering the whole questionnaire but if you feel uncomfortable you are free to leave at any time without loss of credit.

If, while you are filling out the questionnaire, you have a question about any of the items, please come up and ask me. If you feel uncomfortable and want to discuss that, please feel free to come up and talk with me.

Your responses to the questionnaire are completely confidential and we will not make any connection between your individual responses and your identity, so please answer the questions as honestly as you can.

Thank you for your participation and when you have completed the questionnaire return it to me and you can leave. Thank you again.

Appendix H

PHONE DIRECTIONS FOR RECRUITING SUBJECTS FOR
PHASE 2

Hello _____

My name is _____ and I'm
conducting an experiment at the University of Manitoba and
using the sign-up sheet you initiated to recruit my subjects.
The experiment I'm conducting involves viewing a film and
then filling out a questionnaire on the film and is approved
for 2 experimental credits. The time necessary to view the
film and fill out the questionnaire is 2 hours. The film
may include scenes with explicit sexual or aggressive
content. You are free to refuse to participate without
penalty, and, if you choose to participate, and, while doing
so, feel uncomfortable at any time regarding the content,
you are free to leave without losing 2 credits. There are 2
times to choose from.

Appendix I

APPENDIX I: INSTRUCTIONS TO SUBJECTS VIEWING THE EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL FILMS

Instructions to Subjects

Phase 2

This experiment examines attitudes and impressions of people to a variety of films dealing with interpersonal relationship issues. After the film a short questionnaire will be administered concerning the film. The first page of the questionnaire contains directions. Please take the time to read it thoroughly and feel free to ask any questions you may have.

(Directions Condition Only)

(The questionnaire will ask about content of the film, your reaction to the film, your views of the people involved, your judgements about what they did and the reasons for their behavior. Please pay particular attention to these aspects of the film).

Some of the films concern sexual and aggressive issues. We would appreciate your completing the whole study but if you feel uncomfortable you are free to leave at any time without loss of credit.

If, while you are filling out the questionnaire, you have a question about any of the items, please come up and ask me. If you feel uncomfortable and want to discuss that, please feel free to come up and talk with me.

Your responses to the questionnaire are completely confidential and we will not make any connection between your individual responses and your identity, so please answer the questions as honestly as you can.

Thank you for your participation and after the film when you have completed the questionnaire return it to me and you can leave. Thank you again.

Appendix J

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUBJECTS - PHASE 3

This study is designed to examine the influence of the media on shaping public opinions. The questionnaire contains from 3 to 5 articles concerning political, legal, and social issues. Following each article is a series of questions regarding your opinion of the article and its subject matter. Please take the time to read each article carefully and to answer the questions following it as frankly as possible.

All answers are absolutely confidential. Thank you for your participation.

Appendix K

APPENDIX K: DEBRIEFING LETTER

Dear Introductory Psychology Student:

You have recently participated for experimental credit in at least one phase of three phases of an experiment which I conducted. The purpose of this note is to explain the purpose of the experiment and the connection between the three phases of the experiment. I would also like to invite any comments or questions you may have regarding the research.

In the first phase you filled out a long questionnaire which was used to assess your attitudes towards sex and towards rape and to measure certain personality variables. Your answers to this questionnaire and to the other questionnaires was completely confidential and your answers have not been connected to your identity. The background data you supplied was used to connect answers from one phase of the experiment to another.

If you were in the second phase of the experiment you were either shown a film about the realistic consequences of rape for the victim or shown a film of a therapy session with a veteran with a stress reaction. You were then asked

questions concerning information from the film and your reactions to the film.

If you were also in the third phase, you were asked to fill out a questionnaire regarding your opinions to a number of newspaper articles, one of which was about rape.

These three phases were presented to you as separate experiments because we were concerned that subjects, if they knew the connection, might bias their responses to give us the answers we wanted (or didn't want). Certainly no one appreciates being deceived, but we felt that the information obtained from the experiment was important enough that we wished to insure valid responses.

Rape is a very serious crime which is a crime of violence, not of sex, which has serious harmful consequences to victims. The purpose of this study was to examine attitudes of the general male population towards rape and to discover how a realistic rape portrayal might affect those attitudes.

If you have any questions about the study or concerns about your participation, please contact myself or Dr. John Schallow at the Department of Psychology. As I mentioned, however, the information was not connected to subjects identities and we have no information regarding your individual responses.

Thank you for your participation and best wishes in your university studies.

Richard Stille
c/o Department of Psychology
University of Manitoba