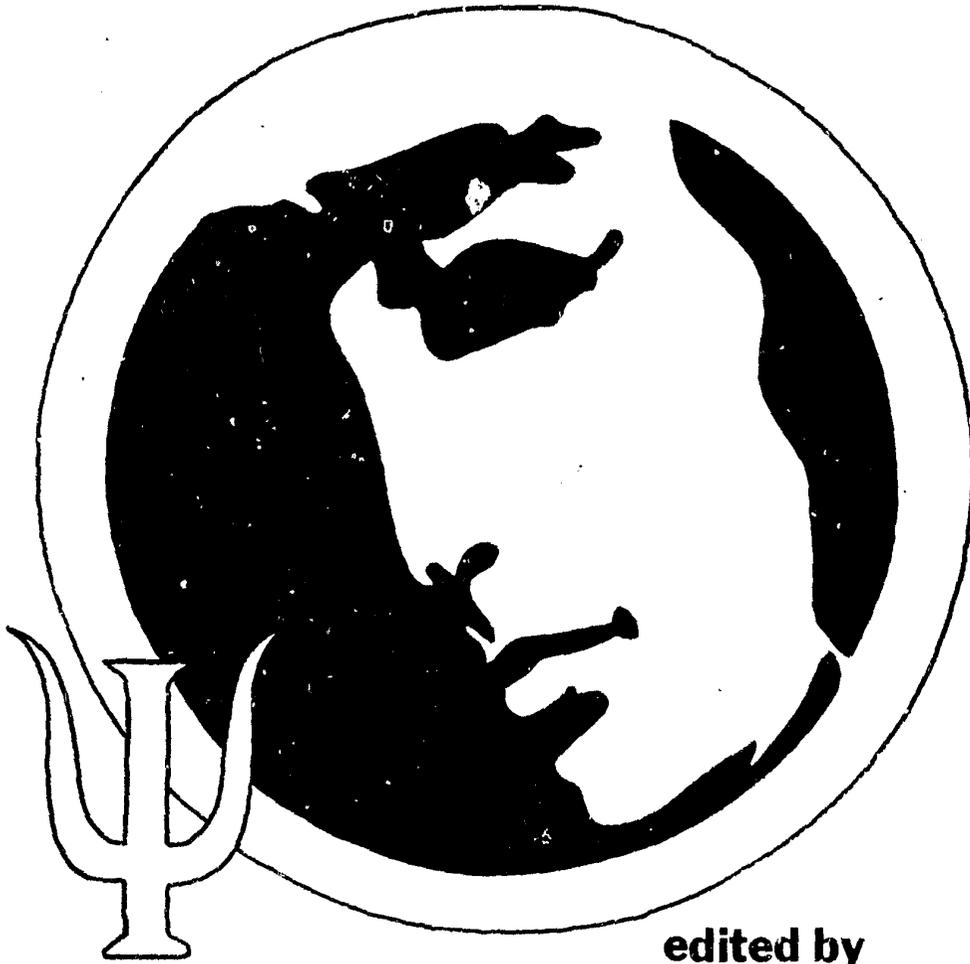


TOWARD THE PREVENTION OF RAPE

A BIBLIOGRAPHY



**edited by
Marcia J. Walker**

16783

CENTER FOR CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

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A PARTIALLY ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY



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REPORT NUMBER 27

CENTER FOR CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

JANUARY 1975

FOREWORD

This bibliography on Rape, Rape Prevention, and Rape Victims is one in a series of documents and projects developed by the Center for Correctional Psychology in the Psychology Department, The University of Alabama. In February 1974 a group of faculty and students met for the first time to share ideas and plans for increasing knowledge and applying the behavioral sciences to problems of rape. A Rape Research Group consisting of students and faculty was formed and has been active in a number of research projects and action efforts.

An early difficulty faced by our group was one that behavioral scientists and interested students frequently meet as they consider rape and rape prevention: What has been done to prevent rape? What is the nature of existing behavioral science literature and theory on rape? What do we know and how can we build on this knowledge to make significant improvements and programs?

It is toward this end that the present bibliography on rape was prepared. There have been other bibliographies prepared by rape crisis centers, as well as an excellent one prepared by Duncan Chappell which appeared in the Journal of Criminal Justice. The present bibliography annotates over 150 articles in the area of rape and addresses itself particularly to the ways in which psychology, sociology, and other behavioral sciences examine rape problems.

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As in all such efforts, this document is the product of a number of people. However, Marcia Walker's persistence, her thoughtful, and scholarly compilation of the materials, and her coordination of the Rape Research Group have been the essential ingredients in the preparation of this report. Her efforts and contributions are gratefully acknowledged.

The work of the Rape Research Group and the Center for Correctional Psychology are supported in part by grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and from the Alabama Law Enforcement Planning Agency. The Psychology Department and the University of Alabama have generously extended help and support in these activities. The opinions expressed are the opinions of the authors and abstractors and do not necessarily reflect the official position of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the Law Enforcement Planning Agency, the University of Alabama, or any other organization.

As we plan for ways of mobilizing behavioral science knowledge for preventing rape and helping rape victims, this bibliography is a step along the way. It is with optimism and hopefulness, that we release this document.

Stanley L. Brodsky
Center for Correctional Psychology

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INTRODUCTION

Rape and its consequences on the victim, the assailant, and the community are the subject of this bibliography. This compilation of existing literature is an effort to disseminate information pertinent to research and action efforts which seek to develop effective prevention and treatment programs and to improve the quality of justice for rape victims and assailants.

Rape is presently one of the most rapidly increasing crimes of violence against persons in the United States. Moreover, it remains one of the most underreported crimes. Recently, the need for programs studying the causes and consequences of the crime of rape has become recognized nationally. Within the past year, numerous research and action programs have been initiated across the country; and several books focusing specifically on rape have been printed.

To date, many questions concerning rape and its consequences remain unanswered. Who is the assailant, and what causes him to commit rape? What is the psychological and social impact of rape on the victim? How can rape be prevented? Information about rape is needed to answer these questions in the planning and development of improved prevention and treatment programs.

Material covered in this bibliography ranges from research papers and government reports to crisis center publications and popular articles. Literature dealing with the victim includes discussion of her role in the assault, the response of the legal, medical, and community persons to her, and the psychological

reaction of the experience on the victim and her family. Two main areas discussed in literature on assailants are diagnosis and treatment. The authors attempt to identify the personality characteristics of rapists, to determine the motivations of assailants, and to design effective treatment and evaluation programs.

Sources for the annotations included Crime and Delinquency Abstracts, National Institute of Mental Health (computer printouts), Psychological Abstracts, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, and Dissertation Abstracts International. Abstracts from these sources are noted in the text and constitute approximately one half of the annotations.

Part II of the bibliography lists unannotated articles and books which also relate to rape. Due to limited access to these materials and certain time restrictions, the selections in this section were not annotated. Some entries in this section were obtained from secondary sources which listed only the author's last name. These entries have been included in this form since we do not have ready access to the original materials.

The bibliography represents the combined efforts of several members of the Rape Research Group. Special appreciation is extended to Barbara Harrell, Mary Ann Owings, Kathleen Caddell, and Brenda Bjorklund for their assistance in compilation of the material and to Stanley Brodsky, who was instrumental in beginning and implementing this project. The assistance and patience of Dawn Dean and Sue Maynard in typing the document is greatly appreciated.

Marcia J. Walker
January 1975

BOOKS

Amir, M. Patterns in forcible rape. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1971.

Phenomenological study of the social characteristics and relationships of the rape offender and victim, the modus operandi, and likely situations of rape occurrence. The author's findings are based on study of existing literature as well as on his statistical analysis of all cases of forcible rape reported in the Philadelphia police department files from 1958 to 1960. Certain aspects of the offense, such as group rape, felony rape, victim-precipitated rape, and the relationships between alcohol and rape, are examined. He concludes with a sociological theory of causation which proposes that rape results from a subculture of violence in which aggression is emphasized and condoned. A thirty page list of references is provided. (Abstract--National Criminal Justice Reference Service)

Baughman, L. Southern rape complex: Hundred year psychosis. Atlanta, Georgia: Pendulum, 1966.

Provides "the background to . . . comprehend the biases of the Southern bigot . . . and captures the mood of the South before, during and immediately after the Civil War . . . cites those cases of rape--real, attempted, and imaginary--that fed the rape complex, and delves into the history of the KKK who exploited it, and into Southern political attitudes that have kept it alive." (Psychological Abstracts)

Csida, J. and Csida, J. Rape--How to avoid it and what to do about it if you can't. Chatsworth, California: Books for Better Living, 1974.

There has been a national awakening to the need for improvement of medical and psychiatric treatment of victims and their aggressors, the revision of victim related law enforcement techniques, and legislative reform to support victimization needs. June and Joseph Csida examine the medical, legal, and emotional issues involved in the act of rape; discuss preventive measures and guidelines for self-defense; and view efforts of law enforcement and feminist groups to minimize rape incidents and related degradations against women. The book commences with a brief account of rape experiences and describes victim attitudes and rapists' motivation. Also discussed are media protagonists, adverse public opinion, and actions of women who are labeled "rape bait." The authors point out the legal dilemma in distinguishing between forcible rape and consent. They trace the subjugation and humiliation a woman faces from the moment of

attack on her person, through the initial report and medical examination, to court interrogation. Deterrents to reporting the crime include the lack of separate facilities in hospitals for rape victims, excessive waiting, costly hospital fees, insensitive law enforcement and medical personnel, and recurrent and unnecessarily intimate police and defense questioning. The second half of this book looks at efforts of physicians and psychiatrists, rape crisis centers in the East, Mid-West, and in California, the National Organization for Women, LEAA, and activities of the New York City female anti-rape squad. Current legal reform has focused on the removal of the corroboration requirement, and reduction of the death penalty for rape in order to minimize hesitation for prosecution of rapists. (Abstract--National Criminal Justice Reference Service)

Gager, N. (Ed.) Women's rights almanac 1974. Bethesda, Maryland: Elizabeth Cady Stanton Publishing Company, 1974. Pp. 488-494.

A notation of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee's establishment of the National Center for Control and Prevention of Rape in National Institute of Mental Health is given, along with (1) a summary of the findings concerning rape in the F.B.I.'s Uniform Crime Report, (2) a list of crisis centers with addresses and persons to contact, (3) a clarification of legal classifications of rape, (4) procedures to follow when rape occurs, (5) hospital procedure, (6) follow-up medical treatment, (7) description of the Rape Center Bill introduced by Senator Charles Mathias.

Gornick, V. and Moran, B. Woman in a sexist society. New York: Basic Books, 1971.

Briefly examines the rape fantasy as the woman's myth of violence. The violence myth for men is often expressed in fantasie of war and fighting. Concern and fear of rape constantly remain with a woman. The reason fear of rape is so present in the daily lives of women is that women are cautioned about this threat from an early age. Also, every female is a possible rape victim.

Herschberger, Ruth. Adam's rib. New York: Harper and Row Publishers, Inc., 1970, "Is rape a myth?" Pp. 15-27.

Ruth Herschberger's article, written during the period of 1941-1946, describes the basic components of the rape myth. The assumptions presented include the following: (1) the innate sexual aggressiveness of man and his physical power over women, (2) the concept put forth by Karl Menniger that man has more of a death wish or desire to destroy than a woman (and consequently, is less responsible for his deeds due to this instinctual drive), (3) the responsibility placed upon women to control this male instinct, (4) the distinction between the sexual act (which can be experienced only by the male) and the sexual relationship

(the female counterpart), (5) the humiliation inflicted upon women due to society's definition that the act of rape robs her of purity, virtue, and honor, (6) the "conqueror" image of the assailant and the "happily succumbing" image of the woman, (7) the man's submission to a natural desire which is satisfied immediately, and the woman's submission to the male, the satisfaction in the submission being transferred to the future event of giving birth to and rearing children.

Kanowitz, L. Women and the law. Albuquerque, New Mexico: University of New Mexico Press, 1968. Pp. 18-25.

Rape is presently defined as a man's "forcible violation of a woman;" there is no provision in the law for the male to be a victim of rape. Kanowitz deals with the legal and social implications of statutes on seduction, enticement, and statutory rape. Sexual discrimination remains pervasive in most of the modern statutory rape laws, according to the author.

Le Bourdais, I. The trial of Steven Truscott. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1966.

On a summer evening in 1959 near the small southwestern Ontario town of Clinton, 12-year old Lynne Harper was brutally raped and murdered. Steven Truscott, her 14-year old school-mate, was charged with the crime, tried in adult court, convicted, and sentenced to hang. His appeal dismissed, Steven's sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. This book is a carefully documented attempt to prove that he was innocent. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

MacDonald, J. M. Rape: Offenders and their victims. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas, 1971.

The nature of the crime of rape is examined from the viewpoint of the offender, his victim, the physician, psychiatrist, police officer, and attorney. Authoritative information is presented from actual case material on the scope of rape, forcible rape, characteristics of victims and characteristics of offenders. Special attention is given to cases of child rape, the psychology of the rapist, the nature of group acts of rape, and the incidence of homicide which often follows. Incest is also considered, along with the situation of false accusation of rape. Finally, the specifications of the law regarding crimes of rape are examined, taking into account injustice in the courts, judicial review of rape convictions, criminal investigation, punishment, treatment and prevention. 208 references. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Medea, C. and Thompson, K. Against rape. New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 1974.

Drawing on information collected from rape victims, two feminists discuss various aspects of rape. Motivation for rape is viewed as hostility and/or gratification. A rapist is often not a stranger, but a neighbor, a friend, or a relative. Authors present ways to avoid attack and methods for self defense during confrontation. They examine psychological reactions of the victim to rape, the response of the criminal justice system, and the recent movement against rape by women's groups.

New woman's survival catalogue. Berkeley, California: Berkeley Books. Pp. 145-159.

Briefly recounts the activities of various rape crisis centers across the country. Supplies addresses for the rape crisis centers and hotlines that are presently in operation. Lists current publications and films on rape and provides a short exposition of each. Describes both formal and informal methods of self defense.

O'Connell, L. Dial 577-R-A-P-E. New York: Putnam, 1974.

Fictional account of a female police officer who works as a member of the New York City Police Department's Rape Analysis and Investigation Squad.

Schorsch, E. Sex offenders. Stuttgart; Ferdinand Enke, 1971.

Sexual deviation is discussed, including an empirical investigation, and a criticism of the moralistically oriented psychiatric sexual science. A method evolved from the sociological model of roles and from the psychopathology of personality is proposed to define a psychopathology in role behavior. On this basis, sexual deviation may be described as various disturbances in the relationship to the reality of a situation. The practical application of this outline is demonstrated in an evaluation of 416 opinions of sex offenders. The basic data of these criminals are divided into groups: exhibitionists, pedophiles, homosexuals, and rapists, and these are further subdivided into various types. A special appendix contains questionnaires dealing with non-criminal and criminal sexual delinquents, first offenders and recidivists, aggressive and nonaggressive delinquents, as well as a critical discussion of the so-called sexual addition, which is the basis for Giese's concept of perversion. (Abstract-- National Institute of Mental Health)

ARTICLES

General

Banay, R. S. Police dilemma with sexual crimes. Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 1971, 5 (9), 208-209, 214-216.

The policeman is in the midst of a turmoil caused by new police methods, legal technicalities and changing attitudes. It is noted that policemen in the lower echelons are recruited from diversified cultural backgrounds which influence their practice of law enforcement, particularly in situations involving sexual crimes or victimization. (Author abstract)

Barnes, J. Rape and other sex offenses. British Medical Journal, 1967, 2, 293-296.

Briefly defines rape according to English law. Author states that adequate medical evidence will corroborate the victim's accusation and will aid in identification of the assailant. Procedures for medical examination of rape victims and accused assailants are detailed. There is a similar review of legal definition and medical treatment for cases of incest, indecent assault, and sodomy.

Baron, R. and Bell, P. Effects of heightened sexual arousal on physical aggression. Paper presented at 81st Annual Convention, APA, 1973.

Several studies indicate that sexual arousal and physical aggression are closely related. This experiment tests the hypothesis that "heightened sexual arousal, induced through exposure to erotic stimuli, would tend to facilitate subsequent attacks against the victim when this person was male, but would fail to exert such effects or actually tend to inhibit subsequent aggression when this individual was a female." Erotic or neutral stimuli were presented to male subjects in two groups. The subjects were then placed in a situation where they could aggress against a victim by means of an electric shock. Increased sexual arousal inhibited aggressive responses of the subject against victims of both sexes. The authors hypothesized that the magnitude of induced sexual arousal greatly influenced consequent aggression.

Baron, R. The aggression-inhibiting influence of heightened sexual arousal. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, in press.

This experiment explores the hypothesis that sexual arousal will increase the degree of aggression experienced by subjects who have previously been exposed to shocks administered by an individual and that sexual arousal would inhibit aggression if

there had not been provocation. The subjects were first involved in an experimental session in which they were arbitrarily assigned to the role of problem solver, while confederates were assigned to evaluate their work. Shocks (ranging from 0-10) were administered on the basis of the quality of the solution--the poorer the work, the larger the number of shocks given. Evaluations were also written describing the work of the subjects. In the anger condition, nine shocks were administered by the confederates and negative evaluations were written. In the no-anger condition, the confederate delivered only one shock and wrote a favorable evaluation. Subjects were then exposed to either non-erotic or erotic stimuli. Following this procedure, the subjects were allowed to assume the role of teacher in a situation in which the confederate was to respond and the subject was to either reward the subject for a correct answer or punish him by pushing one of ten shock buttons (the higher the number, the stronger the shock). The results indicated that the intervening erotic stimuli situation inhibited the aggression exhibited by the angered group, but did not affect the amount of aggression shown by the non-angered group.

Bauer, G. Instinctual crimes of young and minor delinquents. Praxis der Kinderpsychologie und Kinderpsychiatrie, 1970, 19 (6), 234-237.

Typical cases of sex crimes and murders are discussed. The necessity of notifying the authorities of all sex crimes committed is stressed. The establishment of a rule that all young sex offenders should be placed in care of a psychiatrist as early as possible in their "careers" in order to prevent additional criminal acts. Crime investigators should receive special training for dealing with sex crimes. (Psychological Abstracts)

Bornstein, F. Investigation of rape: Medico-legal problems. Medical Trial Technique Quarterly, 1963, 9, 61.

Since there are few witnesses to the assault of rape, most trial evidence in rape cases is circumstantial. The collection of medical evidence is an essential part of the investigatory process. Important aspects of the investigation are: examination of clothing; determination of extent and nature of violence; determination of sexual penetration; and examination for seminal stains. Author provides illustrative case reports and discusses special problems in examining child victims. Bornstein states that medical evidence should be used as objective information in the legal process with a slant toward neither the defense nor the prosecution.

Colin, M. and Hochmann, J. Sex pathologies. In M. Colin (Ed.), Etudes de criminologie clinique. Paris: Masson, 1964. Pp. 131-153.

Sex offenses, including indecency, exhibitionism, pedophilia, statutory rape and rape. The offender and the victim. Personality of the offender and the victim. Research. General discussion. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Curtis, L. Criminal violence: Inquiries into national patterns and behavior. Dissertation Abstracts International, 1973 (June), Vol. 33 (12-B), No. 6072.

