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## Differences in Motivational Patterns of Inadequate and Inept Psychopathic Deviant Prison Inmates as Revealed by Tat Story Sequence Analysis

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**DIFFERENCES IN MOTIVATIONAL PATTERNS OF INADEQUATE AND  
INEPT PSYCHOPATHIC DEVIANT PRISON INMATES AS  
REVEALED BY TAT STORY SEQUENCE ANALYSIS**

by

**Basil Edward Najjar**

**A Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of  
Loyola University in Partial Fulfillment of  
the Requirements for the Degree of  
Doctor of Philosophy**

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**1967**

## LIFE

Basil Edward Najjar was born in Paterson, New Jersey, November 5, 1925. He was graduated from McClellan High School, Florence, South Carolina, June 1942. He began his undergraduate studies at Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio in September, 1949 and graduated in June, 1953 with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

A. Problem. There is considerable agreement among those who study human behavior that one of the most ambiguous and elusive concepts in psychopathology is "psychopathic personality". The differential diagnosis of this clinical picture remains clouded because, in the opinion of Cameron (9), Frankenstein (19), Peru (50), Jenkins (30) and others, the concept of psychopathic personality has been viewed as a gross nosological label which has been loosely applied to a wide range of personality disorders and problems. Implied in this approach is the assumption that psychopathy is a unitary rather than a multidimensional classification. In fact, even those who have attempted to differentiate types of psychopathy, like the subgroups described in the official psychiatric nomenclature (12) under "sociopathic personality", have not brought the needed refinement in this diagnostic category. The proposed typologies are merely descriptive subgroups whose characteristic traits need to be empirically established in order to clearly identify the various dimensions of psychopathy.

McKinley and Hathaway (40) were among the first to recognize and

to take into account the multidimensionality of psychopathy in their development of the MMPI Psychopathic Deviate (Pd) Scale. In constructing the Pd scale, these researchers included a wide range of mixed item content from which they were able to rationally isolate four distinct patterns. These patterns, in their opinion, served to enhance the clinical usefulness in the assessment of different dimensions of psychopathy. However, in subsequent studies with the MMPI, many MMPI workers either overlooked or ignored the implications of these different items clusters when comparing or interpreting the elevated Pd scale scores of social deviants who, in comparison to other groups, commonly show a higher incident of spiked scores on the Pd scale. Astin's (5) awareness of the need for investigating these different Pd item patterns is reflected in his observations that these scores may be of little diagnostic value to the clinician since equally high ranging Pd scores can be obtained by vastly different types of psychopaths. In other words, these elevated scores can have quite different clinical implications depending upon the composition of the item clusters contributing to the total Pd scale score.

Astin's exploration of this problem led him to isolate five factors from the Pd scale which, in his opinion, identified some of the traits which characterize people labeled psychopathic deviates. He identified one of these factors as a "Self-Esteem" factor which contained positive and nega-

tive poles. According to Astin, the positive pole consists of items denying introversion and shyness which suggests high self-esteem; the negative pole contains items admitting depression and guilt feelings which suggests low self-esteem. He sought to relate the bipolar differences in the self-esteem trait with the theoretical description of the "inadequate" and the "inept" social deviants as proposed by Cameron and Magaret<sup>1</sup>(10). He tentatively suggests that the high self-esteem trait (positive pole) seems to be characteristic of the "inept" social deviant and the low self-esteem (negative pole) seems to be characteristic of the "inadequate" social deviant.

In empirically establishing a bipolar self-esteem trait, Astin has provided us with a measurable criterion for differentiating two types of social deviants labeled psychopathic whose motivational patterns might also be characteristically different. Thus, in the present study, the primary focus is to discover the motivational correlates, if any, of two bipolar (high and low) "Self-Esteem" MMPI Pd traits which characterize the "inept" and "inadequate" psychopathic deviant. In seeking to find these motivational

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<sup>1</sup> Cameron and Magaret describe the "inadequate" social deviant as one who has failed to develop and maintain effectively the role of social participant but who partially recognizes his social inadequacies and seeks dependent, protective relationships with others. The "inept" social deviant is described as one who has acquired the techniques of social participant but uses them abortively in his attempts to interact with society.

correlates, the researcher will use Arnold's method of Story Sequence Analysis (2).

B. Purpose. The purpose of this study is to investigate whether Arnold's method of TAT analysis and scoring can differentiate the motivational patterns of inadequate and inept bipolar Pd factored dimensions of psychopathy. The value of this investigation is twofold. First, it will seek to find the motivational correlates of two poles of one dimension of psychopathy. Second, it will serve to provide a partial exploration of the concurrent validity of Arnold's method of Story Sequence Analysis when applied to bipolar factored dimensions of psychopathy.

C. Hypotheses. The following hypotheses will be subjected to systematic inquiry in this research:

- I. The inadequate and the inept psychopathic deviant groups will differ significantly in the frequency of positive and negative imports scored in each of Arnold's four TAT scoring categories: I. Achievement, success, happiness, active effort (or lack of it); II. Right and Wrong; III. Human Relationships; IV. Reaction to Adversity.
- II. The inadequate and the inept psychopathic deviant groups will differ significantly in the sum total of positive or negative numerical scores.
- III. If significant quantitative differences are found in hypothesis I, then a qualitative analysis of the positive or negative import content will yield differences in attitudinal patterns for the inadequate and the inept psychopathic deviant groups.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

On the whole, the dimensions of psychopathy have not been thoroughly studied. In fact, most of the available research with predictor variables, especially those involving the TAT, has ignored the multidimensional aspect of psychopathy. Instead these TAT studies have focused on establishing personality differences or predicting overt behavior from the analysis of isolated themes in each story. This preoccupation with story themes by TAT workers stems from an assumption that TAT stories, like fantasy, directly reveal the storyteller's underlying needs, drives, and affect. Such an assumption has been difficult to substantiate because these projections, culled from story themes, have not consistently correlated with overt behavior. At best, these story themes merely attest to the presence of various areas of concern but they do not indicate what the storyteller's attitudes are relative to the action he is talking about. This action is revealed through the story plot and story outcome. The story plot describes a problem and the story outcome indicates the solution and the way in which the story teller evaluates it. A method which uses the story with its outcome as an indication of

the storyteller's motivational attitudes might yield predictions as to actual behavior. Such a method might be useful in revealing differences in motivational patterns among "inadequate" and "inept" dimensions of psychopathy drawn from a prison population.

A. TAT as a Predictor Variable. TAT studies examining the relationship between fantasy and overt behavior have yielded varied results. Scodel and Lipetz (57) reported that a simple TAT aggressive score did not differentiate patients who had a history of violence from those who did not. Jensen (31) and Kagan (33) found no significant relationship between aggression in fantasy and behavioral ratings of aggression. McNeil (41) was also unsuccessful in finding a relationship between fantasy aggression and its overt expression. Murstein (46) was able to differentiate hostile and non-hostile subjects when internal punishment rather than thematic hostility was considered. Mussen and Naylor (47) found that aggressive boys told many stories of aggression but few in which aggression was punished. In contrast, non-aggressive boys told many stories in which aggression was punished. Their findings suggest that aggressive and non-aggressive personalities can be distinguished by the way in which they treat aggressive themes and not by the sheer number of such themes.

Stone (63) attempted to determine the predictive validity of a TAT Aggressive Content Scale using three groups of army prisoners. He catego-

rized the groups as least aggressive, moderately aggressive and most aggressive based on the number and kind of offenses committed. TAT responses were categorized according to content involving death, physical aggression, and verbal aggression. These responses were weighted on a point system, 3 - 2 - 1 respectively. Stone's assumption was that death concepts involved greater aggression and poor controls; hence, they are more related to overt aggression than either the physical or verbal categories. His findings did not bear out this assumption since he was unable to confirm the gradient differences in aggression among the three groups. The only significant difference in aggression was obtained between the assaultive and non-assaultive groups. The lack of consistent positive results may be attributed to Stone's assumption that there is a direct relationship between "aggressive needs" reflected in TAT story themes and overt behavior. This assumption has been recently challenged by others such as Jensen (32) and Lazarus (36) on the grounds that thematic fantasy expression does not show significant relationship to relatively stable behavioral tendencies or personality traits.

