

provide an enrichment of the discussion. It is one of the longest chapters in the book, and deservedly so, as it represents an excellent summary of a plethora of investigative and theoretical work.

Rada follows this with a chapter on efforts at "Classification of the Rapist." He presents a brief summary of several classification systems, concluding with one he devised in the course of his own clinical forensic experience. The next chapter, also by Rada, is on "Biological Aspects and Organic Treatment of the Rapist." This chapter alone could serve as a summary for a book-length work. As such, it is too short for the complexity and wealth of information that could have been included. In a sense, the criticism derives from Rada's having done the task of summarizing too well. He compensates for this by providing the reader with a careful and extensive documentation, so that those who wish to, may pursue topics of particular interest. Gene G. Abel, Edward B. Blanchard, and Judith V. Becker present a summary of several treatment studies and "An Integrated Treatment Program for Rapists." They begin with a discussion of the elements common to several experimental programs of varying efficacy and the reasoning involved in fashioning their own behaviorally oriented treatment program. This chapter is thought-provoking and the authors warrant applause for their pioneering work in this somewhat discouraging area. The need for experimental-investigative-therapeutic work such as theirs is soberingly laid out when they remind the reader that "When the rapist's victims undergo such devastating physical and psychological consequences, the therapist's responsibility should not only be to provide the rapist with therapy but, equally as important, to provide therapy which has been shown to be effective with controlled studies" (p. 207).

The book concludes with a chapter by Robert L. Sadoff on "The Psychiatrist and the Rapist: Legal Issues." He discusses the intricacies of the legal definition of rape, including the complexities of the concept of legal consent, and discusses, albeit briefly, the role of the psychiatrist in trials and in the legislative process. As one would expect from a forensic psychiatrist of broad experience, Sadoff points out the difficulties in the area as well as ways in which a psychiatrist can play a constructive and professionally sound role.

The contributors have provided careful, thoughtful, and sophisticated viewpoints as well as remarkably useful bibliographies. This book is a valuable and a superior resource which has been sorely needed in this area.

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FORCIBLE RAPE: THE CRIME, THE VICTIM, AND THE OFFENDER.
Edited by Duncan Chappell, Robley Geis, and Gilbert Geis. New York:
Columbia University Press. Pp. 393. 1977. \$15.00.

As anyone who is even slightly acquainted with the literature in social issues knows, the topic of rape has received far more attention in the last

decade than at any other time in human history. What was often perceived as inevitable and "a fact of life" is now increasingly perceived as certainly wrong and often corrigible. As is frequently the case (and perhaps inevitably so), a fair amount of the literature on the topic of rape is, to put it gently, of limited scholarly interest.

Fortunately this state of affairs is abating, and one of the illustrations of this trend is the present collection edited by Chappell, Geis, and Geis. The work is intended as a general introduction to the three aspects of the topic as stated in the title, and it does just that with a couple of bonuses. However, for the person seeking an ideological treatment of the subject or for one already familiar with some of the basic literature, this work will likely be boring or familiar, respectively.

After a very readable and informative preface, the book is divided into papers on "Contemporary Issues" and those concerned with "Behavioral Science Studies." Although the papers occasionally seem somewhat arbitrarily categorized, the sections do have a general sense of coherence.

The section on "Contemporary Issues" begins with Griffin's "Rape: The All-American Crime." This well-known article is part scholarly, part popular, and part anecdotal. In this volume it serves to highlight some of the issues connected with the topic. LeGrand's article on sexism and the law argues that many beliefs and procedures connected with trying rape cases actually operate to reduce the extent to which convictions are returned against alleged rapists. In a section on suggested reforms, she argues that rape should be placed in the broader category of sexual assault, a suggestion that gets an extended treatment by Cobb and Schauer in another article in this volume discussing Michigan's relatively new sexual assault law.

Using data gathered in the mid 1960s by the LEAA/Census Victimization Survey, Hindelang and Davis present a statistical profile of several major variables connected with the topic of rape. Wolfgang and Riedel argue that available data strongly support the conclusion that "sentences of death (for rape) have been imposed on Blacks, compared to Whites, in a way that exceeds any statistical notion of chance or fortuity" (p. 127). Focusing on interracial rape in Oakland, California, Agopian, Chappell, and Geis conclude that such acts are overwhelmingly a stranger-to-stranger phenomenon and that, contrary to some other studies, the use of alcohol played virtually no part in the cases studied. This work highlights the fact that many of the specific features of rape cases are highly dependent on local conditions and characteristics. In an article with something of the same flavor as LeGrand's, Sagarin argues that if rape trials are to be truly fair, police, lawyers, and judges must do a much better job of weighing evidence and sifting out false prejudices, as well as protecting the rights of the accused, a conclusion with which few would quarrel. The remaining article in the first section is Bohmer's report on data gathered from interviews with 38 municipal court and common pleas judges in 1971. Her data support the contention often made by "feminist" writers on rape that judicial attitudes toward rape victims are far less impartial than is frequently supposed. Her evidence suggests that Black rape victims may receive the most biased reaction from judges.