An inquiry into national patterns and behavior in criminal violence based on a 10% sample from the year 1967 of police offense and arrest reports for criminal homicide, aggravated assault, forcible rape, and robbery in 17 American cities is presented. The national urban data on most variables and contrasts factual objectivity with public imagery is provided. The extent to which the four criminal behavior systems merge and the degree of their uniqueness is examined. The abstractly empirical survey variables are fitted at theoretically opportune points into a literature review of explanatory perspectives on one dimension of American personal criminal violence--by blacks on black and white victims. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Giacinti, T. A. and Tjaden, C. The crime of rape in Denver. A report submitted to the Denver High Impact Anti-Crime Council, Denver, 1973.

Statistical analysis of data collected from files of the Denver Police Department (July 1, 1970-June 3, 1972). Items analyzed are characteristics of the assault, the victim, and the assailant; victim-offender relationship; extent of violence; and victim response to the attack. Response of the Denver criminal justice system to rape cases is reviewed, and recommendations for rape reduction programs are suggested.

Goldner, N. S. Rape as a heinous but understudied crime. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science, 1972, 63 (3), 402-407.

A cross-section of the available literature on forcible rape is presented, and some of the available data concerning the frequency, time, place and methods of forcible rape, as well as that concerning the personality characteristics of both the rapist and his victim are summarized. A partial explanation of the question of why knowledge of rape is so incomplete and why so little formal study has been devoted to it is provided. A better understanding of the motivation to commit rape would probably result in fewer victims. The task of the police, courts and penal system in their investigation, prosecution and rehabilitation of the offender would also be made easier. Legislatures would be able to work on more enlightened and less emotional bases. Finally, the adjustment of the rape victim to the social and psychological stress caused by rape would be facilitated. 57 references. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Hammer, E. C. The relationships between psychosexual pathology and the sex of the first drawn person. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 1954, 10, 168-170.

Investigates the performance on a "Draw a Person" test of 84 sex offenders imprisoned at Sing Sing. Results indicate that the sex of the first drawn person does not adequately denote the subject's "sexual identification or psychosexual conflicts."

Hayman, C., et. al. Sexual assault on women and children in the District of Columbia. Public Health Reports, December 1968, 83 (12), 1021-1028.

The F.B.I. reports that violent crime is increasing rapidly in the U. S. In forcible rapes alone there was a 46% increase from 1960 to 1967. Certain details of the history and examination of 1,500 victims of sexual assault in Washington, D. C. are presented. Injuries, pregnancy and a low incidence of venereal disease were accompaniments. Emotional disturbances were relatively frequent. About 85% of the victims were nonwhite, much higher than their representation in the population. Ages ranged from 1 to 88 years, with the highest number at age 14. It is suggested that more complete evaluations should be made by using residents in gynecology and/or pediatrics and in areas removed from the bedlam of emergency rooms where examination is usually by a harried and inexperienced intern. A unique followup system is described. 8 references. (Author abstract modified--Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Hodgens, E. G. Offense of rape in Victoria. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology, December 1972, 5 (4), 225-249.

The proposed model sub-divides the rape offense into the following types--a rape, a felony with a maximum sentence of 15 years, gross sexual imposition, a felony with maximum sentence of 10 years. Sentencing criteria for these offenses are included, with consideration of both the offender and the specific offense. (Abstract--National Criminal Justice Reference Service)

Holle, R. Statistics of sex offenses. Kriminalistik (Germany), February 1964, 18 (2), 63-66.

Statistics of sex offenses in Germany during 1953-1962, including rape, pedophilia, homosexuality, procurement, etc. Punishment, legal of offenders. Descriptive. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Howell, L. M. Clinical and research impressions regarding murder and sexually perverse crimes. Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics (Paris), 1972-73, 21 (1-6), 156-159.

Clinical impressions on the nature of murder and sexually perverse crimes are presented by a psychiatrist at the California State Penitentiary in Chino, California. Research indicates that in murders in which the wife was the victim, the husband was usually a fairly successful man in his forties with no prior arrests. Most frequently, the termination of the marriage had been recognized by institution of divorce proceedings. The victim of rape is not necessarily the victim of the rapist's wrath. One category of rapist attacks any female as a representative of the woman who rejected him. Another type of rapist is a severely inadequate man who is so overwhelmed with threat that he must subdue and frighten the victim in order to be able to engage in sexual intercourse. The prognosis for this subject's therapy is usually poor. Other topics include pedophiles, personality dynamics of rapists from tests and histories and the dynamics of violence, rape and murder. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Kraus, J. New South Wales--Trends in the rates of murders, manslaughter, and rape among male juveniles, 1956-69. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology, September 1972, 5 (3), 146-156.

A formal analysis of trends in the rates of charges of murder, manslaughter and rape preferred against male juveniles in New South Wales, Australia, is reported for the 1956-1969 period, and the age trends among these juveniles is analyzed. No statistically significant trends were found for the rates of murder and manslaughter, and for the annual mean age of juveniles charged with the offenses. A highly significant increase was found for the rates of rape. When the rates of rape were broken down into individual and pack rapes, both types of rape showed a highly significant increase, but the rates of pack rapes were found to have increased 2.5 times faster than the rates of individual rapes. The methods of assessing the significance of the annual fluctuations of future rates, and of the age of juveniles being charged, are indicated. The findings are then discussed in the light of the available literature. 21 references. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

MacNamara, D. Police and sex: An interview with a criminologist. Sexual Behavior, 1971, 1 (4), 24-31.

An interview with a criminologist is presented, in which the different types of criminal sexual activity are identified along with the usual police procedures for detection, and some observations concerning the sexual attitudes of the police population are offered. Highly hostile responses are noted by policemen toward unmotivated and vicious sex crimes, and possible overreaction to the criminal in such cases appears possible. The subject of forcible rape is discussed in some detail, including methods of apprehension, types of evidence used in identifying

the offender, and pretrial detention procedures. Some opinion is offered on the personality types of rapist-murderers and possible psychological disturbances in such persons. The more minor sex offenses, such as exhibitionism, fetishism, obscene phone calls, and peeping toms, are also discussed, as well as the activities and motives of prostitutes. Brief mention is made of the problem of homosexuality. Finally, a general description of the typical personality type found among law enforcement personnel is offered, and the suggestion that men become policemen because they are latent homosexuals is commented upon. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.
Violent crime: Homicide, assault, rape, robbery. New York: George Braziller, 1969.

The report of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence is presented in which the profile, causes, increased rate of incidence, and prevention of violent crimes such as homicide, assault, rape, and robbery are surveyed. The basic findings of the Commission are: (1) Violent crimes are chiefly a problem of the cities of the nation, and there violent crimes are committed mainly by the young, poor, male inhabitants of the ghetto. (2) The slums' increasingly powerful social forces are generating rising levels of violent crime which, unless checked threaten to turn our cities into defensive, fearful societies. (3) An improved criminal justice system is required to contain the growth of violent crime, but only progress toward urban reconstruction can reduce the strength of the crime causing forces in the inner city and thus reverse the direction of present crime trends. 28 references. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

The offense of rape seen from a criminological point of view.
Correspondent: Jur. Kand. Sten Holmberg, Kevingeringen 18, Danderyd, Sweden. January 1, 1964-September 1966.

This study includes all cases of rape or attempted rape reported to the Swedish police in 1960. The project consists of two parts. The first part is a descriptive study of the crime, based on police reports. A code sheet of 100 variables will be used to record data. The second part of the study concerns the background data on convicted offenders. It is based mainly on the treatment register of the Swedish Department of Corrections. (This project was collected and communicated to the Information Center on Crime and Delinquency through the courtesy of both the Council of Europe and the Scandinavian Research Council on Criminology. It appears in the Council of Europe's files as project =181.) (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Operation rape reduction: summary and recommendations of the national rape reduction workshop. Denver Anti-Crime Council. Denver, 1973.

Operation Rape Reduction is a development of the National Rape Reduction Workshop, sponsored May 15-16, 1973 by the Denver Anti-Crime Council. This report, which summarizes the project, defines the problem of rape in Denver and compares it to other areas. A number of programs dealing with public information, police, prosecution, victim support, and offender evaluation and treatment were designed at the workshop and are presently being implemented. The report also includes a summary of the workshop activities and a list of its participants.

Police discretion and the judgement that a crime has been committed--Rape in Philadelphia. University of Pennsylvania Law Review, 1968, 117 (2), 277-332.

Study of criteria used by police in determining whether rape has been committed. Analysis of response of courts. Promptness of complaint, physical condition of complainant, and prior behavior of the complainant were considered by police and courts although differences in emphasis were found. Police consider age and race important. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Rape--Denver. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the National League of Cities--United States Conference of Mayors, April 1974.

Provides an overview of procedures followed in investigation and prosecution of rape cases. Summarizes the findings of the Denver Anti-Crime Council as reported in "The Crime of Rape in Denver" (Giacinti and Tjaden, 1972). The data for this study was obtained from Denver narrative police reports (July 1, 1970-June 30, 1972) on reported rapes and was analyzed in the following variables: characteristics of the victim, the offender, the assault, and court disposition. Summarizes major topics discussed at the Denver Rape Reduction Workshop and reviews programs implemented from the workshop recommendations. Actions which will reduce the incidence of rape and improve treatment of both the offender and the victim are: increasing reporting of sexual assault, improving investigation process of the criminal justice system, implementing legislative reform, establishing support groups for victims, and developing educational rape prevention programs.

Roth, L. Territoriality and homosexuality in a male prison population. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1971, 41 (3), 510-513.

The housing locations of inmates in a large federal penitentiary are analyzed in an attempt to study behavior characteristics such as territoriality and homosexuality in a male prison population. The purpose was to determine: (1) if inmates' living assignments within the compound are random; (2) where aggressive, rapist homosexuals live; and (3) if homosexuals of

this type live within territories, how that phenomenon occurs. Findings indicate that the majority of the homosexuals live in cell blocks, as opposed to dormitories, since opportunities for private activity are fewer in the latter settings. In addition homosexuals with rapist and aggressive personality traits were seldom found within the same territory, thus supporting the principles of animal territoriality. Implications for ecology and the practical management of prisons to prevent outbreaks of violent behavior are noted. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Rotter, G. S. Sex attitude scale. Unpublished manuscript. Montclair, New Jersey, 1973.

The sex attitude scale form J is designed to collect the responses of experts regarding male and female sexual adjustment and maladjustment. Experts in the area of sexuality and mental health were solicited to respond to 100 sexual attitude items in the way they believed a sexually adjusted and maladjusted person might. One fourth were asked to fill out the questionnaire as a sexually adjusted female might, one fourth the way a sexually maladjusted female might, one fourth the way a sexually adjusted male might, and one fourth the way a sexually maladjusted male might. Selection into one of the above groups was made at random. Those types of disorders traditionally grouped under the heading of pathology, e.g., rapist, child molester, overt homosexual, exhibitionist, are not included as sexual maladjustment. Sample items are: all men have a trace of femininity in them; it is abnormal for girls to masturbate; compulsory sex education is an invasion of privacy. Ratings are made in terms of a 7-point scale ranging from totally agree to totally disagree. The instrument taps such areas as sex roles, genital sexuality, sex education, etc. The scale requires about 15 minutes for completion. Analyses of the responses collected will be made to determine: (1) the items for which there exist differences between adjusted and maladjusted sexual types; (2) the differences in the conceptions of what constitutes female maladjustment and what constitutes male maladjustment; (3) the areas in which there exists consensus of disagreement among judges as to what constitutes maladjustment; and (4) how the responses of psychologists compare to the responses of other criterion groups, such as sex educators. Further information regarding the project and a copy of the scale may be obtained from the author. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Schiff, A. F. Rape in other countries. Medicine, Science, and the Law (London), 1971, 11 (3), 139-143.

Forcible rape in European countries and the U. S. is compared. The incidence (per 100,000 of population) is much greater in the U. S. (35) than in Luxemburg (2.7), France (1.9), Holland (1.2), and Belgium (0.8). This seems to be just one more example

of the extent of lawlessness in the U. S. Part of the explanation involves overcrowded living conditions, which produce edginess and hostility. A more liberal European attitude toward prostitution is also offered as an explanation. European criminal penalties for rape are much lighter than those in the U. S. 9 references. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Schiff, A. F. Rape. Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 1972, 6 (5), 76-77, 81-82, 84.

A review of statistical data, opinion and clinical information concerning the status of rape is set forth. Rape may be variously defined and generally excludes the possibility of a man raping his wife. Rape need not involve violence or the threat of violence. Information on the question of who is raped is set forth. The nature of the rapist is discussed. Approaches to prevention or avoidance of rape are reviewed. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Schumacher, M. Violent offending: A report on recent trends in violent offending and some characteristics of the violent offender. Wellington, New Zealand: A. R. Shearer, 1971.

A sequel to a previous publication on penal research in New Zealand, the study examines eight categories of violent offending--common assault, aggravated assault, robbery, aggravated robbery, wounding with intent, assault by a male on a female, rape, and attempted rape. Trends in violent offending are reviewed along with a sample of violent offenders, and a discussion of the victims of violent crime. It is concluded that an understanding of some of the characteristics of the violent offender should help solicit the active engagement and commitment of citizens in effective crime and violence control. 18 references. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Schwartz, B. The effect in Philadelphia of Pennsylvania's increased penalties for rape and attempted rape. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science, 1968, 59 (4), 509-515.

Analysis (of case study) effects of increased sanctions for rape. No decrease was found. Schwartz recommends social prevention. Compared actual to trend ratios of rapes for months in 1966 subsequent to legislation giving more severe penalties for rape and the previous 8½ years. No decline was found. 113 sample cases were drawn from the time before and after legislation and judged for seriousness on the Sulin-Wolfgang Index. Medians were virtually identical. Injury rates did not change either. (Psychological Abstracts)

Schwendinger, J. and Schwendinger. Rape myths: In legal, theoretical, and everyday practice. Crime and Social Justice Spring-Summer 1974, 18-26.

Forcible rape is the most rapidly increasing crime of violence in the United States. Moreover, the majority of rapes are unreported. Sexist myths and racist and classist discriminations influence the treatment of rape victims. Myths discussed are: "rape is impossible (if the woman really resists), a woman who gets raped is asking for it, men rape because of uncontrollable passions, an imbalance in the sex ratio causes rape, and legalizing prostitution will reduce rape." Briefly accounts improvements in victim support and hospital and legal procedures by the women's movement. Authors contend that rape results from contradictions produced by the American class system and recommend a change to a "relatively crime-free" socialist system.

St. Giza, J. Sexual offenses committed by juveniles in Poland between 1961 and 1967. Revija Za Kriminolistiko in Kriminologijo (Ljubljana, Yugoslavia), 1971, 22 (1), 20-29.

Problems of sexual offenses committed by juveniles in Poland between 1961 and 1967 are reviewed, and typical forms of sexual nonconformism are defined on the basis of court statistics. The data show that the number of these offenses was on the increase during the period analyzed, and the most frequent offenders among juveniles were male. Two principal offenses were committed: sexual indecency with minors under 15 years of age and rape, with the latter increasing in particular. Finally, the problem of undetected offenses of this type is discussed. It appears that they could be in the proportion of 1:100, but differ greatly between particular offenses. 18 references. (Journal Abstract Modified--National Institute of Mental Health)

Takahashi, Y. Current status of antisocial behaviors of children. Kyoiku Shinri (Tokyo), 1972, 20 (8), 46-49.

Statistical data on trends in juvenile delinquency in Japan are presented. The delinquency rate per 1,000 juveniles under 20 years of age was 8.2 in 1955, 11.2 in 1960, 12.0 in 1964, 9.6 in 1967, 9.2 in 1968, 8.9 in 1969, and 10.1 in 1970. Serious rape and other sexual offenses have been decreasing; and bodily injury and theft had been decreasing since 1944, but increased after 1970. The percentage of juvenile delinquents as part of the total criminal population (both adults and juveniles) to 1955 and between 1968 and 1970, increased for thefts and bodily injuries, decreased for rapes and showed no change in murder and arson. Crimes involving automobiles have risen sharply. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Weiss, E., et. al. The mental health committee: Report of the subcommittee on the problem of rape in the District of Columbia. Medical Annals of the District of Columbia, 1972, 41 (11), 703-704.

Recommendations are made for providing better care for the victims of rape. It is suggested that: (1) a nurse or social worker accompany police officer of the sex squad on investigations to offer sympathetic support; (2) all private and public hospitals should accept rape victims, and the examination be conducted by qualified personnel in the field of obstetrics and gynecology; (3) hospitals make available qualified professionals to offer emotional support to the sexually assaulted victim; (4) in the case of a trial involving an assaulted child or adolescent, the victim's testimony be taken privately, and the individual taking that testimony be the one to present it in court. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Wilson, P. R. Crime and the public. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology (Melbourne), 1971, 4 (4), 223-232.

Attitudes of 3,054 Australians regarding 6 topical and controversial social problems were surveyed. Findings revealed that crime concerned almost half the sample; but it did not worry respondents as much as education and ranked only slightly higher than race relations in a ranking of concerns. Differences in concern about crime were reflected in geographic area, with more people in larger cities worried than small town or rural residents. Crime also worried older rather than younger people and particularly concerned those low in the Australian class system. Estimates by respondents of 3 major crimes (murder, rape, and bank holdups) fell far below the actual rate of these crimes. Many respondents reported tangible methods of taking precautions against crime victimization. Crime control was seen essentially as a matter for the police rather than a challenge to the whole community. Social implications of the findings are discussed. 3 references. (Author Abstract Modified--National Institute of Mental Health)

The Victim

Amir, M. Victim precipitated forcible rape. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science, December 1967, 58 (4), 493-582.

Theoretical and legal aspects of victim precipitation in forcible rape are discussed. Empirical data was collected from 646 cases of forcible rape reported in the Philadelphia Police Department files from 1958 to 1960. In 19% of the rape cases studied, the case was termed victim precipitated. Victim precipitation differs from provocation and seduction and is defined by

Amir as "those rape situations in which the victim actually, or so it was deemed, agreed to sexual relations but retracted before the actual act or did not react strongly enough when the suggestion was made by the offender(s)." Characteristics of victims which were significantly higher in victim precipitated cases were: white; 15-19 years old; "bad" reputation; residence near residence of offender or scene of assault; initial meeting with offender in a bar, picnic, or party; and subjection to sexual humiliation. Although victim precipitation does not free the assailant from guilt, states Amir, it does place more responsibility on the victim.

Amir, M. The role of the victim in sex offenses. In H. L. Resnik and M. E. Wolfgang (Eds.), Sexual Behaviors: Social, Clinical and Legal Aspects. Boston, Massachusetts: Little Brown, 1972.

Discusses research data concerning the demographic characteristics of female victims of sex offenses. Victim-offender relationships and victim precipitation of offenses are considered. A classification of victims is proposed based on behavior during the offense. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Burgess, A. W. and Holmstrom, L. L. The rape victim in the emergency ward. American Journal of Nursing, October 1973, 73 (10), 1741-1745.