Purcell (53) used the TAT as a predictor of impulse-control balance. His subjects were army trainees who were psychiatric referrals to the Mental Hygiene Clinic. They were categorized as least antisocial, intermediate and most antisocial on the basis of information obtained from their social histories. The TAT records were scored for fantasy aggression; remoteness of fantasy

aggression in time, object, place, and social context; anticipated internal punishment such as suicide, self-depreciation, and feelings of guilt, shame or remorse; and anticipated external punishment including assault, injury, threat and deprivation directed against the hero. The three groups were compared on the basis of the following constructed scores: fantasy aggression, remoteness/fantasy aggression, internal punishment/external punishment, internal punishment/fantasy aggression, external punishment/fantasy aggression. Purcell's findings revealed that of the 15 comparisons between any two of the three groups for the five scores, 12 were significant at the .05 level or greater, including all the comparison between the least antisocial and the most antisocial groups. Not only did the most antisocial group respond with more aggressive themes than the other two groups, but also their aggressive expression was more crude and direct. In addition, Purcell found that antisocial behavior varies inversely both with the amount of anticipated external as well as internal punishment but in comparison, the internal punishment anticipations are a more potent deterrent to antisocial behavior than are external punishment anticipations. Purcell's findings suggest that aggressive themes by themselves give no clue to the overt expression of aggression unless the underlying attitudes toward aggression are simultaneously considered.

Kutash (35) used the TAT to evaluate the personality structure of sixty institutionalized male defective adults diagnosed as psychopathic



personalities on the basis of psychiatric interview. He analyzed their TAT records by separating each story into responses he classified as indicating "intra-psychic conflicts", "inner motivation for the response", and the "goal" or "drive" represented by each response. According to Kutash, each response represented a statement of dynamic significance which lent itself to interpretation much like the responses on the Rorschach. He found the most frequently elicited intra-psychic conflicts involved separation anxiety, ambition, and family relationships, guilt feelings, and unconscious desire for punishment. Also common but less prominent were unresolved conflicts involving death, depression, despair, aggressive assault, eroticism, and suicide.

Although Kutash concludes that the stimulus properties of the TAT pictures differ quantitatively in revealing the particular projections of the storyteller, it is doubtful whether his assumption is justified. If such were the case, then the storyteller's actions should not only duplicate the hero's action, but he should manifest the same desires, drives, and conflicts that are ascribed to the story characters. However, as Arnold (2) points out, on the hypothesis that the storyteller projects in the psychoanalytic sense, we cannot tell whether themes revealed in the TAT accompany behavior or are an alternative to behavior; whether themes missing in the TAT indicate lack of corresponding needs, its blocking by ego-defenses or its being acted out in reality. Without such evidence, Kutash's findings become meaningless since

there are no indications that such conflicts exist or that his subjects actually have the desires and conflicts he imputes to them. Finally, Kutash failed to compare his group with other clinical groups or with normals. If he had, he might have found similarly frequent conflicts among people who manifest widely differing behavior. Considering the frequent reports that identical TAT themes were found in aggressive and non-aggressive, well-adjusted and maladjusted groups, Sanford et al (55), Cox and Sargent (14), such a comparison is rather important.

Some methodological differences in the analysis of the TAT are reported by Shneidman (58). In citing the results of a blind analysis of TAT and MAPS Test protocols from the same patient by sixteen TAT experts, an attempt is made to order these sixteen methods into five methodological categories. The resultant classification included the following approaches: normative, hero-oriented, intuitive, interpersonal, and perceptual. Included among those workers using the intuitive method is Arnold (1). The application of this term "intuitive" seems to be a misnomer since what Arnold has developed is an analytic method built around the "sequential analysis" of the TAT (2). It differs from other methods both in its basic assumptions and system of analysis.

Arnold's TAT sequence analysis does not interpret fragmented story themes taken out of context; rather her method is based on an analysis of the story plot and outcome. Instead of unconscious needs, her method reveals

the storyteller's approval or disapproval of the action described in the story. Moreover, it reveals the storyteller's motivating attitudes and the way in which they will influence him to act. It is from these motives, which she describes as "blueprints for action", that it is possible to infer the storyteller's corresponding action in real life. The crux of the method is neatly stated by Arnold herself when she says:

...the problem he sets himself in the stories he tells, he will resolve in real life according to the way in which he evaluates the story situation. (1962, p.34)

Her fundamental assumption is that each story is an imaginative exploration of various problems and their possible solutions. Hence, the focus of her method is the isolation of what the storyteller is trying to say. This involves the abstracting of the import (the meaning or significance of each story) and arranging the imports in sequence. According to Arnold, "such a sequence makes it possible to follow the storyteller's trend of thought, which reveals his habitual dispositions, the way he evaluates human action and the circumstances of his life." She further states:

...that the story import will show how the story teller thinks people usually act and how he feels they should act; what actions he thinks right and which wrong; what will lead to success and what to failure; what can be done when danger threatens and what are the things to strive for. In short, the story import, taken in sequence, gives a connected statement of the storyteller's principles of action, his motivational pattern. Obviously, this pattern should make it possible to gauge how he would react to a situation. (1962, p.51)

In refining her method of TAT analysis, Arnold has developed an organized schema for scoring each import. This scoring schema is composed of four categories containing headings, subheadings, and divisions with weighted scores arranged on a four point scale, +2, +1, -1, -2. This scoring system is far from complete but it is being systematically expanded with the accumulation of research data derived from the use of her method.

Vassiliou (64) proposed to investigate the motivational patterns that would distinguish schizophrenics from those with personality disorders using Arnold's method of sequential analysis. Her subjects consisted of eighty hospitalized patients, (forty schizophrenics and forty personality disorders) and forty "normal college students". In a preliminary study using half of the sample, Vassiliou found that most of the imports of the two patient groups could not be scored according to Arnold's criteria for normals. As a consequence, she developed normative scoring categories for her two patient groups. With the extended normative data for scoring, she was able to correctly separate fifty-nine of the remaining sixty records as belonging to schizophrenic, personality disorder, or normal groups. In addition to the empirical separation of the groups studied, Vassiliou also presents descriptive differences in motivational patterns which distinguish the schizophrenic group from the personality disorder group. The results of her findings show that the development of scoring criteria for clinical groups is possible and that the method

of TAT sequence analysis is a useful tool for formal diagnosis.

Petrauskus (51) employed Arnold's method of TAT sequence analysis to investigate the motivational attitudes of naval personnel. He used two groups consisting of thirty offenders and thirty non-offenders. The designation of the groups was based on the presence or absence of acting out behavior in military life. A preliminary study of randomly selected matched pairs of subjects was used to determine the scoring criteria for the TAT. The categories selected by Petrauskus for scoring were: 1) attitudes toward self and others, 2) attitudes toward work and success, 3) attitudes toward problems, 4) attitudes toward external forces, and 5) attitudes toward duties and obligations.

The sixty records were analyzed according to Arnold's sequence analysis and the imports were scored by the experimenter and two independent raters as either "plus" or "minus" and placed in one of the five categories. Rater A correctly identified all the offender and non-offender records; raters B and C correctly identified only forty-eight and fifty records out of the sixty respectively. All of the raters distinguished the records of offenders from those of non-offenders well beyond chance. The obtained results revealed that the offenders expressed more negative and less positive attitudes in their TAT stories than the non-offenders.

Most other studies employing Arnold's method of sequence analysis

have been generally concerned with differentiating between high and low achievers. In the area of achievement, Snider (61) and McCandlish (39) found significant differences between high and low school achievers. Burkhard (8) refined McCandlish's scoring criteria and was able to differentiate primary and secondary school teachers who had been rated high and low by their pupils. Garvin (22) found a high positive correlation between TAT scores and the student's grade point average among male and female college seniors. Quinn (54) measured the positive and negative motivations in a group of students in a Catholic scholasticate. He correlated their TAT stories with judges' ratings of the group for "promise for religious life" and found correlations with fellow students' ratings of .59, with superiors' ratings of .61. Fields (18) compared the personality characteristics of institutionalized unwed adolescent mothers and a normal group of institutionalized adolescents. She found both quantitative and qualitative motivational patterns which differentiated the two groups. The unwed mothers were characterized as low achievers who were likely to exhibit passively negative attitudes in situations involving achievement, human relationships, and adversity.