The second section on "Behavioral Science Studies" would be more useful

had the editors included a rationale for the selection of papers. Assuming that the editors intended to expose the reader to some empirical information about rape, they have succeeded fairly well. Heading this section is the now rather well-known article on rape among the Gusii of south-western Kenya by LeVine. His detailed, ethnographic analysis of why a rather high rate of rape exists in that society is one of the better discussions available of cultural influences on rape. Two papers in this section are concerned with the analysis of police rape statistics in selected American cities. Chappell *et al.* conclude from a study of statistics for Boston and Los Angeles that perhaps the more "permissive" atmosphere of Los Angeles results in its much greater incidence of rape. Chappell and Singer lament, after an intensive analysis of rape data from the police files of New York City, that such data, for scientific purposes, are so poor that virtually no firm conclusions can be reached except for the most superficial of observations. These two articles reinforce the observation made by many, that the information gathered by police concerning rape must be vastly altered if significant improvement is to be made in the study of reported cases.

In a paper on the hitchhike victim of rape, Nelson and Amir discuss data on "hitchhike rapes" reported in police files for Berkeley, California, during the period 1968-1970. They conclude that most of the victims were white women of college age and most of the offenders were Black males who were five to ten years older than the victims. Nelson and Amir argue that "hitchhike rapes" are "victim-precipitated." The one paper in the collection that is explicitly psychological in nature is by Cohen *et al.* on the "Psychology of Rapists." From their clinical work with convicted rapists they divide such offenders into three groups: Sex-Aggressive Aim, Aggressive Aim, and Sexual Aim. The article is recommended for those who are comfortable operating within a psychodynamic framework. The remaining three articles in the volume may well be the most immediately useful to professionals and paraprofessionals working directly with victims of rape. A now widely circulated paper by Burgess and Holmstrom explicates the "rape trauma syndrome," surely required reading for all police officers and rape victim counselors. An article by Sutherland and Scherl also concerns the assisting of victims of rape and reports observations very much related to those of Burgess and Holmstrom. The final article by Peters discusses data from 149 alleged rape victims gathered by the Philadelphia Rape Victim Project.

One of the bonuses in this collection is a "selective biography" on rape by Fogarty. The citations are divided into six categories: (1) Sociological and general perspectives, (2) Legislative, prosecutive, and judicial aspects of rape, (3) Police handling and investigative methods in cases of rape, (4) Medical and medicolegal concerns in rape cases, (5) Rape victims, and (6) Rapists. In this writer's opinion, this is the best extant published bibliography on rape. Between this and the bibliographies contained in Rada's *Clinical Aspects of the Rapist* the interested reader has the unusual opportunity to become quickly familiar with the literature in many aspects of the topic of rape with a minimum of hunting and searching.

One hopes that this and other works like it will stimulate sound research on the many remaining questions concerning the highly destructive act of sexual assault.

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A SEXUAL PROFILE OF MEN IN POWER. By Sam Janus, Barbara Bess, and Carol Saltus. New York: Warner Books. Pp. 285. 1977. \$2.50 (paper).

In the tradition of Krafft-Ebing, Drs. Janus and Bess interviewed elite call girls and madams in regard to the sexual preferences of their clientele. The authors then focused on the politicians these women served and, with the literary assistance of Ms. Saltus, have documented in this book how extremes of aggressive and sado-masochistic behavior are frequently necessary to fulfill the sexual needs of these clients. They also found that politicians generally are more sexually active than the average male of a comparable age, that they are more likely to frequent call girls than the average, that they do so much more often, and that they spend a great deal of money satisfying their sexual needs. Some politicians spend in excess of \$10,000 annually.

In arriving at their conclusions, the authors logged over 700 hours of interviews during a seven-year period, primarily with 68 call girls and 12 madams in New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Las Vegas, and Washington, D.C. They found that 60% of visits to these women were by political clients. Focusing on these men, they supplemented their data with over 300 hours of interviews with female legislative aides, secretaries, and research assistants from Capitol Hill and state legislatures. Before accepting any material as reliable in regard to a politician's sexual demands, the authors required three confirming sources. In addition, they gathered statistical data on politicians from 1948 on, including the voting records on sex-related issues of some of the congressmen who were the call girl's clients.

From this data base, they concluded that there was a "high correlation between the success with which these men competed in the political arena and the nature and extent of their sexual activity." In fact, extreme sexual needs seem to be basic to the power drive itself.

To explain these findings, the authors looked at the psychodynamics of political life, to see "what makes Sammy run – again and again and again?" They found the life style to be extremely demanding, with an incessant struggle for reelection or election to a higher office, and a striving for ever-increasing amounts of power. The politician is described as someone with a "compelling drive to dominate," fixated at the adolescent phase of development, wherein he continues, even into his 60s and 70s, to pursue this goal, never seeming to consider his own mortality.

Also like the adolescent, the politician struggles with a reworking of the Oedipal complex. Typically, he is very closely bound to his mother and the ideals she represents: "goodness, purity, and propriety." He sees advancement in his career as a way of winning her. His father is perceived as