A victim counseling program for rape victims which began in 1972 as a voluntary collaboration between Boston College School of Nursing and the Boston City Hospital Emergency Department is described. Although there was an 11% increase in rapes in 1972, as reported by the F.B.I., there are few such services available to victims. The Boston program expanded to include child victims of rape, sexual assault, or molesting. The referral process is described, and signs of trauma and gynecological physical findings among 80 victims are reported. One half of the women in this sample were verbal and talkative, and half were quiet and guarded. Several quotes reveal the reactions of fear and anger. Counseling of the victim is based on three assumptions: the rape represents a situational crisis for the victim which is disruptive of her life-style; the victim is viewed as a consumer of emergency health service; and crisis management is practice of primary prevention of psychiatric disorders. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Crime in eight American cities. National Crime Panel Surveys of Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis. Advance Report, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., July 1974.

This report is based on surveys conducted during July through November 1972; the reports of victimization occurred

during the 12 months prior to the collection. Approximately 9,700 households (21,000 persons age 12 and over) in each city (Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis), and 2,000 commercial establishments composed the sample. This publication is composed of tables which give victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by the type of victimization and the city; victimization rates by characteristics of victims and type of victimization; household victimization rates, by characteristics of victimized households and type of victimization; commercial victimization rates; percent of victimizations reported to police, by type of victimization and city.

Curtis, L. Victim precipitation and violent crime. Social Problems, Spring 1974, 21 (4), 594-605.

The author examines the relationship between victim precipitation and the crimes of rape, murder, and robbery. The article is based on data collected by the National Commission on Causes and Prevention of Violence and reveals that the extent of provocation varies with the type of crime. Provocation is significant in only a minority of rape cases, but is highly significant in homicide and assault. From this survey only 4% of the rape cases were victim precipitated. Curtis suggests that future research be conducted through "detailed clinical interviews and tests" of victims and offenders, rather than through surveys of police records, as is often the case.

Factor, M. A woman's psychological reaction to attempted rape. Psychoanalytic Quarterly, 1954, 23, 243-244.

Description by a psychiatrist of the impact of an attempted rape on a 28 year old woman in psychoanalysis. Discusses victim's feelings of complicity and guilt.

Fox, S. Sutherland and Scherl, D. Patterns of response among victims of rape. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1970, 40 (3), 503-511.

Three predictable and sequential phases that represent a normal cycle of emotional responses by victims of sexual assault are described: (1) acute reaction; (2) outward adjustment; and (3) integration and resolution of the experience. A series of interventions was developed to help patients work through each phase as smoothly as possible. The response patterns described provide only a general context in which to help such patients; the detailed contents for individual patients were as varied as their personalities, backgrounds, and experiences. Thus no one victim required each intervention described. Although rape victims represent a group of individuals whose acute or chronic emotional problems are outside the boundaries of professional skills, the generic skills to help them are included in the repertoires of most mental health workers and are general enough to use with

diverse groups of patients. Although the sample size was not large enough to justify any broad generalizations, the information described may have useful applications in the prevention of rape. 1 reference. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Hayman, C. R. and Lanza, C. Victimology of sexual assault. Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 1971, 5 (10), 152-153, 157-158, 160-161.

A program operated by the District of Columbia Department of Human Resources in cooperation with the Metropolitan Police Department to aid the victims of sexual assault is presented. Eight cases have been selected to illustrate the wide variety of patients, incidents, types of emotional and physical injury, and variation in followup by public agencies and private physicians. Sexual assault is increasing in the U. S. and is seen as an expression of increase in aggression and violence rather than sexual drive. The need is indicated for immediate expert examination, treatment of injury, and particularly emotional support by doctors and nurses. This support should start at the examination and be given as long as police and court procedures continue or whenever the patient has emotional symptoms. Followup will bring back to treatment or retreatment many patients for emotional and physical injuries, including gonorrhea, pregnancy, and, rarely, syphilis. 4 references. (Author Abstract Modified--Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Hayman, C. R., et. al. Round table: Rape and its consequences. Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 1972, 6 (2), 12, 17, 21, 25-27, 31.

Rape and its consequences are considered in a roundtable discussion by medical and law enforcement experts. The increase in the number of female hitchhikers, and other social changes resulting in assaults, is discussed along with an analysis of the behavior and motivation of the rapist himself. Hospital examinations following rape are described, as are difficulties in getting court convictions. A nursing followup program established in Washington, D. C. to deal with the emotional effects is also mentioned. 2 references. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Hayman, C., et. al. What to do for victims of rape. Resident and Staff Physicians, August 1973, 29-30, 32.

A joint program of the Washington, D. C. Department of Human Resources and the metropolitan police department, designed to render better assistance to victims of rape, is described. Hospital emergency room examination of adult victims by an obstetrician or gynecologist intern or resident, and examination of children by residents in the pediatric section are emphasized.

Specifics of the examination, possible psychiatric treatment, and general emotional treatment, including advice on pregnancy and venereal disease, are discussed. The value of a counselor nurse and followup visits is considered. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

How they help rape victims at the University of Chicago. Resident and Staff Physicians, August 1973, 31-32.

Treatment of rape victims at the University of Chicago is described with a focus on the role of the chaplain as buffer between the patient and staff, police, and institution, coordinating the emotional, medical, and legal treatment. It is noted that the staff has shifted emphasis away from the idea of "alleged" rape and is now trained to care for the emotional and psychological disturbances of the victim. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Jones, C. and Aronson, E. Attribution of fault to a rape victim as a function of respectability of the victim. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, June 1973, 26 (3), 415-419.

Tested the hypothesis that a socially respectable person is seen as more at fault in a crime in which she was the victim. This hypothesis was based on 2 assumptions: (a) individuals believe in a just world where people deserve what they get and (b) the more respectable the victim, the greater the need to attribute fault to his actions since it is more difficult to attribute fault to his character. It was also hypothesized that a defendant who has injured a more respectable person is sentenced more severely. Results with 234 male and female undergraduates support the predictions. The victim of a rape case was faulted more if she were married or a virgin (most respectable) than if she were a divorcee. Also ss sentenced the defendant to a longer imprisonment for the rape of a married woman than for the rape of a divorcee. No sex differences were found in the attribution of fault or the assignment of sentences. (Psychological Abstracts)

Koudernik, C. Régression psychotique durable chez un enfante de 4 ans victime d'un viol (Lasting psychotic regression in a child, victim of rape at age 4). Annales Medico-Psychologiques, 1967, 2 (5), 809.

Presents the case of a 7-year-old girl, under psychotherapy for the past 2 years for persistent manifestations which appeared shortly after a sexual attack at age 4: almost total loss of language, transitory regressive episodes, and nocturnal crises of terror suggestive of convulsions. A diagnosis of psychosis is provisionally adopted, despite the absence of autism and behavior that is considered effective and outgoing. (Psychological Abstracts)

Lee, B. Precautions against rape. Sexual Behavior, 1972, 2 (1), 33-37.

Suggestions from a New York policewoman for prevention of rape highlight vigilance and simple protective measures. Revealing clothes may be perceived by a man as an invitation from the woman. It is noted that bystanders are now less apathetic and are helping victims. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Medical procedures in cases of suspected rape. Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 1973, 7 (9), 65, 68, 70-71.

A technical bulletin to provide proper protection procedures for patients and doctors in cases of alleged or suspected rape or sexual molestation is presented. A standardized form, suggested procedures, and principal cautions that should be followed are included. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Mendelsohn, B. The origin of the doctrine of victimology. Excerpta Criminologica (Netherlands), May-June 1963, 3 (3), 239-244.

Theory of victimology. The female victim of rape. The offender and his victim. Bibliography of victimology. General discussion. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Schultz, L. Interviewing the sex offender's victim (for the pre-sentence investigation). Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science, 1960, 50 (5), 448-452.

Current literature dealing with the pre-sentence investigation gives little recognition to the need to interview the offender's victim even though the type of information needed for an adequate pre-sentence report cannot be secured solely from police offense or complaint reports, or various court or attorney records. The following are a few reasons given for why the victim should be interviewed: (1) to determine if a victim's lack of resistance or cooperation are to the extent that the victim may be the seducer or aggressor; (2) to obtain information regarding the victim's appearance, maturity and chastity; (3) to observe what social, physical and emotional damage the victim may have sustained. The interview should be conducted in such a manner that emotional damage is not inflicted. The investigator should be conscious of the effects of his own social class and sex code and should remain neutral during the investigation, giving therapeutic counseling when needed.

Schultz, L. The victim-offender relationship. Crime and Delinquency, 1968, 14, 135-141.

The victim of an offense may have engaged in behavior that intentionally or unintentionally triggered his own victimization;

some victims may have consented to the criminal act. Since consent negates or reduces the severity of the offense, probation officers should become familiar with the concept of "victimology" and consider its application in the presentence investigation. About 85 percent of all defendants plead guilty without a trial; the presentence report, therefore, is perhaps the best device for acquainting the court with factors of victimology. (Author Abstract Modified)

Sexual assaults on women and girls. Editorial. Annals of Internal Medicine, February 1970, 72 (2), 277-278.

Results of a 1968 report on the risk of rape of females in city, suburb, and urban areas are reported, along with the fact that in 1968 the incidence of rape (forcible, attempted, and statutory) has increased 84% since 1960. The article points out the difficulty in establishing the exact nature of the offense. Also noted is that most treatment is done in the emergency room; therefore, black and poor persons are over-represented due to their lack of access to private physicians. Examinations in the emergency room are conducted by untrained house officers in a situation offering no privacy, adequate time, understanding, or compassion. Examinations ideally should be conducted by the family physician in his office or some other appropriate setting. Doctors should (1) ascertain whether the offense occurred as alleged, and (2) determine whether prior or existing conditions having a causal relationship are present. Details of an ideal examination are given in the article, especially pointing out the need for meeting the emotional problems of the victim.

Werner, A. Rape: Interruption of the therapeutic process by external stress. Psychotherapy: Theory, Research, and Practice, Winter 1972, 9 (4), 349-351.

The case history of a young woman who was raped during a period when she was undergoing psychotherapy is presented. The rape altered the therapy process. Therapy proceeded in several unique states: (1) support and nurturance; (2) recounting of the incident; (3) reference to the incident; (4) recurrence of symptoms; and (5) resolution. Over the period of several months the rape became incorporated into the patient's life as another significant event but not as the determining factor in her problems. 9 references. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Wood, P. L. The victim in a forcible rape case: A feminist view. The American Criminal Law Review, 2 (2), 335-354.

Contends that the legal system is set up to protect the innocent man from the spiteful woman who wishes to harass or malign him. Woods discusses requirements of proof for a rape case--penetration, consent, and resistance. Efforts to guard against fabricated stories of rape and victim-precipitated assaults

tend to protect the offender and accuse the victim. Author examines the complainant's ordeal during the investigation and trial and offers alternatives for the existing system. Legislative reform, rape crisis centers, chaplains' counseling services, and more female investigating officers will improve the quality of the treatment of rape victims. A change of society's skeptical and suspicious attitude toward the victim of rape will facilitate implementation of other alternatives.

The Child Victim

American Humane Association, Children's Division. Sexual abuse of children: Implications for case work. Denver, no date.

The three papers in this monograph have serious implications for casework with the child victim of a sex crime and his parents. Findings indicate that the victimization of a child is often the product of an unrecognized and untreated family pathology which is rooted in deep frustration or in misdirected drives. Children may be exposed to conditions of neglect and abuse which make them vulnerable to victimization by adults outside the immediate family. Sol Chanele's first paper indicates that sexual crimes, especially incest, are by no means as deviant or as rare as official morality would like them to be. Contents Preface; Family Structure of Child Sex Victims, by Sol Chaneles; Adjustment to Crisis in Families of Child Sex Victims, by Sol Chaneles; The Child Sex Victim--Some Unanswered Questions, by Donald Brieland. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Gagnon, J. Female child victim of sex offenses. Social Problems, Fall 1965, 13 (2), 172-192.

To investigate experiences of female child victims of sex offenses, the answers of 333 adult females reporting a sexual experience with an adult before age 13 were analyzed. The women were divided into four groups: (1) those reporting single events of a clearly accidental sort (77 percent); (2) those reporting multiple events, but different offenses and circumstances, with the events fairly widely separated over time (14 percent); (3) non-accidental victims who were coerced (1.5 percent) and (4) non-accidental victims who had collaborated voluntarily (7.8 percent). One element in differential participation must have been the character of the offender. Only 18 (5 percent) of the victims could be considered to have had adult lives that had been severely damaged for whatever reason. Only three of these related this fact to the early sexual experience. It was also found that there is substantial under-reporting of offenses to the police. It is likely that offenses against middle-class girls are committed primarily by lower-class men. Between 20 and 25 percent of the children reared in a middle-class environment will have a minimal victim experience in childhood. Lower-class

children run a higher risk of such experiences which include offenses of greater seriousness. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Gebhard, P. and Gagnon, J. Male sex offenders against very young children. American Journal of Psychiatry, 1964, 121 (6), 576-579.

"In our study of sex offenders we have come to certain descriptive categories which contain the bulk of the child-offenders. From our current vantage point we feel these are useful as a starting point for further research. Our present position is that the reversion to children as sexual objects by these males is a function of a breakdown in control over sexual behavior that is the result of an intersection between a current environmental stress and a potential for offense behavior having its origins in disordered childhood relationships. However, from the data we now have, it is not possible to determine precisely what constitutes the childhood precursors of this behavior." (Psychological Abstracts)

Koupernik, C., Masciangelo, P. M., and Balestra-Beretta, S. A case of Heller's dementia following sexual assault in a four year old girl. Child Psychiatry and Human Development, Spring 1972, 2 (3), 134-144.

A case history is presented of a 4-year-old girl who developed a loss of speech followed by a clinical picture of Heller's dementia shortly after an attempted rape and life threat. She had mainly nocturnal fits of terror, but no evidence of an epileptic nature was established until four years after the onset of these fits when she developed a status epilepticus authenticated by a deeply disturbed electroencephalogram. The literature on Heller's dementia, the meaning of the various symptoms, and the possible impact of the psychological trauma are discussed. 9 references. (Author Abstract)

McCaghy, C. H. Child molesters: A study of their careers as deviants. In M. B. Clinard and R. Quinney (Eds.), Criminal Behavior Systems: A Typology. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1967. Pp. 75-88.

Child molesters, because of the nature of the participants in their offenses, are singled out as objects of special legal and psychiatric concern in the United States. Statutes in many states provide increased penalties for sex offenses when a child is involved. To demonstrate that a typology of molesters based on offense characteristics is possible and to test hypotheses concerning the relationships between societal reaction against deviance and the ways in which molesters verbally cope with that reaction, a study was made of 181 molesters in Wisconsin, 124 of which were incarcerated and 57 on probation. Official

records and interviews provided data on defense characteristics and motives, pre-offense behavior, and attitudes of the offender. It was found that the range of molesters' interaction with children was related to the characteristics of their offense. Most molesters were at least casually acquainted with their victims; overt coercion generally was not involved; in 49 percent of the cases interaction between the child and the molester prior to the offense was of a non-sexual nature. Verbalized motives for the offense varied with the type of offense, the age and sex of victims and the amount of coercion. Motives verbalized by offenders are changed in response to societal reaction, especially under psychiatric treatment. Few molesters attributed to other molesters motives similar to their own. More research is needed to determine whether molesters warrant special handling in the correctional and treatment processes. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Peters, J. J. Child rape: Defusing a psychological time bomb. Hospital Physician, February 1973, 46-49.

The quality of care that a young rape victim receives in the emergency room can do much to protect the child from psychosexual trauma later in life. The need for the attending physician to be sensitive to the child's psychological, as well as physical, needs is stressed. When the victim is 6 years old or under, the physician is advised to refer the case to a psychiatrist, since pre-oedipal children are prone to blame themselves. When the victim knows the offender, the physician is advised to encourage parents to give sympathy and emotional support to the injured child, to break down parental denial of the seriousness of the child's plight, and to urge the parents to allow the child to talk about the incident if she wishes. If the parents relate poorly to each other, counseling for both the child and her parents is recommended. The family doctor, an experienced social worker, or a mature clergyman are suggested as counselors. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Peters, J. The psychological effects of childhood rape. Paper presented at the meeting of Psychiatric Association, Honolulu, May 9, 1973.

Peters, a Philadelphia psychiatrist, relates case histories of childhood victims of rape and discusses the effects of assault on the victims' personalities. The most influential factors in post-rape adjustment are personality prior to the assault, age at the time of the assault, relationship with the offender, and response of the child's mother. Peters briefly describes the program of the Center for Rape Concern at Philadelphia General Hospital. The Center is studying the social and psychological impact of rape on the victim and the influence of the criminal justice process on the victim.

Roth, E. I. Emergency treatment of raped children. Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 1972, 6 (8), 84-85, 89-91.

The nature of problems presented by the management of emergency treatment of raped children is reviewed and an approach is proposed based on an understanding of the situations. A typical case is presented which illustrates the medical, legal, and psychiatric considerations. The upset atmosphere is stressed and basic principles are outlined which are found to be typical of raped children, including: (1) the establishment of a tentative emotional and medical diagnosis, (2) obtaining an appropriate history, and (3) the prevention of iatrogenic trauma from excessive physical examination or inappropriate interrogation. 1 reference. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Sachs, S. Therapeutic reform in legal procedures and interrogation of children and adolescents in Israel. Heilpädagogische Werkblätter, 1966, 35 (5), 206-208.

In order to avoid additional psychological trauma to young victims of sexual attacks, the Israeli parliament passed a law decreeing that only a person with professional psychological training may interview these children. Instead of interrogation by the police, the psychological specialist, in conversations and games with the child, tries to establish the facts, taking note of possible distortions and fantasies. Renewed confrontation with the attacker and exposure to cross examination in court would only add to the child's emotional disturbance. Therefore, the specialist appears in court in place of the child and presents the testimony. Often the specialist also tries to help the parents and when appropriate refers the child and/or the parents for further psychotherapy. (Psychological Abstracts)

Schönfelder, T. Sexual trauma in childhood and its consequences. Praxis der Psychotherapie, January 1970, 15 (1), 12-20.

Discusses testimony given by female witnesses in sex offense processes. 8-14 year old girls were involved. Rape covered only 2% of the material investigated. With a large percentage of the girls involved, the sexual contact did not represent the trauma, but the damaging publicity and painful legal and penal consequences. (Psychological Abstracts)

Schultz, L. G. The child sex victim: Social, psychological, and legal perspectives. Child Welfare, 1973, 52 (3), 147-157.

The social, psychological and legal aspects involved in child sex offenses are discussed, with emphasis on the role of the social worker in preventing or reducing the child's trauma when the case results in court proceedings. The greatest potential damage to the child's personality is seen to be caused by society's need to use the victim to prosecute the offender, and also by the parents'

need to prove to themselves and society that the victim was free of voluntary participation and that they were not failures as parents. The social worker can assist in helping the victim and family to make a decision about whether to file charges and to prepare them for the court experience if the decision to prosecute is made. There is a need for reform in the methods of child interrogation following the offense and it is recommended that the social worker be taught a legal perspective. 20 references. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Stoenner, H. Child sexual abuse seen growing in the United States. In H. Stoenner, Plain talk about child abuse. Denver: American Humane Society, 1972. Pp. 11-13.