Studies such as those previously cited support the fact that there is growing evidence that Arnold's method of story sequence analysis has predictive validity when applied to broad behavioral criteria. However, in the field of criminology not only broad but also refined behavior differentiations are

necessary. In this inquiry it is the fine behavioral discriminations that are of the greatest concern. Consequently the efforts of this worker will be directed toward determining the effectiveness with which the story sequential method, as presently constructed, can differentiate a factorially derived bipolar dimension of psychopathy. These measures of psychopathy will be obtained by using the MMPI Pd scale as a criterion.

B. MMPI As a Source of Criteria. As an empirically developed personality test, it is perhaps safe to say that no other instrument has inspired a greater number of systematic studies than the MMPI. But unlike the TAT, the MMPI was specifically designed to provide an objective measurement of the major psychiatric disorders that affect personal and social adjustment. The effectiveness of the MMPI with prison populations has been amply demonstrated in its application to such problems as predicting institutional adjustment and the effects of imprisonment: Driscoll (15), Levy and Freeman (37), Gill (23), and Gallenbeck (21); differentiating between first offenders and recidivists: Dunham (16), Morrice (45), and Panton (49); as well as identifying the different kinds of profile patterns among prisoner groups: Beall and Panton (6), Hunt et al (29), Panton (48), and Pothast (52). One of the most consistent findings among these MMPI studies is that many prison inmates tend to show a psychopathic personality profile pattern which is characterized by a high point elevation ranging upward over a T-score of 70 on the Pd scale with an

accompanying secondary spike on the Ma scale. A similarly frequent occurrence of single spiked Pd and double spiked Pd and Ma scales has been observed by the author in the MMPI profiles of over one-half of the nearly 4,000 inmates routinely tested at the Joliet Diagnostic Depot during the past four years. Although these elevated scores identify many institutionalized offenders as psychopathic, they tell us very little about the unique traits which characterize the different dimensions of psychopathy.

The problem of isolating and identifying some of the dimensions which characterize people labeled psychopathic deviates has been investigated by Astin (3). He factor-analyzed the MMPI Pd scale using two hundred-and-fifty hospitalized male drug addicts ranging in age from nineteen to sixty-one. On the basis of Pd item intercorrelations, he was able to extract five identifiable factors: I. Self-Esteem (positive and negative poles); II. Hypersensitivity; III. Social Maladaptation; IV. Impulse Control; and V. Emotional Deprivation. Astin's obtained factors agreed with the rational grouping of items noted by McKinley and Hathaway (40): "tendency to respond in over-perfect ways" (positive pole of Factor I); "depression and absence of strongly pleasant experiences" (negative pole of Factor I and possibly Factor V); "paranoid trends" (Factor II); and "social trouble" (Factor III).

Of particular importance to the present investigation are the positive and negative poles composed of item clusters contained in Astin's Self-Esteem



Factor. The polar opposites in the Self-Esteem Factor are said to resemble the "inadequate" and "inept" social deviants described by Cameron and Magaret (10). Astin found that the positive pole of the Self-Esteem Factor consisted of statements denying social introversion and shyness whereas the negative pole contained statements admitting depression and guilt feelings. Astin postulated that the positive pole is suggestive of high self-esteem which is characteristic of the "inept psychopath" who tends to over-estimate himself; the negative pole is suggestive of low self-esteem, the trademark of the "inadequate psychopath" who is inclined to under-estimate himself.

In a follow-up study, Astin and Monroe (5) attempted to demonstrate the validity of Astin's five factors using clinical ratings as criteria. They used thirty-five subjects in the initial validation procedure, all of whom had been diagnosed as Personality Disorders. Validity data consisting of ratings by a psychologist, social worker, or psychiatrist who were familiar with each subject, as well as biographical information on these thirty-five subjects were used to differentiate between high and low scorers on each factor. In general, the validity data characterizing the highs and lows on each factor appeared to support Astin's (3) original factor interpretations, despite the fact that the factor scores were based on as few as five and no more than ten items. A cross-validation of the initial findings employing sixty-one new drug addict subjects with diagnostic composition similar to that of the original validation

group yielded mean differences on all five factors in the predicted direction. Differences on Factors I, II, and III were significant ( $P < .01$ ) and those on Factors IV and V were of borderline significance ( $P < .05$ ). Additional findings indicate that the highs and lows on each validity score can also be discriminated in terms of non-relevant Pd factor scores. Astin and Monroe attribute this finding to the item overlap among the validity scores and also among the Pd factor scores. However, these writers maintain that the pattern of discriminations suggests there is considerable similarity in meaning among Factor I, II, and III and between Factors IV and V.

In view of the partially successful findings obtained by Astin and Monroe (5), Monroe et al (44) conducted another study in an effort to increase the reliability of Astin's Pd factor scales by adding new self-rating items which correlate with the factor scores. A cross verification of Astin's MMPI Pd factors using a sample of 208 male drug addicts resulted in the extraction of ten factors. The first six of these factors were readily identified as remarkably similar to Astin's Pd factors. The remaining four factors (VIII through X) were discarded as inconsequential for practical purposes because they were identified by only three or four marker variables. Astin's Pd Factor I (Self-Esteem) with positive and negative poles broke down into Monroe-Rawson Factors I (Intrapunitiveness) and II (Denial of Shyness). There was no difficulty in matching Astin's remaining four factors with identifiable factors in the

corresponding matrix.

Once the six revised Pd Factor Scales had been developed, Monroe et al proceeded with the objective of selecting additional items from Monroe's (43) "Psychometric Index of Character Structure" which would correlate significantly with the basic scale and when added to them would increase their reliabilities. Two hundred randomly selected test records of male addicts, who had taken the four-hundred item psychometric test questionnaire and the MMPI, were divided into high and low scorers on each of the six Pd factor scales. An item analysis of the four hundred items resulted in the selection of discriminating and non-overlapping items which increased each of the six criterion scales (originally ranged from four to eight items) to twenty items each. Monroe et al found statistically significant gains in reliability on three of the four revised Pd factor scales when compared with Astin's original factors. Monroe interprets his findings as suggesting that the composite Pd score identifies at least six different item clusters which can be related to six source traits. He views these traits among addict personalities as representing multi-dimensions of psychopathy each of which is independent of the other. The most crucial aspect of Monroe's finding is the fact that addict patients differ on Pd factors and that these differences can be reliably measured.

A further attempt to identify factors from the MMPI Pd scale using a sample of three hundred-and-sixty normal and psychiatric patients with random

diagnoses is reported by Comrey (13). The sample was equally divided among men and women; 77% were twenty-five years or over in age. Phi Coefficients were computed for the fifty Pd items for age, sex, and hospitalization variables. Comrey extracted thirteen factors of which five were of negligible significance. The remaining eight factors were identified and described. Some of these factors were similar to those obtained by Astin (3) despite the use of different correlational and rotational procedures on quite different samples of subjects in the two studies. Astin (4) criticizes some of Comrey's interpretations of his findings because the positive loadings he obtained, for example on Factors III and IV, were correlated on the basis of the percentages of true responses given by the subjects rather than the percent answering the items in the Pd direction. Astin felt that Comrey could have avoided his questionable labeling and misinterpretation of the factors in terms of the particular diagnostic group represented, if the signs of the loadings had been changed according to the scale key. Further criticisms can be levied at Comrey's methodology from the standpoint that he did not use adequate control of dependent variables. Moreover, his criteria for selecting his two samples was much too gross and overlapping, since many of his alleged normal samples were disturbed although not hospitalized.

MMPI studies by Hill, Haertzen and Glaser (28), and Hill, Haertzen and Davis (27) showed that social deviates, including alcoholics, criminals,

and a sub-group of addicts defined by MMPI patterns, produced group test profiles with almost identical Pd spikes (T score = 70). Hill and his colleagues were impressed by what seemed to be a common personality component which they felt antedated the initial socially deviant behavior as well as facilitating such activities. Their position would not be difficult to defend if psychopathy were a unitary dimension; otherwise it could be argued that the "common" Pd elevation can mean different things in different people, having been arrived at through an endorsement of different clusters of items. If such were the case, it would seem appropriate to search for different etiologies in addicts, alcoholics, and criminals who attain equally high Pd scores, but by different sets of item clusters. However, the findings of Hill and his colleagues do not rule out the possibility that social deviates may share a Pd factor profile which differentiates them from other groups, such as normals, for example. Since the Pd factor scales are relatively independent, it may develop that some or all of these factors may discriminate the social deviates from normals.