Child sexual abuse is growing in the United States. A study of 263 child victims of sexual abuses in New York City revealed that more than 1,000 court appearances were made by the victims for the 173 cases that were prosecuted. Sexual offenses ranged from molestations such as indecent exposure and fondling to full intercourse, rape and incest. Included were cases of sodomy, carnal abuse and impairing the morals of a minor. The survey showed that 75% of the offenders (predominantly male, ranging in age from 17 to 68) were known to the child and/or to the child's family; 27% were members of the child's household; and 11% were related to the child by blood or marriage, but did not live in the child's household. The victims ranged from infants to under 16 years with the median age being 11.2. They were in a ratio of 10 girls to one boy and the racial distribution in the area under study was two whites to four blacks and four Puerto Ricans. Most boy victims were involved in homosexual activity. In about half of the sexual abuse cases, the children told their parents or others immediately after the occurrence or within one day. Fewer than 33% of the parents acted out of concern for the child or to protect the child after the offense had been discovered; 35% of the responses were oriented toward protecting the offender. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

The Assailant

Abrams, A. Effects of group therapy upon certain personality characteristics of a selected group of institutionalized male sex offenders. Dissertation Abstracts International, 1952, 4508.

The purpose of this investigation was to examine and evaluate certain changes in social adaptation and sexual adjustment of adult male sex offenders who participated in group therapy discussions. All of the subjects were inmates of Sing Sing Prison who were indicted and/or convicted of rape, incest, or sodomy (carnal abuse). The study was carried out under the auspices of the Research Project for the Study and Treatment of Offenders who have committed

crimes involving sexual aberrations. On the basis of the experimental findings it was demonstrated that group therapy with a selected group of sex offenders did promote certain positive changes in the area of social adaptation and sexual adjustment. These changes were demonstrated in the significant quantitative difference between the experimental and control groups. The most significant areas in which positive changes occurred were: A. Ability to Deal with Reality; B. Ability to Cope with Aggression; C. Ability to Exercise Emotional Control and D. Overall Social Adaptation. Negative changes were demonstrated by the experimental group in E. The Ability to Conform. (Dissertation International Abstract--Modified)

Apfelbert, B., et. al. A psychiatric study of 205 sex offenders. American Journal of Psychiatry, 1944, 100, 762-770.

A demographic study of 250 sex offenders convicted in New York City. Data is given on individual offenses, age, race, nativity, previous offenses, religion, education, marital status, the role of alcohol, and psychopathology. Typical personality traits associated with persons committing specific offenses are described. Medical and legal aspects of sex offenses are discussed, especially the inconsistencies in sentencing. Mandatory psychiatric examination of all sex offenders is recommended and the value of psychiatric treatment over prison sentences is stressed. The authors concluded that our main legal and psychiatric concern should be directed towards the pedophilic sex offenders.

Anderson, R. E. The exchange of tape recordings as a catalyst in group psychotherapy with sex offenders. International Journal of Group Psychotherapy, 1969, 19 (2), 214-220.

Describes the "use of anonymous tape exchanges between therapy groups." 5 prisoners and 6 undergraduates participated. Results indicate: (a) emotional acceptance of sexual and sociosexual differences between men and women, (b) increased insight and emotional integration, (c) involvement, (d) formation of emotional attachment and reactions. It concluded that the goal of facilitation of emotional understanding of sociosexual relations was achieved. (Psychological Abstracts)

Andriola, J. Criteria for success or failure in the treatment of hospitalized sex offenders. Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy, 1966, 12 (4), 323-326.

7 items frequently indicative of success in the treatment of hospitalized sex offenders are cited, together with 8 factors frequently indicative of failure. 4 additional factors serve as caution signs in making a prognosis. (Psychological Abstracts)

Barrett, O. The use of nonprofessionals in the rehabilitation of mentally disordered sex offenders. Dissertation Abstracts International, 1971, 1832-B, order number 71-22, 998.

This research has been concerned with the effects of exposing mentally-disordered sex offenders to group-encounter sessions led by minimally trained community volunteers. It was hypothesized that patient Ss participating in the group-encounters led by the citizen nonprofessionals would change their attitudes and behavior in the direction of greater social acceptability. It was concluded that nonprofessionals can function as lay therapists to mentally-disordered sex offenders with a moderate degree of success. (Dissertation Abstracts International--Modified)

Beit-Hallahmi, B. Motivation for murder: The case of G. Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy, 1971, 17 (1), 25-30.

The case history of G. is presented, not with the aim of covering the complete course of therapy, but with concentration on one issue: the motivation for the crime, murder. From the case history, the psychological context of G.'s crime can be divided into 3 parts: (1) the basic motivation--the combination of murderous and incestuous impulses, translated into murder and rape, with one woman as a victim; (2) the choice of the specific victim; (3) the meaning of the mutilation, the most bizarre part of the crime. Each of these aspects of the psychological background of the crime can be analyzed separately. In this case, through working with G. in therapy, clinical evidence relating to all of them was obtained. It is noted that the uncovered motivation in this case and in the case of C. R. reported by Lindner show remarkable similarity. 10 references. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Bowling, R. The sex offender and law enforcement. Federal Probation, June 1967, 31, 11-16.

Author provides a brief summary of sex crimes laws and changes in legislation on these laws in the late 1940s. A statistical description of the sex offender is presented from the perspective of the police officer. Since only 6% of the offenders in this report were strangers to the victim, officers spend less time in the identification of the assailant than in the collection of evidence. Problems the police officer faces in prosecution of sexual offenses include low reporting rate of sex crimes, skepticism of assailant's family and friends that he committed the crime, ostracism of the offender and his family from the community, and lengthy delay in trial procedures. Bowling encourages the adoption of indeterminate sentences for sex offenders with an emphasis on treatment programs in the institutions.

Brancale, R., et. al. Psychiatric and psychological investigations of convicted sex offenders: A summary report. American Journal of Psychiatry, 1952, 109, 17-21.

The report summarizes statistical and clinical findings of a series of studies conducted on convicted sex offenders who have been psychologically and psychiatrically examined at the New Jersey State Diagnostic Center, Menlo Park.

Cabeen, C. and Coleman, J. Group therapy with sex offenders: Description and evaluation of group therapy program in an institutional setting. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 1961, 17 (2), 122-129.

A description and evaluation of a new program for sex offenders was described. 120 male sex offenders were involved in sociotherapy, group psychotherapy, and occupational and recreational therapy. The group therapy program was evaluated on the basis of staff judgment criterion, test change criterion (MMPI), and treatment follow-up criterion. Positive direction changes were noted in all these areas with statistically significant findings: (a) between the amount of formal group psychotherapy received and improvement, and (b) the amount of therapy and the K scale. (Psychological Abstracts)

Calmas, W. Fantasies of the mother-son relationship of the rapist and the pedophile. Dissertation Abstracts International, 1965, 26 (5), 2875-2876.

This study was designed to investigate two facets of the mother-son relationship, maternal affection and maternal control among clinical subgroups which existed within two medico-legal classifications, rapists and pedophile. Also, this study presents the theoretical and descriptive formulations that were used in the development of the clinical classifications of rapists and pedophiles. Although significant personality differences exist among the clinical groups, all of these sexual offenders have two basic core problems: the inability to establish and sustain appropriate mature relationships with women and the inability to control unacceptable behavior. It is widely held that these behavioral disturbances are related to the early mother-child relationship and more specifically to the nature and intensity of maternal control and maternal affection. The mother-son interaction themes were analyzed in three ways. The empirical findings support the clinical observation that meaningful clinical groups exist within two medico-legal classifications, rapist and pedophile. Furthermore, the findings indicate that the use of the medico-legal classifications in research may mask many differences that do exist among the clinical groups. (Dissertation Abstracts International--Modified)

Cohen, M. L., et. al. The psychology of rapists. Seminars in Psychiatry, August 1971, 3, 307-327.

Discusses the laws, punishments, treatment, and typology of rapists. 3 clinical classifications of rape are proposed in which the aim of the rape is the differentiating factor: (a) aggressive, (b) sexual, and (c) sex-aggression diffusion. The aggressive rapist uses sex as an expression of their anger to humiliate and defile the victim, who is always a stranger. They tend to have a long history of difficulty in heterosexual relationships, early sexual traumata involving an older woman (frequently the mother), body narcissism, and an absence of depth in their relationships. 3 cases are presented illustrating sexual traumata and their relationship to subsequent rape. The sexual rapists use minimal violence and no brutality in their attacks. They are generally defending against homosexual feelings, attempting to escape the passive-feminine resolution, and denying feelings of impotency. 2 examples of this type of rapist are described. The sadistic rapist is unable to experience sexual excitement without violence. A case is described indicating the paranoia, sexualization of aggression, and violent histories of such men. (Psychological Abstracts)

Cohen, M. and Kozol, H. Evaluation for parole at a sex offender treatment center. Federal Probation, 1966, 30 (3), 50-55.

In Massachusetts, persons convicted of sex offenses may be committed to a treatment center for from one day to life in lieu of a criminal sentence. This article comments on the Sexually Dangerous Persons Law, the Sex Offender Treatment Center at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and the types of persons committed to the Center. The major factors considered in releasing a person are the extent to which the patient has moved from an immature, self-centered position toward greater social sensitivity, has developed interest and responsibility toward others, and has attained freer emotional responsiveness. Assessment of probable adjustment on parole has been relatively successful. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Cohen, M., et. al. Sociometric study of the sex offender. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 1969, 74, 249-255.

A sociometric study of the sex offender is presented. A most frequent clinical description of the sexual offender is his deficiency in social skills. In studying these defects, however, the use of broad medicolegal groups as a parameter is a questionable procedure. In this exploratory study of 65 pedophiles and rapists, living in a segregated treatment center, were identified by a diagnostic procedure and placed into a clinical descriptive classification. A sociometric procedure was used to study differences in social effectiveness and to test the usefulness of the classification. The diagnostic procedure identified 4 groups of rapists and 3 groups of pedophiles. The results indicate that the clinical classification is able to clarify sociometric differences and is of greater research value than the medicolegal grouping. 19 references. (Author Abstract Modified-- Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Cormier, B. M. and Simons, S. P. The problem of the dangerous sexual offender. Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal, 1969, 14 (4), 329-335.

Reviewed literature concerning the sexual offender and studied 8 incarcerated dangerous sexual offenders to determine the possibility of isolating the sexual offender who may at some time cause serious harm or death to a victim. It was found that dangerous sexual offenders had in common the active search for a victim, strong defenses against psychosis, affective poverty and a history of transient and part-object relations. Feeling for victim and subsequent guilt and remorse were absent in all cases. It is suggested that these characteristics may not necessarily occur only in dangerous sexual offenders, and all those who present such characteristics should be investigated in the interest of early detection and prevention. (Psychological Abstracts)

Ellis, A. The sex offender and his treatment. In H. Toch, Legal and criminal psychology. New York: Holt Publishing Co., 1962. Pp. 400-414.

Discusses convicted sex offenders--a small percentage of those who actually commit illegal sexual acts. Ellis first classifies sex offenses and then develops a psychological classification of sex offenders, differentiating between sexual offenders and sexual deviates. Those offenders who are apprehended and convicted are often severely disturbed; however, several methods of treatment have been successfully used with this group. Ellis uses a "highly directive, rational psychotherapeutic" approach in treatment and confronts the feelings of inadequacy and fear of failure in the patient. Ellis suggests that society can increase effectiveness of prevention and treatment of sex offenses in various ways, including reform of sex laws and improvement of community sex education.

Evrard, F. H. The sex offender. In F. Evrard, Successful parole. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas, 1971. Pp. 88-93.

Types of sex offenses most often encountered by correctional workers are briefly treated, emphasizing difficulties in dealing with this type of criminal. These difficulties stem from the fact that the offender cannot admit his guilt and cannot understand his motivation to commit this type of act. The most common sexual offenses include: rape, incest, homosexuality, voyeur behavior, and child molesting. In order to persuade the sex offender to admit his guilt and attempt to correct it, the parole agent must generate a genuine sympathy to encourage him to seek professional psychiatric help. Constant supervision during the treatment and followup period must then be exercised to detect any continuation of the deviant behavior. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Fisher, G. and Rivlin, E. Psychological needs of rapists. British Journal of Criminology, 1971, 11 (2), 182-185.

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the psychological needs of rapists utilizing the Edwards Personal Preference Schedule (EPPS). Analysis of 100 subjects convicted of rape revealed that they were of average intelligence, were an average age of 26 years old, 62% were white, 69% were unmarried at the time of the offense, and 17% had prior rape convictions. EPPS scores suggest that these men have different need structures from both normal adult males and male offenders and that they tend to be less self-assured and independent, less dominant, less aggressive, more self-critical, with a tendency to be introspective, a greater need to endure with a higher heterosexual drive. 13 references. (Author Abstract Modified--National Institute of Mental Health)

Freund, K., et. al. Sexual offenders needing special assessment and/or therapy. Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections (Ottawa), 1972, 14 (4), 345-365.

A rough screening procedure for determining which sex offenders in a penal institution in Canada needed special assessment and/or therapy is described. From objective material (presentence reports, court documents, etc.) descriptions of latest offense and prior sex offenses were gathered. On the basis of this information, the offenders were reclassified with regard to the probability of a true deviation in their sexual preference being present and, if so, the kind of deviation or whether mainly shortcomings in regard to general social adaptation might have led to the offense. The results of the survey confirm that the number of sexual offenders who at first rough screening appear to be truly deviant as to their sexual preference is so small that the present centralized facility can carry out intensive assessment and treatment for all such candidates. In fact, the number is sufficiently small to suggest that the present center could provide such services to candidates drawn from a much wider area. Such centralization of assessment and treatment facilities combined with long term followup service for a larger population of sex offenders would in the long run subsequently enhance the development of effective therapeutic methods. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Frisbie, L. and Dondis, E. Recidivism among treated sex offenders. Mental Health Research Monograph (Sacramento), 1965, No. 5.

One thousand, nine hundred and twenty-one male sexual psychopaths, who had been convicted of a criminal offense and discharged from Atascadero State Hospital in California between July 1964 and June 1961, were studied to determine the extent of their recidivism. Three hundred eighty-five were sexual recidivists. Certain specific legal and medical components such as trial,

conviction, and treatment determined the pre-selected population. Analysis and evaluation of demographic and other variable data showed the nature of the deviant act or type of offense to be the most variable compared to age, marital status, social class, and prior hospitalization. Pedophiles had the lowest recidivism rate; other types of offenders, except for rapists, had higher cumulative recidivism rates but were less of a menace to society. Recidivists were about six years younger than their non-recidivist counterparts. Marriage was a deterrent except for exhibitionists. Place of birth, educational status, occupational classifications, and religion had little effect on recidivism rates. Three-fourths of the sample did not revert but became socially responsible and acceptable. Legislative changes in the Code of 1963, which did not affect this study, changed the classification "sexual psychopath" to "mentally disordered sex offender" and changed eligibility requirements for probation, the method of psychiatric reporting, and the hospital's evaluation of treatment results. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Frisbie, L. V. Studies on sex offending in California: 1954-1966. California Mental Health Research Digest, 1966, 4, 135-141.

The sample included 1,921 mentally disordered male sex offender patients who, after indeterminate periods of hospital treatment, were released as improved and not dangerous to the health and welfare of the public. Follow-up studies of these cases were conducted over a 1-6 year period. Recidivism is defined here as the commission of a new sex offense followed by a conviction or plea of guilty. Independent variables were examined and tested for statistical significance and recidivism rates were computed within all offense categories: pedophilia, exhibitionism, rape, homosexuality, transvestism, voyeurism, and lewdness. Results indicate that (1) the cumulative recidivism rates for all offenders was highest during the first year of release into society, (2) recidivists were consistently younger (overall median age, 31.2 years), and (3) marital status was a significant variable. Suggestions for prevention and reduction of this type of criminal behavior are offered. (Psychological Abstracts)

Gigeroff, A. and Mohr, J. A study of male sexual offenders. Canada's Mental Health, 1965, 13 (3), 16-18.

"Sex offender" is a very broad term and requires a more specific definition if it is to be used in communication. A study was undertaken of a full year's court population at the Forensic Clinic of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital. Fourteen charges from the criminal code were used as basic categories and basic information was obtained on all offenders. Findings included the following data: there were a total of 597 offenders, of which 12.6 percent were multiple offenders, making a total of 715 offenses studied. The breakdown of charges was indecent

assault on a female, 40 percent; indecent act or exposing, 20 percent; gross indecency and buggery, 20 percent; and rape or attempted rape, 6 percent. Fifty-four of the 55 charges of indecent assault on a male were for acts against a child, thus constituting a pedophilic act. Of the entire 715 offenses, convictions were registered in two-thirds of the cases and one-third of the charges were dismissed or dropped. Of those cases resulting in conviction, 35.2 percent drew prison sentences, 33.6 percent were placed on probation, 27.6 percent were fined, and the remainder received suspended sentences. The largest number of offenses occurred in July, thus refuting the commonly held belief that most sex offenses occur in the spring. The highest concentration of sexual offenders is between the ages of 16 and 29 and reaches another high point in the 35 to 39 age group. The study provided a link between the investigation of deviant sexual behavior and the laws which have been formulated to control this behavior. The contribution that mental health agencies can make to the community and to offenders is pointed out. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Goldhirsh, Mark I. Manifest content of dreams of convicted sex offenders. Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 1961, 5, 643-645.

Study attempting to test the observations of the author that convicted sex offenders have a relatively high frequency of sexual content and uncamouflaged unlawful sex activity in their dreams. Eight sex offenders were matched with eight control Ss and the dreams of both were scored for sexual content. Results indicate that male sex offenders show a greater incidence of sexual and sex crime dreams than do other types of convicts.

Goldstein, M., et. al. Experience with pornography: Rapists, pedophiles, homosexuals, transsexuals, and controls. Archives of Sexual Behavior, 1971, 1, 1-15.

An interview designed to assess a respondent's experience with erotic material in photographs, films, and books, during adolescence and adulthood, was administered to convicted male rapists, pedophiles, homosexuals, transsexuals, heavy pornography users, and 2 nondeviant contrast groups. One nondeviant group was composed of whites matched for the sex offender group; the other was composed of ghetto and middle class blacks. Adolescent exposure to erotica was significantly less for all deviant and offender groups compared to the nondeviants. During adulthood, the sex offenders and transsexuals continued to report less exposure to erotic stimuli than controls. The homosexuals and users, however, both report greater exposure during adulthood. As adolescents, the control group, rapists, and heavy users were excited to masturbate by the erotica. Rapists showed a sharp decrease in being excited to masturbate to erotica while the users' rate remained high and the homosexuals' rate rose. Less

than a quarter of the respondents in any group imitated sexual behavior seen in the erotic material immediately or shortly after its viewing. The hypothesis that extent of exposure during adolescence to erotica is positively associated with the later emergency of sexual pathology is not borne out by this study. The nondeviant, non-sex-offender groups sampled had had significantly greater exposure to erotic materials during adolescence than the deviants, convicted sex offenders, or heavy adult users or pornography. 4 references. (Journal Abstract)

Gorkin, A. and Efanov, A. Court practice regarding rape. Sovetskaia Iustitsiia (U.S.S.R.), May 1964, 28 (10), 25-27.

U.S.S.R. Supreme Court decision giving instructions to lower courts how to deal with cases concerning rape and statutory rape, committed and attempted. Law. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Green, B. The disposition of juvenile offenders: A comment on R. V. Turner and R. V. Haig. Criminal Law Quarterly (Ontario), 1971, 13 (3), 348-367.

A comment on the disposition of juvenile offenders considers the case of 2 youths who raped and robbed a woman at knifepoint in Ontario, Canada. One of the accused youths was black and had just become 16 at the time of the offense; the other, a white youth, was just under 16 years of age at the time. The process by which each was found to be subject to some form of compulsory supervision by the state was different. The comment explores briefly the difference in process to which each of the youths was exposed. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Jensen, D. E., Prandoni, J. R. and Abudabettle, N. N. Figure drawings by sex offenders and a random sample of offenders. Perceptual and Motor Skills, February 1971, 32 (1), 295-300.

Tested relationship between Draw-a-Person Test (DAP) and sexual pathology. There were no significant differences between drawings of random sample and the drawings of sex offenders. It is concluded that these measures used were poor indicators of sexual disturbance and were not sensitive to sexual pathology in this sample. 15 references. (Psychological Abstracts)

Kamikoji, K. Trend in educational counseling and its treatment: Sexual problems. Kyoiku Shinri (Tokyo), 1971, 19 (8), 612-615

Sexual problems of youths and their treatment are discussed. A report of the Tokyo Juvenile Detention and Classification House shows that 4.5% to 6.5% of residents at the house had committed sexual offenses in the past 5 years, and 44.1% of the juveniles institutionalized in 1966 and 59% of those institutionalized in 1970 had experienced sexual intercourse. Most sexual offenses

consisted of rape or public indecencies. Case studies are presented of youth who had sexual problems, and the treatment given them is discussed. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Kant, H. S. Exposure to pornography and sexual behavior in deviant and normal groups. Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy, 1971, 17 (2), 5-17.

Studies on exposure to pornography and sexual behavior in deviant and normal groups conducted for the commission on obscenity and pornography are reported. The institutionalized samples were 60 sex offenders recently admitted to Atascadero (California) State Hospital. Twenty persons were selected in each of the following categories: aggressive sexual offenders (primarily rapists); child molesters who selected male children as sex objects; and child molesters who selected female children as sex objects. The noninstitutionalized samples labeled sex deviants were 37 homosexuals, 13 transsexuals, and 52 extensive users of pornography. The primary tool of the research was a clinical interview instrument containing four parts: demographic data, experience with erotica, the subject's fantasy life in general, and subject's sex attitudes and sex history. The control group adolescents reported greater experience with erotic materials than any of the others. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Kercher, G. A. An investigation of the responses of convicted rapists to erotic stimuli. Dissertation Abstracts International, July 1971, 32 (1-B), 541-542.

The reactions of convicted rapists to erotic stimuli of rapist and nonrapist inmates were measured by penile volume, GSR, and subjective ratings to slides depicting sexual themes. These themes included (1) a young couple in a romantic pose, (2) a nude female, (3) a male masturbating, (4) heterosexual petting, (5) heterosexual fellatio, (6) heterosexual coitus, and (7) sado-masochism. The responses of the 2 groups did not differ significantly from each other in terms of penile volume measures, but their responses did differ significantly on GSR magnitude, GSR activation and subjective ratings. The rapists displayed greater arousal than did the nonrapists on the GSR measures and gave generally lower ratings to the sexual themes than did the nonrapists. The psychophysiological data were found to be confusing and inconclusive whereas the subjective ratings were found to agree with previous work in this area. The hypothesis that conflict, defined in terms of various response patterns, would occur significantly more often among rapists than among nonrapists was not supported. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Kercher, G. A. and Walker, C. E. Reactions of convicted rapists to sexually explicit stimuli. Journal of Abnormal Psychology February 1973, 81 (1), 46-50.

The reactions of convicted rapists to sexually explicit stimuli were measured. Twenty-eight convicted rapists and twenty-eight inmates convicted of crimes unrelated to sex were shown one of a series of slides depicting sexual themes and their reactions in terms of penile volume, galvanic skin response (GSR) and subjective ratings were measured. Following the presentation, the Ss rated all seven slides on semantic differential type scales. No significant differences are found between the groups on measures of penile volume, but the rapists displayed greater arousal on the GSR measures and gave more negative ratings to the sexual themes than the nonrapists. 10 references. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Kerr, N. Special handling for sex offenders. Perspectives in Psychiatric Care, 1972, 10 (4), 160-162.

Sex offenders imprisoned in New Jersey between 1950 and 1965 were surveyed. The most common offense was rape and the offenders ranged in age from 18 to 75. Previous records indicated one in four had been arrested at least once before on a sex charge and the majority of offenders admitted guilt. Fewer than one in 10 were diagnosed as normal. When tested against normal intelligence standards, the offender group seems to include more persons of subnormal intelligence, fewer people of average intelligence, and about the normal proportion of high average or superior intelligence. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Kopp, S. The character structure of sex offenders. American Journal of Psychotherapy, 1962, 16 (1), 64-70.

This paper is an attempt to understand the sex offender from the point of view of the relationship between his character and his symptom. Among these men we find extremes ranging from the consonant types whose offense is an exaggeration of his characteristic mode of defense, to the dissonant type whose offense represents a breakthrough of ego-alien impulses. The implications for therapy were discussed in terms of motivation, prediction of progress, and therapeutic techniques. (Psychological Abstracts)

Kozol, H., et. al. The criminally dangerous sex offender. Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica, 1966, 8 (2), 157-181.

Society has tried to protect women and children from vicious sexual assault. The failure of the traditional retributive prison sentence to accomplish this has encouraged the search for more effective preventive measures. Five years ago legislation was enacted in Massachusetts which provided for the indeterminate day-to-life detention of convicted dangerous sex offenders in a special maximum security psychiatric institution. The responsibility for determining who should be detained, the treatment, and the conditional release of the detainee was given to the psychiatric profession. A total of 141 persons have been confined

under this law; 35 have been released and have continued their treatment in a special clinic. None of these patients have committed other sexual offenses, although nine have been returned to confinement as a precautionary measure. The task of the institution is to cure in a medical-social sense and a specific treatment plan is formulated for each patient. These unique measures give the field of psychiatric medicine an opportunity to demonstrate whether it can make a worthwhile contribution to society's attempts to protect itself. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Kozol, H. L. The diagnosis and treatment of dangerousness. Crime and Delinquency, October 1972, 371-.

Discusses 8 myths about sex offenders and presents evidence to refute them. Among these are: all sex offenders and child molesters are dangerous; homosexuality is normal and should not be punished or condemned; psychiatry and castration will cure sex offenders. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Krause, W. Freiwilligkeit und strafmilderung als umstrittene probleme bei der kastration von sittlichkeitsverbrechern (Controversial problems concerning voluntary consent and diminished penal sanction in relation to the castration of sex offenders). Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform (Germany) 1967, 50 (5), 240.

Between 1934 and 1945, 28,000 sterilizations of sex offenders were carried out in Germany. Castration, which under the Nazi regime could be enforced, has been voluntary in West Germany since 1945. Whether consent to the operation is voluntary under the threat of imprisonment has not been satisfactorily determined in legal literature. Adverse psychological consequences and failure to eliminate sexual urge completely are further arguments against castration. Offenders who consent to the operation before trial often change their minds afterwards. Therefore castration should not be related to the prospect of a diminished penal sanction. The decision should await the main trial and should not influence the sentence. After the sentence, however, the court should be in a position to grant pardon if castration is carried out. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Kusuda, P. H., et. al. An assessment of neuropsychological deficits among dangerous assaultive and sex offender groups. Wisconsin Division of Corrections, Bureau of Research; University of Wisconsin Medical School. August 1, 1967- June 1, 1968.

Clinicians at Wisconsin correctional facilities have repeatedly pointed out that it seems essential to develop an assessment program which will provide detailed information as to the nature of any deficits due to brain damage as well as information concerning the overt behavioral consequences of these

deficits. This is viewed as a pilot project to assess the efficacy of such assessment techniques. If results appear promising, the eventual goal would be to incorporate these assessment techniques into the screening programs currently in use at reception centers for new admissions to Wisconsin correctional institutions. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts--Modified)

Langenlütdeke, A. The treatment of sex offenders. Soziale Arbeit, 1965, 14 (3), 101-110.

Present methods of treating sex offenders consist of psychotherapy, hormonal treatment, brain surgery and castration. In psychotherapy much depends upon the patient. He must want to undergo the therapy which will in turn be affected by the patient's age, intellectual ability and rapport with the therapist. Hormonal treatment, consisting of injection of female hormones, reduces sex drive but cannot be terminated without return of sex drive. It also results in physical changes similar to those of castration. While a few instances of brain surgery have eliminated abnormal sex drive without other physical and mental after effects, there has not been enough research to draw any conclusions. Castration has the disadvantages of physical change and sexual incapacity. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts--Modified)

Lippman, F. Essential differences between sex offenders. Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science, 1941, 32, 366-380.

A categorization of personality types who may be expected to commit certain sexual crimes, especially exhibitionism, sexual misuse of children, and accomplished or attempted rape. Deals with the psychological roots of sex offenses, abnormal mental conditions which characterize certain groups of sex offenders, sexual offenses under special circumstances such as cripples or peculiarly conducive conditions, and the relationship of sex offenses to overall criminality. Typical patterns observed by the various types of people who might commit a certain offense are presented to aid investigators in locating who an offender might be, or in concentrating their efforts in the right direction.

Leszczynski, J. Recognition by the courts of characteristic traits and personal conditions of perpetrators of rape. Zdrowie Psychiczne (Warsaw), 1971, 12 (3), 78-96.

On the basis of data obtained from 400 rape trials, the legal aspects of analysis of the personality of the violator are discussed. Although alcoholism, hooliganism, and sadism are acknowledged as the basic causes of violence, they are not sufficiently examined or taken into consideration in the period before sentencing by the courts. Similarly, numerous factors

which must be considered in order to individualize punishment are neglected. Inasmuch as the courts do not seem to investigate the mental health and environmental conditions of defendants to an adequate degree, specially trained persons should be employed to gather these data. Moreover, information on any previous legal action taken against minors should be consulted, and the opinions of physicians and psychologists should be obtained and considered. Courts should institute compulsory treatment for chronic drinkers. The establishment of these procedures should have a positive effect on criminal justice. 10 references. (Author Abstract Modified--National Institute of Mental Health)

MacDonald, J. M. Castration for rapists? Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 1973, 7 (2), 12, 17, 20, 25-27.

Five opinions on the advisability of a social policy of castration for rapists are presented. Discussion includes medical techniques and effects of castration; castration as an inappropriate response to the problem of rape (more likely of sociocultural than biological origins); the compatibility of castration with the criminal justice system; and the constitutional questions involved in castration. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Marcus, A. M. Encounters with the dangerous sexual offender. Canada's Mental Health, September 1970, 18 (5), 9-14.

. . . . Presents an in-depth study of the dangerous sexual offender using a group approach. 10 prisoners participated. Data obtained from a full psychological test battery, social history, and biography revealed a profile of the dangerous sexual offender which emphasized "an extremely negative self image." Videotape playback was used allowing the individuals far more clearly to see himself as others see him. (Psychological Abstracts)

Marcus, A. M. and Conway, C. A Canadian group approach study of dangerous sexual offenders. International Journal of Offender Therapy, 1971, 15 (1), 59-66.

A group approach is described for dangerous sex offenders in a Canadian penitentiary where the group process was used to evaluate their life style rather than for therapeutic rehabilitation. This paradoxical method of understanding the patient was necessitated by the traditional distrust between therapists and prisoners compounded by the social ostracism and hostility expressed to sex offenders by other inmates and the prison staff. Seven out of 50 potential patients consented to group therapy with the understanding that treatment was not the primary goal. Details of the sessions are given and excerpts of the conversations are used for discussion. Although the question remains whether this approach is of value for the long-term treatment of

sex offenders, group leaders and members agreed that it had been a unique experience in exchange of ideas and sentiments and sharing as human beings. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Mauch, G. and Bechtel, J. Castration during imprisonment as treatment of habitual sex offenders. Monatsschrift Für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform, 1968, 51 (5), 200-210.

Castration of habitual sex offenders during imprisonment may, according to a West German Supreme Court decision, be preferred under the following conditions: (1) if it is the only means by which the patient may be freed from an abnormal sex drive; (2) if its success is highly probable; and (3) if the operation is requested by the patient after he has been given detailed information on its effects. A 6-month period of observation is recommended following the operation after which the patient should be given the opportunity to apply for a pardon or for his release from security detention. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

McCaldon, R. J. Rape. Canadian Journal of Corrections, 1967, 9 (1), 37-59.

In Canada, 30 men serving sentences for rape participated in at least two psychiatric interviews. The purpose was to elicit the outstanding psychodynamics of the offense. Twenty-eight demographic characteristics were examined and five inmates were selected for more intensive, exploratory therapy. Twenty-five heterosexual pedophiles were interviewed and compared on the same variables. Half of the rapists were found to be impulsively sociopathic, and rape was one of many anti-social tendencies. The other half were hostile toward women and tended to be more violent, especially if they were schizoid. Their misogyny may have had its roots in preoedipal frustrations. Five women who claimed to have been raped indicated that rape is a shattering and traumatic experience. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

McKenna, J. J. An empirical testing of a typology of adult criminal behavior. Dissertation Abstracts International, Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, No. 72-26815.

The diagnostic criminal typology of Don C. Gibbons was empirically tested. Inmates of a state correctional institution were classified into the offender types according to criteria that were applied to their arrest records. A total of 87% of the inmates were thus placed in 12 of the 15 types. They represented the professional thief, the semiprofessional property criminal, the one time loser property offender, the joyrider automobile thief, the naive check forger, the white collar criminal, the one time loser personal offender, the psychopathic assaultist, the violent sex offender, the "rapo" nonviolent sex offender, the statutory rapist, and the narcotic addict. Not found in the population were the professional "heavy" criminal, the professional

fringe violator, and the embezzler. Samples of the types were evaluated according to the five definitional dimensions of offense behavior, interactional setting, self-concept, attitudes, and role career. Two hypotheses were tested: (1) offender types differ as to the configuration of their definitional dimensions; and (2) no two offender types have the same characteristics on the definitional dimensions of offense behavior, interactional setting, self-concept, and attitudes. Findings showed that the hypotheses could only be accepted for the one time loser property offender type. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Mende, W. Forensic-psychiatric problems of sterilization and castration. Nervenarzt, October 1969, 40 (10), 463-466.

Discussed advisability of sterilization and castration of diseased persons and sex criminals from legal, medical, and psychological angles. It is believed that such drastic interventions should only be permissible on a voluntary basis and in extreme cases. Neurologists agree on medical indication of sterilization of women which is practically a prophylactic intervention in order to avoid pregnancy when life is endangered. More controversial is sterilization for reasons of hereditary genetics. Castration is an even more serious and controversial intervention, due to its organic and psychological implications. Its "curative" effects are doubtful. (Psychological Abstracts)

Michaux, M. and Michaux, W. Psychodiagnostic follow-up of a juvenile sex murderer: Robert Linder's "Charles" thirteen years later. Psychoanalytic Review, 1963, 50 (1), 93-112.

A patient described by Robert Lindner in The Fifty-Minute Hour (1944) was seen for psychodiagnostic evaluation in 1957 by the senior author, in connection with a parole application. Intervening history is summarized; projective test protocols are reported verbatim; understanding of the S's previous outbursts of violence and some estimate of future possibilities in that direction are sought through synthesis of historical information and current test productions and behavior. (Author Abstract)

Money, J. Use of an androgen-depleting hormone in the treatment of male sex offenders. Journal of Sex Research, August 1970, 6 (3), 165-172.

Medroxyprogesterone acetate, an androgen-depleting hormone, offers some promise in the treatment of male sex-offender disorders. Its effect on the genital function is that the penis becomes unable to have an erection. Semen is not produced, and orgasm does not occur. (Psychological Abstracts)

Orno, A. Social, psychological and surgical treatment for sexual and chronic criminals. Canadian Journal of Corrections, 1965, 7 (4), 414-422.

The most dangerous and habitual Danish sex offenders, defined as having "insufficiency of character," have been detained at Herstedvester since 1929. Similar to Maxwell Jones' therapeutic community, detention at Herstedvester is legally not a punishment and inmates are not obliged to take any treatment or express a desire to change. If the inmate expresses the desire to prove that he is able to live in free society, the staff is ready to use all the means they can to help him. The inmate can select treatment or custodial care but he is obliged to work. All detainees gradually request treatment which consists of rehabilitation in living groups, individual and group therapy, and somatic therapy including surgical castration and security measures. In a setting with 200 inmates and a staff ratio of one to one, it was found that the majority of inmates develop sufficient group skills to return to the community with effective aftercare. The average length of stay is 30 months. Surgical castration is granted to eight patients annually who must request the operation and must be able to justify their reasons to the Eugenics Board. The results of 900 operations performed during the past 30 years of treating sex offenders have been encouraging. It has been found that unhappy terrified sex offenders have obtained security through castration. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Perdue, W. C. and Lester, D. Personality characteristics of rapists. Perceptual and Motor Skills, October 1972, 35, 514.

The personality characteristics of rapists were studied. Fifteen convicted rapists did not differ significantly from 15 men convicted of aggressive nonsexual crimes on any of the Rorschach variables. Rapists did not differ from the control group in race or intelligence quotient; however, rapists were significantly older than controls. 2 references. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Peters, J. and Sadoff, R. Psychiatric services for sex offender on probation. Federal Probation, June 1967, 31, 33-37.

Assesses the group psychotherapy program of a community outpatient clinic for convicted sex offenders. Participating in the group sessions were offenders on probation who had been diagnosed as evidencing "character disorders" and were, prior to the sessions, receiving no aftercare treatment. Although prosecuted and convicted, most sex offenders deny guilt in the alleged illegal act. In the group setting, the offender often admits and discusses sexual deviances and illegal acts. He is accepted by, not isolated from, peer group members. Periodic conferences were held between the psychiatrists and the judges. More effective communication--among patients, between patients and the psychiatrist, and between patients and law enforcement officials--was a major goal of the group. The role of the courts and the probation officer is discussed.

Peters, J. J., et. al. Group psychotherapy of the sex offender. Federal Probation, 1968, 32 (3), 41-45.

During a 10-year period, from 1955 to 1965, approximately 1,600 convicted sex offenders received group psychotherapy at an outpatient clinic of the Philadelphia General Hospital. Based on previous convictions, the treatment program received the offender most likely to be the recidivist or the compulsive sex offender. A two-year followup study compared the adjustment of 92 offenders who had completed group treatment with 75 control subjects who received routine probation supervision. The effects of the program were measured by recidivism, both sex and nonsex offenses, and by Likert-type scales devised by the psychiatrists to reflect adjustment in six areas: employment; sex behavior; marriage and parental role; social and primary family relationships and self-esteem. Rank order of improvement as rated by the psychiatrists and by the subjects themselves were compared for the T and C groups. There was no significant difference between the treated and the control group, not even in sexual adjustment. 4 references. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Resnick, H. L. P. and Peters, J. J. Out-patient group therapy with convicted pedophiles. International Journal of Group Psychotherapy, 1967, 17, 151-158.

Group psychotherapy for convicted pedophiles on probation is discussed as an effective method of treatment. The report is based on a 30-month period of involvement with this type of sex offender. The treatment process is composed of four phases: (1) the development of a working relationship between the offenders and the therapist, i.e., the therapist was gradually considered by the group to be pro-patient rather than on the side of the authorities, and his motives for treating the group were explained, (2) development of a peer relationship which involved questioning each other's stories and defenses and direct confrontation, (3) investigation of the members' relationships with adult females, (4) the evolution of a more tolerant attitude toward authority, and improvement in self-esteem and work performance.