The problem of determining what Pd factor scales, if any, discriminate the social deviates (psychopaths) from normals has not been studied thus far. On the other hand, considerable attention has been given to comparing the personality characteristics derived from the MMPI profile patterns of normals with incarcerated offenders as reported by Fry (20), Levy et al (38), Blair (7), and Stanton (62). Fry, for instance, in comparing the mean T Scores for all

the MMPI scales found that prison inmates showed a greater mean difference of .05 to 1 SD from his college sample and .05 to 2 SD from the general population with the greatest mean difference occurring on the Pd scale which showed a spiked elevation above a T score of 70. These mean profile differences closely resemble the findings obtained by Gough (24), Schmidt (56), and Guthrie (25), though there were some differences in terms of absolute elevations. Aside from establishing tentative norms for his prison and college samples, Fry gave no consideration to the possible difference in the dimensionality of psychopathy as revealed by the elevated Pd scale of the prison sample. In retrospect, Fry's findings suggest that his prison sample, in contrast to the college sample, tends to endorse many more Pd scale items whose psychopathic content cluster may reveal differences in personality characteristics of the prison sample.

Other MMPI studies by Levy et al (38) and Stanton (62) comparing prison inmates with non-prison normal groups also yielded similar differences consistent with the findings of Fry (20), Kingsley (34), and Blair (7). Levy et al (38) found that male prison inmates, in contrast to male college students, averaged six to ten T-scores higher on all the clinical scales except the Mf scale which was five T-scores higher for the college group. Moreover, the Pd and D scales were found to be the highest scores respectively for the prison group. Stanton (62), in comparing the MMPI profiles of prison inmates with those of normal subjects used by McKinley and Hathaway (40), found that prison inmates

obtained higher mean score differences on all the MMPI scales except the L scale, with the greatest mean differences occurring on the Pd and Ma scales. These findings suggest that samples of prison inmates tend to manifest personality traits characterized by elevations on the Pd scale which distinguish them from normal subjects. Exactly what these traits are that differentiate the prison inmates from the normal subjects were not investigated in these studies. Likewise, the differences in the traits which characterized those who scored high on the Pd scale were not explored either. Such difference, if explored, might have identified some of the dimensions of psychopathy.

Blair (7) employed the MMPI as a measure for identifying army enlistment applicants who might become offenders. He compared fifty army disciplinary offenders with fifty matched control group and seventy-five random control group of non-offenders. His use of matched and random control groups of non-offenders was intended to provide a broader representation of the normal Canadian soldier population. The offender and control non-offender groups were matched according to age, I.Q., education, racial origin, and place of residence. He reported that the offenders mean score differences on scales F, D, Pd, Pa, Pt, and Sc were considerably higher than those obtained by the non-offenders. Accordingly, Blair was able to classify the MMPI profile patterns of the offenders into two main categories. The first consisted of a single high spike on the Pd scale or a combined high elevation on the Pd and Ma scales.

The second consisted of a marked elevation on the Sc scales. These two categories accounted for 68% of the offenders, while only 5% of the combined control groups could be identified according to these two criteria. Blair concludes from his findings that there is a high degree of relationship between personality deviation, as measured by the MMPI, and military offenders. In his opinion the MMPI can be used quite effectively in the early identification of army enlistment applicants who are likely to become disciplinary problems. Blair's findings reaffirm the fact that among samples of offenders some of them exhibit personality differences characterized by elevated patterns on either the Pd scale or the Pd and Ma scales which identify them as psychopathic personalities.

Another technique in studying the offender has been to investigate the relation between psychiatric classifications and scores of the MMPI. Clark (11) used psychiatric classification of army prisoners in a disciplinary barrack as the basis for evaluating the role of the MMPI in separating different levels of adjustment. He found that the MMPI mean profile scores for the three groups of prisoners, classified as no neuropsychiatric disorder, emotional instability, and antisocial personality by psychiatric diagnosis, were quite similar in their personality deviancy with the highest elevations appearing on the Pd and Ma scales. When the army general prisoners are compared with a "normal" group of soldiers, the general prisoners deviate significantly on all the MMPI clini-



cal scales , regardless of their psychiatric classification , with the Pd and Ma scales showing the most significant differentiation . Similar MMPI patterns were obtained by Kingsley (34) who also used the separation of psychopathic and non-psychopathic prisoners on the basis of psychiatric judgment in studying military offenders in a disciplinary barrack . Clark's findings are in essential agreement with those of Blair (7) previously cited above .

C. Summary . Research with the MMPI has shown its wide applicability in the study of both civilian and military offenders . The usual approach in many of these studies has been to use the MMPI to differentiate the profile patterns of offender groups by contrasting them with non-offender groups . The one consistent finding emerging from these investigations is that the offender groups tend to show significantly higher scale score elevations on many of the MMPI scales with the highest elevations occurring on the Pd and Ma scales . Researchers have agreed in their interpretation that elevations ranging over a T-score of 70 on the Pd and Ma scales tend to identify those offenders among prison samples who manifest personality traits which characterize them as psychopathic deviates . In fact , early in the development of MMPI profile patterns , it was discovered that peak scores on the Pd scales , almost without regard to the absolute elevation of the profile , provided evidence of lack of social conformity or self-control and a persistent tendency to get into trouble . Moreover , the high incidences of spiked Pd scores among offender groups have

prompted MMPI workers to correlate this pattern with acting out behavior, a primary feature of psychopathic behavior.

Early MMPI researchers generally assumed that elevated scores on the Pd scale measured similar personality traits characteristic of individuals labeled as psychopathic. However, it was not until recently that research consideration was given to exploring the possible differences in personality traits derived from an analysis of the item clusters that contributed to equally high elevations on the Pd scales. These factor-analytic studies with the Pd scale have indicated that a number of factors are required to explain the variance of the psychopathic deviate scale of the MMPI. Whether the rotations to simple structure are oblique or orthogonal, the results remain the same. In other words, the obtained factors seem to identify different dimensions of psychopathy. These findings have implications not only for refining our understanding of this diagnostic category, but also for the development of rehabilitative strategies for the reduction of criminality. However, prior to attaining this goal, it is necessary that the dimensions of psychopathy be systematically explored and elaborated upon by the discovery of other personality correlates that will serve to make explicit the dynamics underlying every known dimension of psychopathy. Attitudes, values, and motivational correlates are appropriate starting points. Thus, the present inquiry is aimed at discovering the motivational correlates of two poles of a "Self-Esteem" factored dimension

of psychopathy. Our predictor for this part of the inquiry is the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) interpreted according to Arnold's Method of Story Sequence Analysis.

Most research workers, in using the TAT as a predictor variable, have assumed that there was a direct relationship between TAT fantasy production and overt behavior. However, research findings based on this assumption have not been substantiated. Arnold's method of story sequence analysis, on the other hand, assumes that each story is an imaginative production that reveals the storyteller's poignant life problems and the characteristic way in which he handles these problems. There is a growing accumulation of research data supporting the predictive validity of Arnold's sequential method as applied to a variety of behavioral problems. The advent of this research data has given rise to the development of an objective scoring system. This scoring system seems to be suitable for measuring a variety of personality problems. Empirically, however, the degree to which her scoring system in its present form, can discriminate fine personality nuances, such as the inadequate (low self-esteem) and inept (high self-esteem) dimensions of psychopathy proposed in the present investigation, remains to be determined. It is to this kind of test of empirical verification to which Arnold's method of sequential analysis and scoring will be subjected.

## CHAPTER III

### PROCEDURE

A. Subjects. Originally eighty male adult incarcerated offenders constituted the sample used in this study. However, this number of subjects was reduced to seventy-six when four subjects were dropped from the sample, three because of tabulation errors found in their selection scores on the ten items of Astin's MMPI Pd "Self-Esteem" factor scale and the fourth because an analysis of his TAT record revealed that he was psychotic. Since there was no follow-up of this case, the validity of this diagnosis is not known. The entire sample was selected from the total intake population of first offenders received at the Department of Public Safety's Diagnostic Depot at Joliet, Illinois over a seventeen-month period. They ranged in age from twenty to thirty-five years and they had an I.Q. ranging from 85 to 115. The educational range of the subjects was 7 to 13 years of schooling.

B. Method. All offenders convicted of a felony in the northern part of the state and sentenced by the circuit courts to the Illinois State Penitentiary are received at the Joliet Diagnostic Depot. They are retained at the depot for three weeks where they undergo custodial and diagnostic processing prior to

transfer to one of the four maximum security prisons within the Department of Public Safety. During this processing period, all new offenders are routinely administered a battery of group psychological screening tests consisting of the Revised Beta Examination, Stanford Achievement Test, and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). The data derived from the Revised Beta Examination and the MMPI formed the basis for selecting the two experimental groups as follows: Each new offender between the ages of twenty to thirty-five who obtained both a non-verbal Beta I.Q. score of 85 to 115 and a valid MMPI profile (F scale raw score 16 or below) with the highest elevation on the Psychopathic Deviate (Pd) scale (T-score 68 and above) was selected and his MMPI answer sheet was scored to determine how he answered the ten items on Astin's MMPI Pd Self-Esteem Factor Scale. Those offenders who answered seven or more of these ten items as true were assigned to the Inadequate Psychopathic Deviant group, while those answering seven or more of these ten items as false were assigned to the Inept Psychopathic Deviant group. The composite MMPI profile based on the mean T-scores of the two psychopathic groups is presented in Appendix I.

The subjects were divided into two groups of thirty-eight each and matched for age, I.Q., race, educational level, and place of residence, as shown in Table 1. Critical ratios of .941, .520, and .308 were obtained for the age, I.Q., and educational variables respectively. These values do not

**Table 1**  
**Summated Variables of the Two**  
**Groups of Subjects**

<b>Population Variables</b>	<b>Inadequate Psychopathic Deviant</b>	<b>Inept Psychopathic Deviant</b>
<b>Age</b>		
Mean	25.5	26.3
S D	4.1	4.0
<b>I.Q.</b>		
Mean	102.9	102.1
S D	8.0	7.1
<b>Race</b>		
White	23	22
Negro	15	16
<b>Education</b>		
Mean	10.1	10.2
S D	1.4	1.4
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	33	33
Rural	5	5

reach the .05 level; consequently, they indicate no significant differences between the two psychopathic deviant groups on these matched variables.

C. Description of Astin's Self-Esteem Factor. The Self-Esteem factor is one of five factors which Astin identified from a multiple group factor analysis of the MMPI Pd item intercorrelations. This factor contains ten items with oblique loadings ranging from .62 to-.66. The positive pole of this factor (items 94, 180, 201, 267) consists of statements denying social introversion and shyness. The negative pole (items 21, 61, 67, 102, 106, 171) contains statements admitting depression and guilt feelings. The ten items of Astin's MMPI Pd Self-Esteem Factor with their item numbers, factor loadings, and keyed scoring direction are shown in Appendix II.

D. Material and Administration. Thirteen TAT cards, as suggested by Arnold (1962, p.50), were presented to each subject in the following sequential order: 1, 2, 3BM, 4, 6BM, 7BM, 8BM, 10, 11, 13MF, 14, 16, and 20. Each subject was administered the TAT individually by the experimenter within one week following the subject's selection for the study. Except for one minor change, consisting of instructing each subject to tell, rather than write, as dramatic a story as he could about each picture, Arnold's instructions for TAT administration as presented in her recent publication (2) were followed.

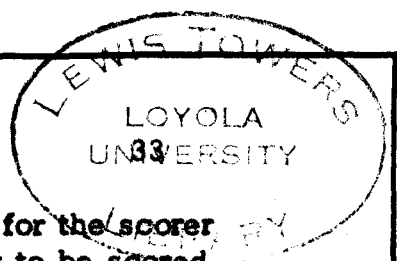
The rationale for the minor change in instructions cited above was based on the examiner's previous experiences in which he found that many

offenders were much more expressive verbally than in writing. Too frequently, offenders are able to write TAT stories only at a descriptive level; whereas, they are quite able to express themselves verbally in a more complete manner if what they have to say is being recorded by someone else. Following this procedure, the TAT protocols for each subject were obtained, typed, and then coded to prevent raters from identifying the groups to which the protocols belonged.

E. Description of Arnold's Scoring System. Arnold's scoring system consists of summarized imports that are ordered into categories, headings, subheadings, and divisions. Within the schema, there are four categories which indicate the general theme of the import and are identified by Roman numerals I through IV that include the following areas: I. Achievement, success, happiness, active effort (or lack of it), II. Right and Wrong, III. Human Relationships, and IV. Reaction to Adversity. Included under each category are headings identified by capital letters (A., B., C., etc.) which specify the theme; subheadings identified by numbers (1., 2., 3., etc.) which indicate the way in which the problem cited in the theme can be resolved; and divisions identified by small letters (a., b., c., etc.) which indicate the kind and quality of solution to the problem that can be obtained.

Arnold describes the application of her scoring system in the following manner:





...scoring categories are intended as a help for the scorer in deciding on the correct score...The import to be scored must not be interpreted with the help of extraneous considerations to fit the score, any more than the stories can be so interpreted in the formulation of imports. Rather, the meaning of the story is abstracted into an import, and the import is compared with the summarized imports in the scoring categories until the subheading and division are found that correspond to it. (1962, p.237)

Thus, according to Arnold, every category with its various subdivisions is designed to indicate the general lines that are to be followed in scoring. In this respect, each category with its ordered subdivisions is contained under four possible numerical scores indicated by very positive (+2), slightly positive (+1), slightly negative (-1), and strongly negative (-2). An import is scored +2 when it describes action which is direct and positive; action that is indirect or mildly positive is scored +1; absence of positive action is indicated by a -1 score; and -2 indicates extremely negative or destructive action or attitude. A complete description of Arnold's scoring system can be found in her recent publication (2).

F. Description of Vassiliou's Extension of Arnold's Scoring System.

Vassiliou (64) extended Arnold's scoring system to include scoring criteria for personality disorders. Her scoring criteria follows the same ordering of summarized imports into categories (I through IV), headings (A., B., C., etc.), subheadings (1., 2., 3., etc.), and divisions (a., b., c., etc.), as found in Arnold's scoring system. However, the major difference is that each category

with its respective subdivisions is contained under a single extremely negative numerical score (-2Pd). Vassiliou's extended scoring system is shown in Appendix III.

G. Design for Scoring the TAT Records. The original design required two raters, trained in Arnold's method of sequence analysis, to abstract and score the TAT imports of the seventy-six subjects. In relation to the original design, two problems arose that necessitated a change. The first problem was that the onerousness of abstracting and scoring the imports from 987 TAT stories made it impossible to find two raters who would be willing to accept this demanding task. Secondly, many experienced raters were so geographically removed that communication difficulties would have made it unwise and impractical for the experimenter to attempt to enlist their support. Consequently, the change in design took the form of increasing the number of raters to three, with one serving as the major rater and the other two serving as partial raters. The rater who abstracted and scored all of the imports from the seventy-six TAT records was designated as rater A. The two partial raters, designated as raters B and C, abstracted and scored the imports from eighteen randomly selected TAT records. These eighteen TAT records, which were scored by the three raters, were used to determine inter-rater reliability.

The three raters abstracted and scored the TAT imports independently. They used Arnold's scoring categories along with Vassiliou's scoring amplifi-

cation. A mimeograph worksheet, designed by the experimenter to include the parameters for scoring, was used by each of the three raters for recording the import scores of individual subjects. This mimeograph worksheet is shown in Appendix IV.

H. Inter-Rater Reliability Data. The following four scoring parameters were selected to determine inter-rater reliability using Arnold's scoring categories: 1) total numerical score of each TAT record, 2) individual numerical score for each TAT import, 3) category (I to IV) score for each TAT import, and 4) the combined category (I to IV) score and individual numerical score for each TAT import (e.g., +1,I; +1,II; +1,III; etc.).

The first inter-rater comparison involved the total numerical score which is described as the sum of the plus and minus scores for each TAT record. A rank correlation between the total numerical scores of each of the eighteen TAT records was computed for the three paired raters. The Spearman rank correlation formula, suggested by Edwards (17), yielded a correlation coefficient of  $-.21$  between raters A and B and a  $+.14$  between raters A and C. Neither of these values is significant at the  $.05$  level. The correlation coefficient between raters B and C was  $+.74$ , which is significant well beyond the  $.001$  level.