Roberts, L. and Pacht, A. Termination of inpatient treatment for sex deviates: Psychiatric, social, and legal factors. The American Journal of Psychiatry, 1965, 121 (9), 873-880.

The State of Wisconsin has had in effect, since 1951, a Sex Crimes Law which provides for both indiscriminate sentencing of selected sex offenders and psychiatric treatment for these offenders. It also provides that the following be explored in release decisions made by members of a Special Review Board: (1) psychiatric factors: (a) initial diagnostic study, (b) psycho-therapist's progress reports, (c) psychiatric consultants' reports; (2) social data: (a) pre-sentence investigation, (b) pre-parole investigation in the community; (c) pertinent correspondence,

(d) institutional adjustment reports; and (3) legal data: (a) transcript of the trial (upon request), (b) F.B.I. and local police reports of prior offenses, (c) reports of previous actions and comments by the members of the Board. The Board consists of a psychiatrist, a social worker, and a lawyer, and it has functioned effectively as a decision-making body. Without an evaluation of the complex interrelationships of these variable factors, effective release decisions would be impossible. The study undertakes a clinical and statistical examination of the factors involved in the release of sex deviates after a period of specialized inpatient treatment and the provisions of the Wisconsin Sex Crimes Law. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Schultz, G. How many more victims? Philadelphia: Lippencott, 1965.

Sex crimes in the United States are increasing. Often men who are convicted of sex crimes and later adjudged criminally insane are treated briefly and inadequately and are released. Limited facilities for rehabilitation, limited finances and staff at institutions make this problem more acute. It will be the job of the individual citizen to work toward improvement of these conditions so that he may be better protected. Certain states, California and Massachusetts among them, have made notable strides in the treatment of sex offenders. The public as well as the law enforcement agencies must view sexual offenses as a result of mental illness and instability resulting from environmental factors, and must treat it as such. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Schurch, J. Development of sexual deviation in advanced age: A follow-up study. Schweizer Archiv Fur Neurologie, Neurochirurgie Und Psychiatrie (Zurich), 1972, 110 (2), 331-363.

Sexual deviations in the aged are reviewed with respect to the following variables of abnormal behavior and sexual delinquency: psycho-organic deterioration, social context, and the association of psychogenic and somatic disorders. A survey is presented of patients between the ages of 65 and 90 who had been hospitalized before the age of 65 and had since been discharged. These patients had manifested sexual deviance, the main features being homosexuality, pedophilia, exhibitionism, polymorphous perversion, transvestism and rape. Eighteen of the nineteen patients in the study were male. The following conclusions were drawn: Sexual abnormality decreases and often disappears with age, the tendency being more marked in the open manifestations of perversity; sexual delinquency reaches its maximum in the fifth decade of life and decreases subsequently, being extremely rare in old age; supplementary psycho-organic deterioration does not exacerbate the sexual perversions as a rule; and the global psychic adaptation in the aging subjects examined was satisfactory

in only four cases and mediocre or poor in the 15 cases.
(Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Seghorn, T. K. Adequacy of ego functioning in rapists and pedophiles. Dissertation Abstracts International, June 1971, 31 (12-B), 7613-7614.

There were two objectives to this study. The first was to evaluate adaptive functioning in a population of confined adjudicated dangerous, sexual offenders, in order to systematically explore the specific nature of their failure to adapt to society. The second aim of the study was to study differential adequacy of ego functioning in a clinically derived classification of subgroups of rapists and pedophiles. In the present study it was demonstrated that a sexual offense could represent variously (a) a circumscribed ego defect in an otherwise potentially adaptive personality organization (as in the fixated pedophile), (b) a regressive attempt to master an infantile impulse (as in the displaced rapist), (c) a symptom of a more pathological and global ego disintegration (as in the regressed pedophile) and, (d) the product of a characterologically narcissistic impulse disorder (as in the impulse rapist, aggressive, and exploitive pedophiles). It was suggested that different treatment modalities should be applied to these groups. Recommendations were made concerning the application of the ego function model to the classification of normal and deviant adaptation. (Dissertation International Abstracts--Modified)

Stürup, G. K. Treatment of the sexual offenders in Herstedvester, Denmark: The rapists. Acta Psychiatrica Scandnavica, 1968, 44 (Suppe. 204), 1-62.

Describes the treatment of 39 chronic sexual criminals at the Herstedvester Detention Institution. The goal of the institution is to motivate each inmate to self-improvement. "Treatment, individualized integrating growth therapy, is based on a situational approach to interpersonal relations." Castration is employed in cases of recidivating sexual criminals (18 of the 38 cases) to enable the mastery of aggressive drives. The physical psychological effects of castration are discussed. A low rate of recidivism is largely attributed to (1) privacy afforded by small units with individual rooms, and (2) the assistance given during institutionalization and the period after release. 28 references. (Psychological Abstracts)

Takakuwa, M., et. al. A psychological study of rape. Bulletin of the Criminological Research Department (Japan), 1971, 36-38.

In a study of rapists, 88 adult offenders and 80 juveniles were administered the Rorschach test and Ministry of Justice Personality Inventory (MJPI). A classification of rapists based

on these findings was developed and subdivided on the basis of single and group offenders, as well as juvenile and adult. Differences between these groups related not only to results of the tests but also to the life style of the actors. Single offenders demonstrated in their life style and in the ways of committing the crime more specific features which relate to their emotional deviation. In contrast, group offenders were followers in committing the crime and showed no significant relations between the crime and their emotional deviation. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Tarniquet, H. The sex offender. International Criminal Police Review, 1965 (191), 233-243.

The sex offender is unique among offenders in that he seeks to satisfy a physical need through his offense. There were 13,477 known sex offense cases in France in 1963. Over ten percent of the persons arrested for such offenses were foreigners. One-third of them were under twenty-one. Many cases go unreported because of shame or fear of scandal. The sex offense problem brings up the question of whether legalization of brothels will reduce sex crimes. Among the causes of sex offenses are: uncontrolled sex drives, alcoholism, poor living conditions, and low intellect. Among remedies are: treatment of sex offenders in special centers, improvement of living conditions, and legitimate sex education. Sex offenders who are not mentally deficient and commit rape or indecent assault should be punished severely because of the deterrent effect of such treatment. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Thorne, F. and Haupt, T. Objective measurement of sex attitudes and behavior in adult males. Journal of Clinical Psychology, 1966, 22, 404-407.

Used a sex inventory to measure sexual attitudes and behaviors in adult males--included rapists.

Volcher, R. Medico-psychological aspects of sexual offenses. Revue de Droit Penal et de Criminologie, 1965, 45 (8), 837-868.

The total personality of the sex offender is expressed in his offense more apparently than is the case with other types of offenders. He expresses not only his present difficulties and problems but all that weighs on his past: his physical and psychic heredity, his pathogenic past, his early frustrations and tendencies acquired consciously or, more often, unconsciously and too deep-rooted to be unlearned or repressed. The study of the victim is also indispensable because he is rarely unimportant: the role which the victim plays in his relation to the offender is often more important and active than is generally assumed. Finally, the relation between the two partners allows us to study

expression and fundamental ways of interhuman communication; this relation, in turn, occurs within a socio-cultural context which cannot be ignored. Therapy of the sex offender can be organic: it may involve treatment of a malformation or affection of the physical organs, or the utilization of hormones to accelerate or correct the process of maturation, but the greatest hopes for success in this area of psychopathology are placed upon the various techniques of individual and group psychotherapy, particularly the methods inspired by psychoanalysis, even though results are not always encouraging. However, the best therapy is the prevention of sexual deviations by an appropriate education in sex hygiene by parents and educators. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Von Schumann, H. J. Resocialization of sexually abnormal patients by a combination of antiandrogen administration and psychotherapy. Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics (Basel), 1972, 20 (6), 321-332.

The resocialization of sexually abnormal patients by a combination of antiandrogen administration and psychotherapy is reported. The sexual dynamics of the personality with anomalous sexual attitudes and perversions are often so powerful that psychotherapy is without effect. In order to render such patients accessible to psychotherapy, the antiandrogen cyproterone acetate (schering) was used. By means of this combined therapy, sex deviants such as compulsive masturbators and sadists, and delinquents such as exhibitionists, pederasts, rapists and kleptomaniacs can be rehabilitated socially and professionally. In many cases, it was necessary to treat the wives also, as they had been frustrating their husbands sexually and thus driving them to deviant or delinquent behavior. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Wille, W. Case study of a rapist: An analysis of the causation of criminal behavior. Journal of Social Therapy, 1961, 7, 10-21.

A case study of a 31-year-old white, male offender charged with kidnapping and rape. A description of his history of crime, social development, social habits, education and marital history is included along with the details of the two rapes he committed. The author analyzes the offender's history and concludes that he is acting out his unconscious aggressive feelings toward his foster mother and his wife and is basically a "neurotically" motivated criminal. The prevalence of such a pattern in the average prison population is discussed.

Legal Aspects

Arada, C. Coercion as a defense to rape. Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, 1937, 27, 645-666.

Gives a detailed description of the pertinent segments of the trial of Dodd and French, accused of rape by a Mrs. Graham. Focuses on the defense attorney's handling of two key prosecution witnesses whose credibility he ruined through cross-examination and the impact this had on the jury. The jury selection is covered in detail, describing the methods used by the defense attorney to insure that his chosen few would remain impartial until both sides had been presented. The author considers this to be the key factor in the verdict of not guilty.

Black, J. The sentencing of sex offenders. Dissertation Abstracts International, 1966, 27 (2-A), 544-545.

An investigation of the hypothesis that judicial criteria, rather than non-judicial or extra-judicial, are significantly related to sentencing severity in sex offenses is the subject of this dissertation. A distinction is made between judicial, non-judicial, and extra-judicial criteria. Judicial criteria refers to the nature of the offense, number of bills of indictment, and prior record. Non-judicial criteria includes demographic data, and extra-judicial criteria involves the judge, plea, presence of defense attorney, and type of defense attorney, if present. The results of the study tend to support the original hypothesis. (Dissertation Abstracts International--Modified)

Bumgardner, R. III. Mistake of age as a defense to statutory rape. Washington and Lee Law Review, 1965, 22 (1), 119-126.

The uniform rule in the United States has been that a mistake as to the age of a female is not a defense to the crime of statutory rape. In a recent California case, however, the Court held that a good faith mistake was a defense and that evidence on this point should have been allowed since the element of criminal intent may have been lacking. Those holding that mistake is no defense have used two basic approaches. The accused acts at his peril and the intent required is only a general intent to do a wrongful act. Some have held that no intent is necessary. In California, where intent is required, fornication is not an offense and thus the Court stated that a mistaken belief as to age could negate the element of intent. This view is similar to that adopted by the Model Penal Code. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Bund, E. Monthly summary of reported and published state or federal court opinions concerning issues related to sex problems. Sex Problems Court Digest, 1971, 2 (6), 1-6; 2 (7), 1-6; 2 (3), 1-6.

A monthly summary of the reported and published state and federal court opinions concerning issues related to sex problems involved in criminal and civil court procedures dealing with sex crimes, obscenity, etc., presents 15 cases. The subjects are: (1) class; (2) conviction of a defendant for forcible rape of a

20 year old mentally retarded female; (3) state may regulate obscene material; (4) penetration in rape case must be proved; (5) girlie magazines are not pornographic; (6) teacher may use 4-letter word in discussion; (7) illegal seizure of alleged obscene material; (8) indecent liberties with minor; (9) sodomy conviction and statute upheld; (10) assumed name certificates with distasteful name must be accepted; (11) lack of necessity for showing force or violence in rape of child; (12) contribution to delinquency of a juvenile; (13) lack of court discretion in death sentence for rape in absence of jury mercy recommendation; (14) reversal of fornication conviction of unmarried parents; and (15) pornographic magazine distribution was the basis for conviction for distribution of obscene materials. 13 references. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Constitutional law--capital punishment for rape. Minnesota Law Review. November 1971, 56 (4), 96-110.

Examination of a case involving cruel and unusual punishment within the context of the history of application of the eighth amendment. Early cases considered the punishment itself, not the crime. In 1962, the Supreme Court specifically examined punishment in proportion to the crime for the first time in 50 years. The proportionality standard, while more rational is more difficult to apply, and is usually expressed in terms of shock to the conscience of moral men. The circuit courts in this case looked to other jurisdictions, and found a popular rejection of the death penalty for rape cases. One major resultant problem is the difficulty and undesirability of making constitutionality of punishment turn on a finding that life was endangered. The author believes that the death penalty should not be given if the victim is not killed. The second major problem is the danger in letting the populace decide which are cruel and unusual punishments. Here, the author feels judges should examine their own consciences for this decision. (Abstract--National Criminal Justice Reference Service)

Corroborating charges of rape. Columbia Law Review, June 1967, 67, 1137.

In defining the corroboration required for rape charges, the courts of New York state have demanded some substantial proof of each element of the crime without reading the law so stringently as to make it a shield for the guilty. The corroboration requirement is not extended to un consummated rape attempts. The broad approach of New York courts is good and should be imitated by other states. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Corroboration rule and crimes accompanying a rape. University of Pennsylvania Law Review, January 1970, 118, 458-472.

Discusses the corroboration requirement by reviewing policies underlying adoption of the rule and citing some cases of the implementation of the corroboration rule. It is concluded that "judicial reinstatement of the identical evidence test as the applicable rule of statutory construction would better implement the policies underlying the corroboration requirement as set down by the legislature, and afford greater predictability for future application of the rule to crime allegedly accompanying a consummated rape."

Danziger, P. L. Sexual assaults and forced homosexual relationships in prison: cruel and unusual punishment. Albany Law Review, 1971, 36 (2), 428-438.

In *Holt v. Sarver*, the Supreme Court introduced into the definition of the eighth amendment a new element which may make confinement itself under inhuman conditions a cruel and unusual punishment. Other recent judicial decisions support this position. Following this doctrine, courts in future decisions may recognize that conditions and practices in penal institutions that foster forced homosexual relationships and sexual assaults are cruel and unusual punishment. Various estimates of the extent of homosexual relations in prisons have been made, but all agree that the incidence of such relations is very high. Legal remedies in the form of court action against fellow prisoners and correctional staff are available to prisoners in both state and federal institutions; however, fear or reprisals following institution of such action keeps the number of such complaints low. There are methods available to correctional administrators that can be used to decrease the incidence of homosexuality and sexual assaults, including increases in the number of guards, separate cells, conjugal visits, and segregation of prisoners according to various determinants. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Dworkin, R. B. The resistance standard in rape legislation. Stanford Law Review, February 1966, 680.

The article proposes adopting a resistance standard in rape legislation rather than the existing consent standard. It is pointed out that by emphasizing conduct, the resistance standard replaces the "facile all-or-nothing approach of the consent standard with a more sophisticated series of inquiries into possible reasons for nonresistance." This allows a catalogue of offenses to emerge arranged according to the seriousness of the act both to the women involved and society generally. Finally, it is pointed out that the resistance standard eliminates fictions from the law of rape.

Fisher, J. H. Obtaining and presenting evidence in sex cases. Criminal Law Quarterly, 1961, 4, 150-159.

The article provides guidelines for physicians in the medical examination of rape cases. It is advisable to examine both

the victim and the accused. Proof of intercourse and evidence of resistance should be determined. Proof of intercourse would be a damaged hymen, bruised or lacerated genitals, and/or presence of seminal fluid. Evidence of resistance would be marks of violence inflicted on the accused and suffered by the victim. Author states that since there are modifying circumstances which might render resistance difficult, the victim may have no marks of violence.

Foster, H. and Freed, D. Offenses against the family. The University of Missouri at Kansas City Law Review, Winter 1964, 32 (1), 33-113.

Elements, history, aspects of evidence, punishment, legal for, and model laws treatment of various family offenses including rape, child abuse, seduction, kidnapping, indecency, adultery, interference with custody and juvenile court jurisdiction. Legal study. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Goldstein, A. B. Corroboration in rape cases in New York--a half step forward. Albany Law Review, 1973, 37 (2), 306-328.

Change in a New York state statute requiring corroboration of the complainant's testimony in rape cases is discussed with a historical perspective. The identity of the attacker now need not be corroborated if other evidence establishes penetration, attempt to penetrate, or lack of consent of the complainant. The effect of this change will allow prosecution for assault when the sexual offense cannot be established. The testimony of the woman is still regarded as fallible, and a suggestion is made to allow other evidence. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Gomez Lara, C. The crime of rape in marriage. Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, 1965, 6, 61-82.

Accepting rape in both physical and moral senses, it is established that this act may take place between two men, a man and a woman, and a woman and man. Defining moral rape as those actions which are designed to lead a party up to the point where physical rape is possible, it is here proposed that such acts be made a crime and be made punishable by imprisonment, fine, or both. Within these definitions, it is possible that a wife may be made victim of rape by her husband. Sexual relations are part of a moral obligation within marriage, and are not defined in either judicial or canonical law. This is not completely true of other countries, such as Italy, however. Here, the sexual obligation of marriage is such that the incompleteness of same by one of the partners may result in civil or even criminal offense. Most theorists agree, however, that sexual union is part of the obligation incurred by marriage, and that therefore rape, as such, cannot legally occur between husband and wife. A point by point

examination and refutation of the arguments advanced for the legality of sexual relations under any conditions between man and wife yield the conclusion that rape truly can take place within marriage. This fact must be accepted by legal authorities and laws must be changed accordingly. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Greenfield, D. E. The prompt complaint: A developing rule of evidence. Criminal Law Quarterly (Canada), 1967, 9 (3), 286-297.

In England and Canada, the rule that a prompt complaint may be admitted as evidence applies in all cases of sexual assault. Evidence of a prompt complaint is admissible solely for the purpose of giving a jury the opportunity to judge whether the conduct of the complainant was consistent with the testimony. There are strong arguments for extending this rule to include all offenses which involve violence to the person. In almost any case where the decision is largely a matter of one person's word against another, the question of prompt complaint and consistent conduct may be relevant for the judge and jury. Our system of legal inquiry may be improved by a more general application of this rule. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Grosman, B. Drunkenness as a defence to rape. The Criminal Law Quarterly (Canada), November 1963, 6 (2), 148-151.

In reviewing the decisions of a number of cases, it is found that there is a conflict in deciding whether or not rape is an offense that requires a specific intent on the part of the accused. If specific intent is necessary, then drunkenness can be used as a defense to rape. It is now up to the authorities to clarify this direct conflict of law.

Hibey, R. A. The trial of a rape case: An advocate's analysis of corroboration, consent, and character. The American Criminal Law Review, 1973, 11, 309.

An analysis of corroboration, consent, and character in rape cases concerned primarily with the defense counsel's handling of the evidence and trial tactics. Corroboration of identification is dealt with in depth in terms of fairness of the identification procedure, bias, interest, and motivation of the witness to falsify, and opportunity of complainant to examine the defendant at time of the attack. Methods of attack of corroboration in all those areas are given. Corroboration of penetration is also discussed. An analysis of a consent defense is given, focusing on trial tactics and presenting an illustration of the approach counsel may take in cross examination. The legal aspects of presenting evidence of the complainant's character are dealt with also.

Hilligan, T. The fresh complaint rule. The JAG Journal (Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy), May 1964, 18 (4), 265-268.

Rule of military law U. S., allowing as evidence in cases of rape a "fresh complaint," a complaint made by the victim prior to the court accusation. Legal study. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Hooper, A. Fraud in assault and rape. University of British Columbia Law Review, May 1968, 3 (2), 117-130.

Examines the situations in which fraud invalidates an apparent consent to assault or rape. The Canadian Criminal Code states that the assault is rape if the "woman's consent to secure intercourse 'is obtained by false and fraudulent representations as to the nature and the quality of the act.'" The "act" in rape is sexual intercourse; the "act" in indecent assault is the touching of a person when there is no consent and the touching is unlawful. Discusses fraud as to identity, as to medical treatment, and additional, less frequent cases of fraud.

Ignatov, A. Serious consequence of rape. Sovetskaia Ivstmsila, 1968, 63, 10-11.

Criminal code of Russia does not specify what serious effects of rape qualify as aggravating circumstances. Interpretation is left to the courts. There is now a trend toward long term consequences. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Legrand, C. E. Rape and rape laws: Sexism in society and law. California Law Review, May 1973, 61 (3), 919-941.

The thesis that forcible rape laws are largely based on traditional societal attitudes about sexual roles and mores is advanced. The structure of the laws and their enforcement is based on myths about the uncontrollable urge of the criminal and the psychology of the unchaste victim. As a result, the laws do not effectively deter rape: Police investigation of complaints is inadequate, and judicial treatment of defendants is oversolicitous. The property interest in a woman rather than her physical integrity is being protected. Suggestions for reform are made: A rational reconstruction of rape laws could lead to more convictions and change society's attitude toward rape and sexual inequalities at the same time. 109 references. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Livneh, E. On rape and the sanctity of matrimony. Israel Law Review, July 1967, 2, 415-422.

A survey of the rape laws in numerous countries reveals that most statutes define rape as forced sexual intercourse with a female, not the perpetrator's wife. Countries with both civil and common law traditions do not allow a man to be prosecuted for the rape of his wife. In various communist and Scandinavian countries, the law does not specify the marital status or sex of

the victim. The Russian courts view "any sexual violation as a violation of the right of self-determination." In the U.S.S.R. a husband does not have the right to force sexual relations on his wife. The law on rape in Israel is being challenged in two cases. Livneh contends that prohibition of sexual violence by a man against his wife is a break with family law traditions in Israel. This break was made in 1951 with the adoption of the Women's Equal Rights Law.

Model penal code (proposed official draft, submitted May 4, 1962) article 213. Sexual offenses and 251. Public indecency. In: Boston University. Law-Medicine Institute. Conference manual on law enforcement and the sexual offender. Boston, Massachusetts, April, 1964, pp. 21-28.

Model act regarding sex offenses, including rape, corruption of juveniles and seduction, sexual assault, public indecency, prostitution and related offenses, etc. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Ostrovskiy, D. and Ostrovskiy, I. Some problems of defense in rape cases. Sovetskaya Yustitsiya (Moscow), 1969, 9, 17-18.

The testimony of rape victims, especially juvenile victims, must not be taken at face value. A case is described in which a 16-year-old girl who "lived a sexual life" continued to cohabit with her alleged rapist. In another case, two young girls accused two young men of attempted rape, and the sentence was made. An appellate court ruled that the young men were only guilty of malicious hooliganism, and the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union ruled that they were only guilty of insulting and slapping the girls. In yet another case, a woman, out of selfish revenge, accused her lover of raping her. In another case, an intoxicated individual invited his sister-in-law's juvenile girl friend to his home but ultimately abandoned his plan to rape her. This individual should have been acquitted. False conviction is just as harmful as false acquittal. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Partington, D. The incidence of the death penalty for rape in Virginia. Washington and Lee Law Review, 1965, 22 (1), 43-75.

Since 1908, forty-one men, all Negro, have been executed in Virginia for rape. Whether this is a denial of equal protection or some other constitutional right depends on many factors. During this period there has been a startling lack of opportunity for full appellate review of these cases. The disparity of sentences of the races is not as great in non-capital sentences as it is in capital sentences. A contention that the punishment statutes in practice if not in theory, are discriminatory and unconstitutional has been rejected. The theory is that all white juries are much more inclined to recommend mercy for a white defendant than for a Negro. The statistics indicate discrimination in the application

of the death penalty but there is no apparent legal basis which, absent a showing of actual prejudice, would persuade a court to reverse a conviction in a particular case. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts--Modified)

Peto, D. Taking statements from victims and witnesses of sexual offenses. Criminal Law Review, 1960, 86-89.

Peto offers advice to police women on the taking of statements in sex offense cases. First the officer must know what evidence is needed. She must assure the person she is talking to in order to obtain a complete, uninhibited response. The final statement should be complete, in chronological order, clearly worded, and as concise as possible.

The rape corroboration requirement: Repeal not reform. Yale Law Journal, June 1972, 81 (7), 1365-1391.

This article examines the traditional arguments offered in defense of the rule that the testimony of a complainant in a rape trial needs independent corroboration to warrant a conviction. The article first summarizes the history of the corroboration rule and its prevalence, substance, and effect in American jurisdictions. Later sections critically examine the premises which are considered justifications for the corroboration requirement and evaluate the need for the requirement in view of the traditional legal safeguards against false convictions. The article concludes with an analysis of possible alternatives to and modifications of the corroboration rule. (Abstract--National Criminal Justice Reference Service)

Rein, A. Criminal law: Lack of criminal intent valid defense to charge of statutory rape. Syracuse Law Review, 1964, 16 (1), 148-150.

In a recent California case, the Court held that in the absence of a legislative direction to the contrary, lack of criminal intent is a valid defense to a charge of statutory rape. In California, the basis of the statutory provision is the protection of society, of the family and of the infant. Previous California cases indicated that one acted at his peril and could not defend on the ground that he believed the victim to be over age. Most jurisdictions follow the English lead to the effect that one having reasonable belief that the female has reached the age of consent is not guilty of the offense. It has been contended that the rule not recognizing the necessity of mens rea in statutory rape cases is irrational. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Rife, D. Scientific evidence in rape cases. Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, 1940, 31, 232-235.

Discusses the importance of scientific evidence in rape cases and the methods used by the New Mexico State Police to obtain this evidence. Careful examination of the victim and her/his clothing and all spots and stains are examined microscopically. Washings are made of the genital area of both the victim and the accused person and matched for similar inclusions. A number of case illustrations are given in which careful examination of this type established the needed proof. The importance of the police examiner utilizing every means possible, especially the microscopic examination of all clothing and secretions of both parties involved is stressed.

Statutory rape: A critique. Louisiana Law Review, December 1965, 26, 105.

A study of the implications involved in the exclusion of intent for the crime of statutory rape is presented. The author gives a brief history on the evolution of this law and cites cases to amplify particular aspects of the age factor as a determining feature in the administration of the law. The emphasis upon an absolute standard of age for the female in defining statutory rape is admonished by the author in favor of the intent necessary to constitute the crime. Thus, a revised statute would protect the emotionally and sexually immature, rather than all females under a certain age; consequently, each case would be treated on its facts alone.

Vannini, O. Offenses of sexual violation. Derecho Penal Contemporaneo, July-August 1966, 15, 15-54.

Article 519 of the Mexican Penal Code which deals with rape and other categories of prohibited sexual intercourse leads to problematic interpretations. There are some questions related to the practical application of the law. Who can legally be classified as active subject and passive subject in cases of sexual violation? What is the juridical object in offenses of sexual violation? Is rape classified as a material or formal offense? What is the legal imputability of offenders in cases of rape? Is the imputability concomitant, antecedent, or subsequent to the act? These as well as other similar questions will have to be resolved through careful interpretation of the text and with regard to other pertinent sections of the Penal Code. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Wisconsin Public Welfare Department. Wisconsin's first eleven years of experience with its sex crimes law, July 1951-June 1963. Madison, Wisconsin, April 1965, Statistical Bulletin C 46.

Wisconsin's Sex Crimes Law was enacted in July 1951. Prior to that time, sex offenders were handled under the criminal code. The new law provided for detention of offenders until they were

considered safe to release, and for examination and treatment where necessary. Those requiring treatment are termed "deviates" for this report. The report, covering the first eleven years of experience under the Sex Crime Law, contains sixteen tables briefly summarized textually, indicating various findings concerning the total number of offenders committed under the Sex Crime Law and concerning those classed as deviates. Typical subjects of tables are: (1) findings reported to courts by year; (2) offenses by year; (3) offense and finding reported to court; (4) offense and age; (5) offense and marital status; (6) deviates in relation to intelligence level, education, prior treatment, race, and previous correctional experience; (7) age and sex of victims; and (8) offense and frequency. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Wolfgang, M. E. and Riedel, M. Race, judicial discretion, and the death penalty. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1973, 5, 119-133.

Some of the major issues in the Furman v. Georgia case and other related decisions are presented. In these cases "the concurring opinions concluded that the exercise of jury discretion in imposing the death penalty was cruel and unusual punishment because of its infrequency, its arbitrariness, or the opportunities it afforded for discrimination." After reviewing earlier studies of racial differentials in sentencing, the authors discuss a study of sentencing for rape in states where that offense has been a capital crime. The authors conclude that "the significant racial differentials found in the imposition of the death penalty are indeed produced by racial discrimination." (Abstract--National Criminal Justice Reference Service)

Women and the criminal law--a symposium. American Criminal Law Review, Winter 1973, 11, 291-553.

This collection is intended to fill a gap in a largely unexplored area of criminal justice. Some of the problems surveyed are--women in the correctional system, the administration of rape laws and the laws against prostitution, discriminatory sentencing of women offenders, and the potential effect of the equal rights amendment on sex discrimination in the criminal process. These articles seek to present a unified and organized feminist perspective. (Abstract--National Criminal Justice Reference Service)

Sociological Aspects

Abbott, D. J. and Calonico, J. M. Black man, white woman--the maintenance of a myth: Rape and the press in New Orleans. Unpublished paper, Louisiana State University, New Orleans, 1973.

The media, primarily newspapers, do effect the support and formation of public opinion, often in a biased manner. A study was conducted in which all 1971 editions of the New Orleans' Time-Picayune, a daily newspaper, were searched for articles on rape. Several factors were noted--whether the account mentioned the race of the victim and offender, the degree of violence, the relationship between the victim and offender, and the place of occurrence. The study also involved a questionnaire regarding individuals' perception of rape rates. The questionnaire was administered to a sample of students attending LSUNO. The study concluded that the Time-Picayune had a tendency to misrepresent the truth about rape in that "the proportionate amount of incidents in which a black man rapes a white woman is overreported and articles which describe an intraracial rape are written in such a manner that they suggest an interracial event." The questionnaire indicated that the students' perception of rape corresponds closely to what was alluded to in the newspaper.

Amir, M. Forcible rape. Federal Probation, March 1967, 31 (1), 51-58.

Empirical study of 646 Philadelphia rapes which focuses on the social characteristics and relationships of both victims and offenders as well as the act itself. The data were analyzed in terms of race, age, time, place and circumstance of the act. (Abstract--National Criminal Justice Reference Service)

Amir, M. Forcible rape. Sexual Behavior, 1971, 1 (8), 24-36.

The social context of rape is examined. Both legal and medical aspects of forced sexual intercourse are studied from several angles to determine: the relationship of the victim to the offender; the social setting of the rape; stages of the event which includes planning, scene of crime, manipulation of victim from tempting to physical force, sexual perversion, individual participation in group rape, and the aftermath of the offense; types of rapists (includes social class, race, age) and an overall picture of this crime of violence. It was found that rape occurs most frequently among the lower classes, is 90% intraracial, occurs on weekend nights, about evenly divided between strangers and those who know or are acquainted with each other and occurs in their own neighborhood. Comments by other experts on rape and various aspects of the crime are included. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Barber, R. N. Prostitution and the increasing number of convictions for rape in Queensland. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology, 1967, 2 (3), 169-174.

The prevalence of rape, attempted rape, and particularly "pack" rape in Queensland, Australia is examined. Since the closing of the brothels in the area these crimes have increased

rapidly at a rate disproportionate to the population increase. There is strong evidence that characteristics of the type of person who frequents brothels are similar to those of convicted rapists and that pack rapes and brothels provide similar sources of satisfaction to the male. The theory that the closing of the brothels has caused a high increase in rape seems more valid than other suggested causes such as parental laxity or the influence of sex and violence portrayed through the mass media. 8 references. (Author Abstract Modified--Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Berkowitz, L. Sex and violence: We can't have it both ways. Psychology Today, December 1971, 5 (7), 14, 18-23.

Both President's Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence and the President's Commission on Obscenity and Pornography arrived at essentially the same position. Exposure to media presentation of violence or pornography yields temporary stimulation. Violence commission prescribed a limitation of violence while pornography commission prescribed a relaxation of restrictions. While only a tiny fraction of an audience may be influenced toward violence or deviant sexual behavior, probability of eliciting such behavior is not zero. (Psychological Abstracts)

Blanchard, V. H. The group processes in group rape. Journal of Social Psychology, 1959, 49, 259-266.

A study of two groups of adolescents, both involved in gang rape, using individual Rorschach's and the "Group Process Rorschach" to study the dynamics of the group relationship. The study focused particularly on the leader of each group, postulating that he in particular obtained sexual gratification from the act because it was performed with the other boys, rather than from the act itself. Interviews with certain of the boys and examples of verbal interaction during administration of the "Group Process Rorschach" are included. Results uphold the theory that the sexual feeling of both leaders is stimulated by the presence of the group.

Curtis, L. Toward a cultural interpretation of forcible rape by American Blacks. Paper presented at the Eighth World Sociology Congress, Toronto, Canada, August 1974.

The notion of a culture of violence is focused on poor young black American males in their teens and twenties. Within a broad interpretive framework of economic-racial determinism and poverty subcultural adaptation, a central impulse mechanism in the development of violent contracultural patterns among some poor young black males is the redirection and exaggeration of certain expressions of manliness--expressions less blocked than certain others. A central transmission mechanism is role modeling within the ghetto-slum. This general model is applied to a specific criminal behavior system, forcible rape. The analysis examines how

acceptance of contracultural patterns can help facilitate rape in specified contexts. The following additional variables are among those important in understanding reported rape by blacks on blacks: reinforcement from white males, the male's verbal skill and ability to isolate a female, the female's ability to control the situation, and the social distance between subsequent offender and victim. Reported rape by blacks on whites is assessed through black politicalization and social integration perspectives. Concluding observations deal with cross-cultural comparisons and the difficulty in distinguishing between "pathology" and "normalcy" in cultural criminology. (Author Abstract)

Florida Civil Liberties Union. Rape: Selective electrocution based on race. Miami, no date.

A study of the sentences imposed in Florida on convicted rapists from 1940 to 1964 was made to determine whether the death penalty was only imposed upon Negroes as a punishment for raping white women. Of two hundred eighty-four convictions for rape during this period, one hundred thirty-two white men were convicted for the rape of one hundred twenty-five white and seven Negro females, and one hundred fifty-two Negro men have been convicted for the rape of eighty-four white and sixty-eight Negro women. No white man, however, has ever been sentenced to death for the rape of a Negro, and for the rape of one hundred twenty-five white women, six white men have been sentenced to death, but only one was actually electrocuted. Of the sixty-eight convictions of Negroes for the rape of Negro women, only three were sentenced to death, but none actually executed. There is, however, a marked contrast in the penalties imposed on Negroes for the rape of white women, and of eighty-four convictions, forty-five defendants have been sentenced to death. To date, twentynine have been executed. The Florida Pardon Board reviews appeals and may commute sentences, and of the appeals of convicted rapists, three of four whites had their sentences changed from death to life imprisonment, but only two of thirty-four Negroes were granted clemency. Comparison of the statistics of the Board's commutations for murder reveals that equal percentages of Negroes and whites were granted clemency. Thus, the twenty-nine to one execution ratio and the uneven unexplained decisions of the Pardon Board prove that the death penalty is deliberately utilized by the State of Florida as a device to punish interracial sexual attacks by Negroes. This discriminatory state action, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, must be stopped. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Gadpaille, W. J. Dialogue: What is acceptable sexual behavior. Sexual Behavior, 1972, 2 (7), 36-41.

A discussion, in dialogue form, is presented between a psychiatrist and a group of women and men in their mid-thirties on what types of sexual behavior they consider acceptable. Topics

include the trend toward loosening of sexual taboos and general attitudes toward premarital and extramarital sexual relations, acceptability of oral-genital stimulation, masturbation, homosexuality, group sex, and child sexual molestation and rape. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Geis, G. Group sexual assaults. Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, May 1971, 5, 100-113.

Discusses group rape in terms of well-established principles of collective behavior. It is noted that rape is the most under-reported major criminal offense in the U. S., and group rape the most understudied. Studies are cited indicating, among reported forcible rape cases, a high percentage of multiple offenders (over 70%). One study comparing single vs. multiple offenders found in the latter cases: (a) young persons disproportionately represented, (b) alcohol more apt to be involved (54 vs. 46%), (c) higher incidence of criminal records (68 vs. 40%), (d) less involvement of automobiles, and (e) a higher incidence of fellatio (113 vs. 30 instances). Anthropological evidence is cited suggesting that frequency and manner of rape committed is linked to the sexual climate of an area. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Ginsberg, G. Effects on men of increased sexual freedom for women. Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 1973, 7 (2), 66-78.

Several aspects of male behavior and sexuality in the face of a changing social scene, with special reference to increased sexual freedom for women are discussed. In this context, premature ejaculation, impotence, retarded ejaculation, rape, and indecent exposure are considered. It is concluded that a particular behavior may tell relatively little about what underlies it, and that simply doing away with harmful repression will not bring about sexual utopia. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Hartmann, K. Über juvenile gruppennotzuchtsdelikte (Rapes committed by juvenile groups). Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform (Germany), February 1964, 47 (1), 24-38.

Case studies of rapes committed by juvenile delinquents in groups or gangs. Juvenile sexual deviation in groups. Discussion of causes and motivations. The influence of mass media, puberty and adolescence. The influence of neglect. Statistics in juvenile rapes in West Berlin city, Germany, 1958-1962. Research. Descriptive. General discussion. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Kanin, E. G. Male aggression in dating-courtship relations. The American Journal of Sociology, 1957, 63, 197-204.

Approximately 62 percent of a group of university freshmen women reported experiencing offensive male sexual aggression during the year prior to university entrance. Proneness to sexual aggression appears associated with a lack of parental sex guidance and the absence of older male siblings. Certain characteristics of the pair relationship also increase the probability of aggression. The adjustive reactions of the offended female are strongly influenced by prior parental guidance and the severity and provocation of the aggressive episode. (Author Abstract)

Kumsaka, Y., et. al. Crimes in Tokyo and New York; social cultural perspectives. Biocharacterist, 1972, 2 (5), 169.

Were four times as many rapes, five times as many homicides and 150 times as many robberies in New York City as in Tokyo. The volume of major crimes in the two cities shows opposite trends over the years, with crime in New York on the increase. Results suggest that crimes in Tokyo may contain a high proportion of crimes involving known or acquainted individuals, while crimes in New York tend to involve strangers. The breakdown in cultural patterns of human relationships may underlie the dynamics of crimes directed at known individuals, and breakdown of social system for crimes directed at strangers. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

LeVine, R. Gusii sex offense: A study in social control. American Anthropologist, 1959, 6, 965-990.