The second inter-rater comparison dealt with the individual numerical score, which is described as the quantitative plus or minus rating of each

TAT import. The individual numerical score for each of the 234 TAT imports was compared for the three paired raters by computing a chi-square test using a 4 x 2 contingency table. Since the percentage of cells having an expectant frequency of less than five was greater than the required twenty percent, the chi-square test could not be statistically used to compare the raters on this variable. When the cells were collapsed and the paired raters were compared on the gross "plus" or "minus" ratings for the 234 TAT imports, the chi-square test using a 2 x 2 contingency table yielded  $X^2$  values of 4.75 ( $P < .05$  with 1 df) for raters AB, 1.71 ( $P > .05$  with 1 df) for raters AC, and 76.05 ( $P < .001$  with 1 df) for raters BC. With the cells collapsed, agreement between raters AB, AC, and BC on the gross "plus" or "minus" ratings for the 234 TAT imports is 76.9%, 66.2%, and 82.5% respectively.

The third inter-rater comparison involved the category score which is the Roman numeral rating from I to IV that indicates the general theme of the import. The three paired raters were compared on the category score for each of the 234 TAT imports by computing a chi-square test using a 4 x 2 contingency table. The chi-square test yielded  $X^2$  values of 193.5 ( $P < .001$  with 9 df) for raters AB, 140.2 ( $P < .001$  with 9 df) for raters AC, and 507.1 ( $P < .001$  with 9 df) for raters BC. The percentage of agreement on the category score for the 234 TAT imports for raters AB, AC, and BC is 66.7%, 60.3%, and 81.2% respectively.

The last inter-rater comparison consisted of the combined category (I to IV) and the individual numerical score for each of the 234 TAT imports. These combined scores are described as the general theme area and the quantitative plus or minus rating for each import. A chi-square test could not be statistically computed because the expected cell frequency of less than five for this combined scoring variable also exceeded the required twenty percent. Therefore, a percentage of agreement comparison between the three paired raters on the combined category score and individual numerical score indicated that raters AB, AC, and BC were in agreement 33.8%, 24.4%, and 58.6% respectively.

The above reliability comparison shows that consistently high inter-rater reliability was obtained between raters BC, while consistently low inter-rater reliability was obtained between raters AB and AC. The variation in reliability coefficients and percentages of agreement among raters AB and AC warrants an explanation. This consistent variation in the scoring of rater A, in contrast to raters B and C, is suggestive of a systematic error. This error is attributed to a bias on the part of rater A, who was apparently influenced by her knowledge of the fact that the TAT research records were those of prison inmates. It is not uncommon for judgmental bias to influence rating of offenders. Such a bias stems from the stereotype assumption that all or most prison offenders are considered psychopathic. This misconception has been per-

petuated by the loose application of this diagnosis to offenders in penal institutions. Hence, a bias is established which is often generalized, as in the case of rater A, purely on the basis of cursory information that the subjects to be rated were prison offenders.

In view of the consistency of inter-rater reliability in the scoring of the TAT imports between raters BC, the experimenter replaced rater A with rater B as the major rater. This change in the major rater necessitated rater B abstracting and scoring the imports from the remaining fifty-eight TAT records. Rater B's import scores obtained for all seventy-six TAT records were used in analyzing the differences in motivational patterns between the inadequate and inept psychopathic deviant groups in this study. A sample story sequence analysis of one TAT record from each group is presented in Appendices V and VI.

I. Statistical Methods. The TAT scoring categories used in comparing the inadequate and inept psychopathic groups are considered discrete variables. In view of this, the Chi-Square Test and the Mann-Whitney U test, as suggested by Siegel (59), were used in the statistical analysis of the data. The statistical comparisons employed to test the first two research hypotheses are outlined in the first two steps, while the qualitative analysis involving the third hypothesis is described in the last step:

- 1) The two psychopathic deviant groups were compared on the basis of:

- a) the number of subjects with and those without positive (+) import scores in each of the four scoring categories (I,II,III,IV).
  - b) the number of subjects with total frequencies of negative (-) import scores above and below the median in each of the four scoring categories (I,II,III,IV).
- 2) The two groups were compared on the basis of the differences in the sum total of plus or minus numerical scores for each subject (e.g., -13, +10, -21, etc.)
  - 3) The two groups were qualitatively compared on the basis of the content derived from the significant quantitative differences found in the positive and negative imports scored in each of the four scoring categories.

The Chi-Square test was used in the first set of comparisons while the Mann-Whitney U test was employed in the second comparison. The third comparison consisted of a descriptive analysis. A two-tailed test of significance was used in the above statistical analysis with the level of probability set at .05.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings derived from the statistical and qualitative analysis of the 987 TAT import scores of the two psychopathic deviant groups are presented and discussed from the standpoint of the three hypotheses originally adopted as the foci of this investigation.

A. Hypothesis I. The inadequate and the inept psychopathic deviant groups will differ significantly in the frequency of positive and negative imports scored in each of Arnold's four TAT scoring categories: I. Achievement, success, happiness, active effort (or lack of it); II. Right and Wrong; III. Human Relationships; and IV. Reaction to Adversity.

The testing of this hypothesis involved the separate comparison of the positive (+) and negative (-) imports scored in each of the four scoring categories (I-IV) for the two groups. A distribution of the total positive and negative category scores for each of the thirty-eight subjects in the inadequate and the inept psychopathic deviant groups is presented in Appendices VII and VIII respectively. An inspection of these data reveals a predominance of negative category scores for both groups. Since the distribution and frequency of posi-



Table 2

A Comparison of the Two Psychopathic Groups  
On the Frequency of Some and No Positive Category I Scores

Group	Some Positive Category I Scores	No Positive Category I Scores	$X^2$
Inadequate	11	27	
Inept	7	31	1.16*

\*In a two-tailed test with 1df,  $X^2$  must reach 3.84 to be significant at the .05 level.

tive scores is rather small, the two groups were compared on the basis of the number of subjects with some and with no positive scores in each category (I - IV). Table 2 shows the group differences in the number of subjects with some and with no positive Category I scores. Analysis of these differences between the two psychopathic deviant groups with some and no positive Category I scores was not statistically significant ( $X^2=1.16, df=1, P=.28$ ) using a two-tailed test. The hypothesis that the two groups would differ with respect to the frequency of positive import scores in Category I (Achievement, success, happiness, etc.) was not confirmed.

Since there were an identical number of subjects in the two groups with some and no positive imports scored in Category II (12 and 26) and Category IV (2 and 36) no group comparisons were made for either Categories II or IV. However, an analysis of the frequencies of inadequate and inept psychopathic subjects with some and with no positive imports scored in Category III yielded a significant difference ( $X^2=7.54, df=1, P<.01$ ) between the two groups as shown in Table 3. This significant finding confirms the hypothesis that the two psychopathic groups would differ with respect to the frequency of positive imports scored in Category III. The difference is attributed to the significantly greater number of subjects in the inadequate psychopathic group than in the inept psychopathic group with positive Category III (Human Relationships) scores. This finding suggests that one of the differences in the motivational patterns of the

Table 3

A Comparison of the Two Psychopathic Groups  
 On the Frequency of Some and No Positive Category III Scores

Group	Some Positive Category III Scores	No Positive Category III Scores	$\chi^2$
Inadequate	17	21	
Inept	6	32	7.54*

\*Significant, with 1df,  $P < .01$  using a two-tailed test.

two groups is revealed by the frequency of positive scores in Category III.

The comparison of the differences in the negative import scores in each category (I-IV) for the two groups involved the selection of the median negative frequency score, then totaling the number of scores above and below the median for the thirty-eight subjects in each of the two psychopathic groups. Table 4 shows the group differences in the number of subjects with negative Category I scores above and below the median. The findings based on the chi square analysis of the data presented in Table 4 yielded group differences which were not significant ( $\chi^2=1.88$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $P=.18$ ). The hypothesis that the negative imports scored in Category I (Achievement, success, happiness, etc.) would significantly differentiate the two psychopathic deviant groups was not confirmed.

The next comparison involved the difference in the frequency of negative imports scored in Category II by the subjects in the two groups. As indicated in Table 5, the analysis of the group differences in the frequency of subjects with negative Category II scores above and below the median is statistically significant ( $\chi^2=5.28$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $P<.03$ ). In confirming this hypothesis, the difference that emerged revealed significantly more inadequate psychopathic subjects with negative Category II (Right and Wrong) scores above the median than inept psychopathic subjects. This finding suggests that one of the differences in the motivational patterns of the two groups is related to the frequency of negative scores in Category II.

**Table 4**  
**A Comparison of the Two Psychopathic Groups**  
**On the Frequency of Negative Category I Scores**

Group	Negative Category I Scores		$X^2$
	Above Median	Below Median	
Inadequate	16	22	1.88*
Inept	22	16	

\*In a two-tailed test with 1df,  $X^2$  must reach 3.84 to be significant at the .05 level.