The high incidence of rape in Gusii is an important social problem. LeVine discusses the causes for the high frequency of rape and proposes hypotheses for controlling "sexual behavior in human societies." The Gusii have customary forms of sex antagonism and restrictions on premarital sexual relations. Legitimate sexual relations involve the man overpowering the female and causing her pain during intercourse. "Rape committed by Gusii men can be seen as an extension of this legitimate pattern to illegitimate contexts under the pressure of sexual frustration." Sexual inhibitions, delay of marriage due to high dowries, and restrictions on intraclan sexual relations are causes of sexual frustration.

Merriam, A. P. Aspects of sexual behaviors among the Bala (Basongye). In D. Marshall, Human sexual behavior. New York: Basic Books, 1971. Pp. 71-102.

A brief description of the Bala culture and economy is given. The study of sexual behavior was not the central concern of the field research reported. The behavior described is from the masculine viewpoint and is limited to ethnographic information. Differentiation between male and female among the Bala is discussed. Men are dominant and predominant. Women are considered weak, meek and unintelligent. Shame sanctions are discussed in relation to nudity, elimination, and discussion of these and

sexual functions. A description of normal sexual behavior is provided, with information on masturbation, circumcision, courtship, keloid marking, intercourse positions, elopement, marriage, menstruation, child birth and adultery. Abnormal sexual behavior considered includes incest, impotency and bachelorhood. Transvestites are termed kitesha among the bala. A full discussion of their roles and activities is given. Rape is discussed. Other manifestations of sexual interest reported include songs, drum names and folktales. 10 references. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Mintz, B. Patterns in forcible rape: A review-essay. Criminal Law Bulletin, 1973, 9 (8), 703-710.

Mintz reviews Menachem Amir's Patterns in Forcible Rape to determine if Amir adequately analyzed the social factors involved in rape. Amir concludes that a statistically significant relationship exists between high rape rate and lower socioeconomic classes and blacks. Amir postulates that the high incidence of rape is a consequence of the subcultural emphasis of the black culture on violence and aggression. Mintz offers alternative hypotheses to Amir's conclusions.

Svalastoga, K. Rape and the social structure. Pacific Sociological Review, 1962, 5, 48-53.

Svalastoga develops and tests hypotheses concerning social status of the victim, prior victim-offender relationship, and victim-offender status differential. He proposes sex ratio differences as an explanation for variation in the geographic distribution of rape. Author reviews the research literature on rape and then presents descriptive data on characteristics of victim, assailant, and assault. Rape occurred most often outdoors, during the weekend, between 10 P.M. and 4 A.M. and with a wide range in extent of violence. Most victims were single, 15-19 years old, and traveling alone at time of offense; most offenders were single, 15-29 years old, and of average intelligence.

Wolfgang, M. E. Sociological factors in homicide. In S. Palmer, Rebellion and retreat. Columbus, Ohio: Charles E. Merrill, 1972.

The sociological characteristics of offender and victims in 588 Philadelphia homicides were studied. These persons are poor, oppressed, and blocked from achieving the stated goals of society. A subculture of violence therefore develops in which such persons become involved. Findings indicate that homicide is a crime of passion that is not generally premeditated and is not a psychotic manifestation. It usually develops out of conflict between the prevailing middle class values of society and the values of a subsocial or subcultural group. The greater the

degree of integration of the individual into this subculture, the more likely is violent behavior. Highest rates of rape, aggravated assaults, and recidivism among these groups are additional confirmation of the existence of this subculture. The race factor in criminal homicide is alarming and should alert both white and black leaders of the need for integrating deviant blacks and members of other minority groups into the community. 18 references. (Abstract--National Institute of Mental Health)

Popular Articles

Brownmiller, S. Rashomon in Maryland: Giles-Johnson rape case. Esquire, May 1968, 69, 130-132.

A thorough account of the details of the Giles-Johnson rape case is given. The major elements of the case brought it to the Supreme Court of Maryland twice, and finally concluded with two of the three defendants being released from serving a sentence of life imprisonment and the remaining defendant being granted a full pardon. The factors important to the case revolve around such issues as public sentiment against the original death sentence (and resulting formation of a committee of citizens who contributed time and money for a more comprehensive investigation of the case), the alleged victim's reputation of promiscuity before the incident, as well as her self-incriminating remarks after the incident, and the racial issue of three black men standing trial before an all white jury for the rape of a 16-year-old white girl. An account of the defendant's personalities along with the committee's influence upon their future is included.

Chriss, N. C. Rape in Birmingham: Can a black be acquitted? Nation, December 28, 1970, 211, 690-691.

The implications of race in the Birmingham, Alabama case of a twenty-one year old black male allegedly raping a twenty year old white female are reported. The facts surrounding the incident indicate the probable innocence of the accused assailant who was released on bond. Consequent sentiments of the father of the victim, and a prominent black attorney's opposition to a white lawyer's arranging for bond and preparing to handle the case are described.

"Code R"--for Rape. Newsweek, November 13, 1972, 75, 80.

A chaplains' counseling service for rape victims at University of Chicago hospitals and clinics is described. The goal of the service is to act as an intermediary between the distraught victim and the institutional atmosphere of the emergency room.

As soon as a rape victim enters a University of Chicago hospital, the emergency room staff refers her to one of the fifteen chaplains in the counseling program. The chaplain's duty is to respond to the psychological trauma experienced by the victim of the rape, to assist her with filling out hospital administration forms, and to accompany her for treatment. At the start of the new program, approximately one half of the rape victims were referred to the counseling service; after eight months, almost all rape patients were referred to the service.

Cohn, B. N. Succumbing to rape? The Second Wave, 1972, 2 (2), 24-27.

Gives a description of a personal experience with rape which was told by the victim to a consciousness raising group. It covers the actual details of the rape; reactions by others, specifically the doctor to whom the victim went; and her own feelings. The author then elaborates upon the pattern which most rapes follow, using data gathered from 62 women who had been raped by strangers. Details time, setting, initial reactions of the victim, reasons for not fighting back, and attitudes of doctors consulted. Discusses long term effects on the women in their attitudes toward people in general and changes in life style.

Court-martial jurisdiction; rape case of I. Relford. Nation, January 18, 1971, 212, 69-70.

The question of military jurisdiction in the case of a crime not service-connected is examined in light of the conviction of a G.I., Isaiah Relford, for raping an airman's wife and another soldier's sister at Fort Dix, N. J. The article points out that the Army did not have jurisdiction in the 1956 case of the rape of a girl in Honolulu by a sergeant. In addition, Justice William O. Douglas' comments concerning the shortcomings of military justice and the definition of "service-connected" crimes and the military's control over on-base crimes are cited in the Relford case.

Douglas, C. A. Rape in literature. Second Wave, 1972, No. 2.

Discusses the treatment of rape in literature by both male and female authors, using examples to make the point that in all cases the woman is seen as partly responsible for the assault. In the case of Herzog by Saul Bellows, rape of a young girl and a young boy are both treated, with the latter being defined as much more traumatic. All the authors discussed treat rape as something which should not deeply bother the woman, but that she should respond to bravely and lightly.

The facts on rape. Human Behavior, June 1973.

A summary of available statistics on rape, including demographic and psychological data on the offenders, and a small amount on the victims.

Gordon, G. What constitutes rape. Valor, 1965, 3 (4), 16-20.

Crime reports show an increase in rape cases each year. The greater percentages are caused by ignorance of the maze created by today's sexual laws. The greatest proportion of rape charges are in the so-called "statutory" column, while only about twenty percent of the reported rape cases are in the forcible class. Statutory rapists are often quite normal men of every class who have coital relations with slightly underage girls. Many of them are ignorant of the law or of the girl's true age at the time of committing the offense. This illustrates a serious deficiency in the laws as they are drawn up in many states; namely, that a young man innocently involved with an oversexed, mature-looking girl of fifteen receives the same treatment for taking what has been willingly offered him as the brutal true offender. An exploration of multiple cases of alleged rape and facts deemed to constitute rape leads to the conclusion that is not possible to define what constitutes rape. The laws of the various states are almost as varied as their number in their definition. This is further confused and complicated by the opposing views of attorneys, the judge's charge, and the determination by the jury of what the legislators had in mind when it drew up the statute. (Crime and Delinquency Abstracts)

Griffin, S. Rape: The all-American crime. Ramparts, September 1971, 10, 26-35.

Ms. Griffin seems to feel that our culture teaches and perpetuates rape. The culture teaches a man to be aggressive, to view violence as innate. Consequently the difference in the professional rapist and the average dominant heterosexual may be mainly a quantitative difference. This same society teaches a woman to be passive and sees her as a man's possession. This results in rape laws that are designed to protect the man's property, giving him an orderly outlet for vengeance against the man who has "devalued" his sexual possession. And through it all the man has the fantasy that the woman has secretly wanted the rape. "But rape is not an isolated act that can be rooted out from patriarchy without ending patriarchy itself As the symbolic expression of the white male hierarchy, rape is the quintessential act of our civilization. . . ."

Gruson, K. Rape crisis center offers aid to victims. The Boston Phoenix, April 24, 1973, p. 8.

The first rape crisis center in Boston, Massachusetts is the subject of this article. A brief description of the services offered by the Center and a list of five basic medical needs

which should be met quickly in the case of rape are included. In addition, a statement of the aims and goals of the Center is given, as well as a very brief discussion of self-defense practicality, the male attitude toward women and rape, basic feminist philosophy concerning women and sex, and treatment in Boston-area hospitals.

Lear, M. W. What can you say about laws that tell a man: "If you rob a woman you might as well rape her too--the rape is free." Redbook, September 1972.

"Many men think there is no such thing as rape--only forced seduction; many feminists do not believe in seduction--only disguised rape." Lear states that a woman is often raped twice--once by the man violating her body and again by the criminal justice system, judges, and attorneys who violate her rights. A rape victim faces attitudes and laws that pronounce her guilty until proved innocent.

Lindsey, K., et. al. Aspects of rape. Second Wave, 1972, No. 2, 28-30.

Discusses rape as the paradigm of woman's experience in American society, the ultimate result of the socialization of men as the aggressor and women the passive receptor. Points out that fear of rape contributes to keeping women dependent upon men, physically, emotionally, morally, and legally, and interferes strongly with her freedom. The authors argue that rape is seen socially and legally as a violation of man's property and that rape will continue until there is a basic change in the way children are raised.

Maitland, L. Rape study details the how, the why and the who. New York Times, July 29, 1974, p. 25.

Discusses efforts of the sex crimes analysis unit of the New York City Police Department in dealing with the problem of rape. The sex crimes unit has expanded greatly in the two years of its existence and is presently under evaluation in an independent study by the Police Foundation. The police officers view rape as an aggressive, as well as a sexual, assault. Statistics gathered by the New York City police indicate that most rape there is intraracial, with a higher percentage occurring among the black population, and that the occurrence of assault by "white collar rapists" is increasing.

Manville, W. Mind of the rapist. Cosmopolitan, 1974, 176 (1), 74.

The author depicts various rape scenes in an attempt to identify thought patterns in the mind of the rapist. Aggression is seen as a paramount factor in the assault. The rapist channels his excessive aggression sexually and acts to assert his power over women. Often the rapist is acting out "masturbatory fantasies"

and/or avenging imaginary sexual humiliation. Action which can prevent completion of the assault is the interruption of the rape fantasy. Introduction of the unexpected by the victim helps break the rhythm of the rape act as previously fantasized by the rapist.

Revolt against rape. Time, July 22, 1974, p. 85.

A general article on rape, including statistics on incidence of reported rape, which is increasing dramatically; and figures on actual incidence; and rate of conviction. Reasons for the increase of rape and demographic data are included. Changes being made in rape laws and in courtroom procedure are cited; and evidence for growing concerns for the victims by police departments, hospitals, and feminist groups is cited.

Schurr, C. Rape: Victim as criminal. Pittsburgh Forum, November 5, 1971.

Presents a history of the women's movement in the rape issue. Schurr notes that rape is the most underreported crime--one in five rapes is reported. Factors which often negatively influence the treatment of rape victims are: (1) policemen's subjective evaluation concerning rape; (2) maintenance of the double standard in which "good" women (jurors) are pitted against "bad" women (victims); (3) preservation of the rape myth that women want to be raped; and (4) legal requirements that dwell more on the victim's actions than the assailant's. Article also includes a list of preventative measures to guard against assault.

Silverberg, S. Rape: The most savage carnal knowledge. Cosmopolitan, 1974, 177 (3), 48.

The majority of rape cases are never reported. Of those cases reported, a small number are prosecuted, and still a smaller number are convicted. The author describes a rape case in which the trial was dismissed because of lack of corroborative evidence. Harsh corroboration laws in many states have improved, but the number of convictions has not increased. The myth of the "rape fantasy"--that women enjoy, or invite, rape--often influences the reactions of family, police, and courts. Silverberg shows how the myth of the rape fantasy and the law protect the offender more than the victim.

Thompson, K. and Medea, A. How to pick up men and throw them against the wall. Women Sports, August 1974, 32-66.

Practical methods of self defense are discussed. The authors describe appropriate stances, kicks, and hand movements used to defend oneself if confronted by an assailant. In a violent, physical confrontation, many women must overcome the fear of inflicting pain on others. When a woman is confronted and must

fight, she should know how to fight. Thompson and Medea suggest the martial arts as one approach to self defense. They have developed a strategy for avoidance of attack and state that the element of surprise is the key to deterrence.

Women against rape. Time, April 1973, 104.

Rape crisis centers have been established in about 28 U. S. cities and some police departments have begun assigning women to their rape investigation units. (Abstract--National Criminal Justice Reference Service)

Rape Crisis Center Publications

BenDor, J. Guidelines for counseling rape victims. Women's Crisis Center of Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1973.

This paper is a guideline for counselors in women's crisis centers. It gives the needs of counselor preparation, especially the need for a counselor to be able to devote three full days to the rape victim. Also offered is a description of the different emotional stages of the rape experience. The bulk of the article is devoted to a step by step explanation of what the counselor should do when a rape case is reported, determined by the time elapsed since the rape and the emotional state of the victim. Also, major factors needed for a successful prosecution in a rape case are listed.

Boston Women's Health Collective. Our Bodies Ourselves. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1971. Pp. 92-97.

Propounds a feminist stance on rape in which rape in the United States is regarded as an outcome of "our cultural emphasis on 'sex and violence.'" Stresses self defense as a method of gaining confidence and self-reliance for women; also presents informal self defense measures. Development of women's supportive services, implementation of self defense training programs, and reform of sex crimes laws are encouraged as actions to be taken by women about a crime against women.

Freedom from rape. Rape Education Project, Women's Crisis Center of Ann Arbor. (2nd Ed.) 1974.

This newspaper-type publication contains articles on legal action (criminal and civil) open to the rape victim, rape law, an account given by a rapist, suggestions to women as to how to lower their chances of being raped, myths concerning rape, an account given by a rape victim, what to expect from police, medical aid information, and self-defense techniques.

How to start a rape crisis center. Washington, D. C. Rape Crisis Center, 1972.

This booklet is written about the formation and first two months operation of the rape crisis center in Washington, D. C. It outlines the planning and development of this center, the needs of rape victims, and tells how that center meets these needs. Some alternatives to the methods used by the D. C. center, problems it has faced and solutions it has found, and general information concerning its activities outside the center are also offered. Eleven appendices are included covering: (1) a working paper done by a rape discussion group (dealing with medical, legal, counseling, and discrimination needs), (2) the form used to solicit project participants, (3) a chronology of meetings held before the opening of the crisis center, (4) their transportation policy, (5) a hospital form, (6) a mock phone conversation, (7) publications to prepare for rape conferences, (8) a press release, (9) information on the center, (10) calling card, (11) the by-laws of the crisis center.

Mathias, C. Rape prevention and control act (S2422). Congressional Record, September 17, 1973, Vol. 119, No. 134.

A record of the arguments of Senator Mathias (Maryland) concerning his bill which would set up a National Center for Control and Prevention of Rape within the National Institute of Mental Health. Data on the rising rate of sexual assault and the various reasons why rape is underreported are included in Senator Mathias' arguments that the existing laws are not successful in preventing rape and may actually be impeding the process of justice where rape is concerned. The impact rape has on the victim and her family, along with the difficulty she experiences in every aspect of the criminal justice system is discussed. The bill is presented in the record.

Miami/Dade County Rape Task Force. Medical treatment of the rape victim. Jackson Memorial Hospital, Rape Treatment Center, Miami, Florida, 1974.

This booklet, prepared by the Miami/Dade County Rape Task Force is composed of three sections. The first is a three page recommendation of suggested physician-nurse procedure, taking into account the interests of the patient and protection of the physician. The second section describes the protocol of Jackson Memorial Hospital staff in rape treatment, and includes a medical report form. The third section of the booklet deals with crisis intervention procedures (telephone contact and emergency room procedures). Also included are a proposed consent form for victims of alleged sexual abuse, and a proposed bill of rights for rape victims.

National Rape Task Force Project Kit--National Organization for Women. Chicago, Illinois, 1973.

Contains a feminist bibliography on rape and questionnaires which deal with determining attitudes and procedures of medical, law enforcement, and court personnel who deal with rape victims. Includes "A Report on Rape in the Suburbs," compiled by the Northern Virginia Chapter of National Organization for Women. The report discusses attitudes and emotional trauma encountered by the rape victim; summarizes information on procedures and attitudes of major Northern Virginia police departments, hospitals, and prosecutors; and supplies recommendations for improvement of the treatment of rape victims by these agencies.

Seattle Women's Commission. Rape--a report to the city. Seattle, Washington, February 1974.

The incidence of rape is rapidly increasing in Washington. This report of the Seattle Women's Commission stresses that women have the right to be full participants in daily community activities. The report recommends changes for law enforcement (sensitivity training for police officers, increase size of Morals Squad), the prosecutor's office, the judiciary, and the legislature. The commission stresses that education of the community will help erase myths and stereotypes concerning the assault of rape and will increase effectiveness of rape prevention programs.

Women Against Rape, Detroit. Stop Rape. Women's Resource Center, Detroit, Michigan, 1973.

Develops the premise "a basic change in the attitudes toward rape as condoned aggression on the part of men and as an accepted evil by women is the only real solution to the continuance of rape in today's culture." Reviews general statistical information of the rapist, the victim and the assault. Discusses current myths about rape and factual information which dispells the these myths. Details self-protection measures for women including avoidance and body techniques. Provides suggestions of change which women change implement to stop rape.

Women Organized Against Rape. Individual and program referrals (Booklet). Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1973.

This report concerns the services offered by WOAR to the rape victim. A description of the services available (basically referral) and information concerning which services can best benefit individual victims are given. The services listed in the article, along with procedures for making the referrals are (1) referral to a rap group, (2) referral to an individual therapist, (3) referral to the support phone call network, (4) referral to agencies and programs that can deal with the victim's specific needs. Also included in the report are a data form

concerning the referral, an emergency room form, a medical fact sheet (dealing with the hospital, the examination, and medications) to help the worker become familiar with her role in the rape examination and treatment, a glossary of terms dealing with rape and female anatomy, and a diagram showing the female reproduction system.

PART II: UNANNOTATED SELECTIONS

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