**Table 5**  
**A Comparison of the Two Psychopathic Groups**  
**On the Frequency of Negative Category II Scores**

Group	Negative Category II Scores		$\chi^2$
	Above Median	Below Median	
Inadequate	24	14	5.28*
Inept	14	24	

\*Significant, with 1df,  $P < .03$  using a two-tailed test.

As shown in Table 6, the third group comparison dealt with the differences in the number of subjects with negative import scores above and below the median in Category III. A chi-square analysis of this data yielded group differences which were not significant ( $X^2=1.88$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $P=.18$ ). In terms of this finding, the hypothesis that the two psychopathic groups would differ significantly in the frequency of negative imports scored in Category III (Human Relationships) is not confirmed.

Table 7 presents the last comparison involving the group differences in the number of subjects with negative Category IV scores above and below the median. A chi-square analysis of the data revealed that the two psychopathic groups did not differ significantly ( $X^2=3.36$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $P=.07$ ) relative to the frequency of negative imports scored in Category IV and therefore this finding does not support the hypothesis.

B. Hypothesis II. The inadequate and the inept psychopathic deviant groups will differ significantly in the sum total of positive or negative numerical scores.

The total numerical scores derived from the TAT imports of each subject in the two groups were negative.<sup>1</sup> Hence, these negative total numerical scores were statistically compared using the Mann-Whitney U Test. Appendix

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<sup>1</sup> The negative scores are composed of imports scored by Arnold's system combined with those imports scored by Vassiliou's system. We are combining

**Table 6**  
**A Comparison of the Two Psychopathic Groups**  
**On the Frequency of Negative Category III Scores**

Group	Negative Category III Scores		$X^2$
	Above Median	Below Median	
Inadequate	16	22	1.88*
Inept	22	16	

\*In a two-tailed test with 1df,  $X^2$  must reach 3.84 to be significant at the .05 level.



**Table 7**  
**A Comparison of the Two Psychopathic Groups**  
**On the Frequency of Negative Category IV Scores**

Group	Negative Category IV Scores		$\chi^2$
	Above Median	Below Median	
Inadequate	15	23	3.36*
Inept	23	15	

\*In a two-tailed test with 1df,  $\chi^2$  must reach 3.84 to be significant at the .05 level.

IX shows the total negative numerical scores along with the corresponding rank scores for each of the thirty-eight subjects in the two groups.<sup>2</sup>

The Mann-Whitney U Test comparison for differences in the total negative numerical scores for the two groups yielded a  $Z=1.33$ . This Z value is not significant since  $P=.18$  using a two-tailed test falls short of the established .05 criterion level. This finding does not support the second hypothesis that the inadequate and the inept psychopathic groups would differ significantly with regards to their overall negative motivational attitudes as expressed in the total numerical scores.

C. Hypothesis III. If significant quantitative differences are found in Hypothesis I, then a qualitative analysis of the positive or negative import

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<sup>1</sup> these scores because they are negative. That is, our assumption is that negative scores are additive since both Arnold and Vassiliou are in agreement as to the meaning and significance of a negative import. Thus, if imports which carry a -2Pd score had been force-scored in Arnold's system, these imports would still have carried a -2 value. In the light of this, we feel justified in adding negative imports from the two scoring systems. It is the absolute numerical value of the import that we are concerned with in this particular instance. Thus, even though an import may carry a -2Pd score, it is only the -2 value that is of importance. It is common knowledge that in order to make certain statistical operation with numbers that have been assigned to observation, the structure of assigning scores to observations must be isomorphic to some numerical structure which includes these operations. Both Arnold's and Vassiliou's scoring systems are isomorphic in that they are the same in the numerical relations and operations they allow.

<sup>2</sup> in those instances where a subject's total negative numerical score included both normal and Pd scores, these scores are separated in parenthesis next to the total score as a point of information for the reader.

content will yield qualitative differences in attitudinal patterns between the inadequate and the inept psychopathic groups.

The testing of this hypothesis involved a separate qualitative analysis of the two significant quantitative group differences found in the positive Category III scores and the negative Category II scores in hypothesis I. The first qualitative analysis consisted of a descriptive comparison of the different attitudes as revealed in the positive Category III (Human Relationships) imports of the subjects in the two psychopathic groups. These positive Category III imports derived from the TAT stories of the seventeen subjects in the inadequate psychopathic group and the six subjects in the inept psychopathic group are presented in Appendices X and XI respectively. A comparative analysis of these positive imports indicates that the inadequate psychopaths show the following attitudinal differences towards human relationships: They are more inclined to view good relations as desirable and therefore they are willing to settle differences or misunderstandings by talking things over or by asking others to intercede for them. They tend to rely on others to help them resolve their difficulties and problems. Likewise, they show a willingness to reconsider their actions if others disagree and to heed the advice of those more experienced than themselves. In fact, their positive actions are influenced by others who convince them that taking reasonable actions are more effective and less harmful than emotional action. Finally, they express an optimistic

hope for a better life which will enable them to find peace, security, and contentment, but they do not indicate how they expect to achieve their desired goals. In contrast, the inepts exhibit the following attitudes toward human relations: They believe that good relations are not dependent upon mutual affection or good will, but are the result of chance. Moreover, they regard good relations as desirable but purely in terms of what others can do for them. In fact, they expect others to give in to their demands and wishes regardless of the imposition on them. They believe that all they have to do to demonstrate their love and insure happiness is to express or display affection. However, when things go wrong, they show no hesitation about severing relations with others and, once they make up their mind to do so, they resist any efforts at reconciliation. Likewise, they refuse to depend on or listen to the advice of others, but do as they please because they are convinced they know what is best for them. Finally, they view life as a struggle in which only the strong survive, so they believe you have to look out for yourself; otherwise, you will be destroyed.

The second qualitative analysis consisted of a descriptive comparison of the different attitudes revealed in the negative Category II (Right and Wrong) imports of the subjects in the two psychopathic groups whose frequency of negative Category II scores was above the median. These negative Category II imports, derived from the TAT stories of the twenty-four subjects in the

inadequate psychopathic group and the fourteen subjects in the inept group, are presented in Appendices XII and XIII respectively. The differences in the negative attitudes expressed toward Right and Wrong by the two psychopathic groups are described as follows: The inadequates view wrongdoing as a matter of personal relations or social conventions which get them into trouble without any realization that the punishment they receive is just or deserved. They tend to make easy promises because they are optimistic in expecting everything will turn out well, including their behavior. They will do what they are supposed to do when pressured by others, but on the whole they try to take the easy way out to the extent of disavowing or covering up their transgressions. However, they are extremely dependent on others or on fate to make things easier for them because they hope to be spared the consequences of their actions. Moreover, they are convinced that they are not responsible for their actions because they are victims of circumstances and they can do nothing about it. They hope that everything will turn out all right without their having to do anything about it.

On the other hand, the inepts do not consider personal or social wrongdoing as a source of trouble since others will forgive them for what they have done. In fact, they believe that trouble can be avoided simply by admitting their fault or saying they are sorry. Moreover, they are convinced that punishment for wrongdoing can be avoided altogether or they can avoid it by covering up their wrongdoing from others. They regard punishment as undesirable since it

serves no other purpose except to arouse their resentment and self-pity.

Inasmuch as some of Arnold's students have recently been working with the classification of imports on the basis of active and passive attitudes, the decision was made to extend the analysis to include a comparison of the two psychopathic groups in terms of active and passive attitudes. The primary purpose in using this scoring dimension is to determine the effectiveness with which any or all features of Arnold's scoring system is able to separate the two groups. Therefore, it is hypothesized that the inadequate and the inept psychopathic deviant groups will differ significantly in the frequency of active and passive imports scored in each of Arnold's four scoring categories (I - IV).

The normal and Pd imports of the two psychopathic groups were assigned to either the active or passive category according to the criteria established by Fields (18). Her criteria for classifying an import as either active or passive was based on the degree of activity or passivity expressed by the specific scores found in Arnold's normal scoring system (2) and Vassiliou's Pd scoring system (see Appendix III). Separate lists containing the normal and the Pd import scores obtained by the two psychopathic groups which were classified as active (A) or passive (P) are presented in Appendices XIV and XV respectively. The categorical distribution of the positive and negative active scores and the positive and negative passive scores for the subjects in the two groups contained too few frequencies in the variables under consideration to allow any

valid statistical comparison. In order to render the data more amenable to statistical analysis, both the normal and Pd imports with positive and negative active scores and with positive and negative passive scores were collapsed into active and passive scores. The categorical distribution of these active and passive scores for each of the thirty-eight subjects in the inadequate and the inept psychopathic groups are shown in Appendices XVI and XVII respectively.

The two groups were compared on the basis of the frequency of the active and passive scores above and below the median in each of the four categories (I-IV) for the two psychopathic groups. No statistical analysis could be made for the first comparison involving the active (normal and Pd) scores in Category I (Achievement, success, happiness, etc.) because the frequency of active scores above and below the median was identical (19 and 19) for the subjects in the two psychopathic groups. The comparison of the differences in the frequency of the combined normal and Pd passive scores in Category I for the subjects in the two groups is presented in Table 8. A chi-square analysis of the differences in frequency of these passive scores in Category I (Achievement, success, happiness, etc.) between the two groups was not statistically significant ( $\chi^2=1.88$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $P=.18$ ).

The group differences relative to the combined normal and Pd active scores in Category II (Right and Wrong) could not be compared statistically since

there were an identical number of subjects (19 and 19) in the two groups with active scores above and below the median in Category II. The comparison of the frequency of the combined normal and Pd passive scores above and below the median in Category II for the two groups is presented in Table 9. A chi-square analysis of the differences between the two groups in passive Category II scores is statistically significant ( $\chi^2=5.28$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $P<.03$ ). Inspection of Table 9 reveals that this significant finding is accounted for by the substantially larger number of subjects in the inadequate group than in the inept group with passive scores above the median in Category II (Right and Wrong). This would suggest that the subjects in the inadequate psychopathic group exhibit more passive attitudes toward Right and Wrong action than the inept psychopathic group.

The next comparison involved the difference in the frequency of the combined normal and Pd active scores above and below the median in Category III for the subjects in the two groups as shown in Table 10. Analysis of the data presented in Table 10 indicates that the two groups differ significantly ( $\chi^2=5.28$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $P<.03$ ) relative to the number of subjects above and below the median with active scores in Category III (Human Relationships). This difference is based on the significantly larger number of subjects in the inept group with combined normal and Pd active scores above the median in Category III. This finding suggests that the inept psychopathic subjects are more inclined to



Table 8

A Comparison of the Two Psychopathic Groups on the  
Frequency of Combined Normal and Pd Passive Category I Scores

Group	Normal/Pd Passive Category I Scores		$\chi^2$
	Above Median	Below Median	
Inadequate	16	22	1.68*
Inept	22	16	

\*In a two-tailed test with 1df,  $\chi^2$  must reach 3.84 to be significant at the .05 level.

Table 9

A Comparison of the Two Psychopathic Groups on the  
Frequency of Combined Normal and Pd Passive Category II Scores

Group	Normal/Pd Passive Category II Scores		$\chi^2$
	Above Median	Below Median	
Inadequate	24	14	5.28*
Inept	14	24	

\*Significant, with 1df,  $P < .03$  using a two-tailed test.

Table 10

A Comparison of the Two Psychopathic Groups on the  
Frequency of Combined Normal and Pd Active Category III Scores

Group	Normal/Pd Active Category III Scores		$\chi^2$
	Above Median	Below Median	
Inadequate	14	24	5.28*
Inept	24	14	

\*Significant,  $P = < .03$  with 1df using a two-tailed test.

show active attitudes toward Human Relationships (Category III) than the inadequate psychopathic subjects.

The comparison of the two groups in terms of the frequency of the combined normal and Pd passive scores above and below the median in Category III is shown in Table 11. A chi-square analysis of the differences between the two groups in the passive Category III (Human Relationships) scores was not statistically significant ( $\chi^2=0.21$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $P=.66$ ).

A comparison of the differences in the frequency of the combined normal and Pd active scores above and below the median in Category IV is presented in Table 12. Analysis of this data indicates that the two psychopathic groups are significantly different ( $\chi^2=5.28$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $P<.03$ ) with respect to the number of subjects with combined normal and Pd active scores in Category IV (Reaction to Adversity). This obtained difference is due to the significantly greater number of inept psychopathic subjects with active Category IV scores above the median. This finding suggests that the subjects in the inept group exhibit more active attitudes toward Adversity (Category IV) than subjects in the inadequate group.

The final comparison deals with the group differences in the frequency of the combined normal and Pd passive scores above and below the median in Category IV as presented in Table 13. A chi-square analysis of this data reveals that the difference between the two psychopathic groups on this scoring

Table 11

A Comparison of the Two Psychopathic Groups on the  
Frequency of Combined Normal and Pd Passive Category III Scores

Group	Normal/Pd Passive Category III Scores		$X^2$
	Above Median	Below Median	
Inadequate	20	18	0.21*
Inept	18	20	

\*In a two-tailed test with 1df,  $X^2$  must reach 3.84 to be significant at the .05 level.

Table 12

A Comparison of the Two Psychopathic Groups on the  
Frequency of Combined Normal and Pd Active Category IV Scores

Group	Normal/Pd Active Category IV Scores		$\chi^2$
	Above Median	Below Median	
Inadequate	14	24	5.28*
Inept	24	14	

\*Significant, with 1df,  $P < .03$  using a two-tailed test.

Table 13

A Comparison of the Two Psychopathic Groups on the  
Frequency of Combined Normal and Pd Passive Category IV Scores

Group	Normal/Pd Passive Category IV Scores		$\chi^2$
	Above Median	Below Median	
Inadequate	17	21	0.84*
Inept	21	17	

\*In a two-tailed test with 1df,  $\chi^2$  must reach 3.84 to be significant at the .05 level.

variable is not statistically significant ( $\chi^2=0.84$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $P=.37$ ).

D. Discussion. The findings in the present study lend support to the predictive validity of Arnold's method of story sequence analysis and scoring in differentiating the inadequate and the inept bipolar Pd factored dimensions of psychopathy. In particular, the qualitative group differences clearly demonstrated that her method is a powerful technique for making fine personality (attitudinal) discriminations. These differential attitudinal patterns of the two psychopathic groups also empirically support Cameron and Magarets' (10) description of the theoretical differences in the techniques of social participation which characterized the inadequate and inept social deviants. In respect to these differences, the authors describe the inadequate as one who has not effectively developed the role of active social participant demanded by adult society. Moreover, he partially recognizes his social inadequacies and forms passive, dependent attachments to others and allows himself to be easily influenced by them. The inept is described as one who has acquired the techniques of active social participant, but uses these techniques in ways which are unacceptable and inappropriate to adult society. In addition, he denies his social ineptness and engages in fleeting and superficial relationships which allow him to manipulate and exploit others for his own advantage. Similar differences in the techniques of social participation were found for our two psychopathic groups in the contrasting patterns of both the positive attitudes



expressed toward human relationships and the negative attitudes expressed toward right and wrong actions or intentions.

The contrasting attitudes of our two psychopathic groups toward human relationships are described as follows: the inadequates consider good relations as desirable but not easily maintained, so they have to depend upon others to help them resolve any difficulties or problems that arise in their relationships. Their dependence upon others is further reflected in a willingness to abandon their course of action and passively follow the advice and judgment of others. In keeping with their dependency, they express a hopeful optimism that a better life will bring happiness and contentment without indicating how this is to be done. The inepts, on the other hand, believe good relations occur by chance and therefore regard them as desirable only in terms of what they can get out of them. In fact, they expect others to give in to their demands and wishes while simultaneously ignoring the feelings of others. They believe that displaying affection is all that is required to demonstrate their love and insure happiness. Yet, they sever relations with others at the slightest disturbance and refuse any attempts to reconcile. Moreover, they resist complying with others and act independently because they are convinced they know what is best for them. Likewise, they perceive life as a struggle in which only the strong survive, so they believe you have to think of yourself; otherwise, you will be destroyed.

The contrasting patterns of negative attitudes relative to right and wrong actions and intentions indicate that the inadequates feel themselves at the mercy of social forces that impinge upon them in the face of their wrongdoing. However, they have no real appreciation of right and wrong since they merely associate wrongdoing with getting into trouble. They resort to making childlike resolutions when their wrongdoing is detected because their easy promises reflect an unrealistic optimism that expects everything, including their behavior, to turn out well. Since the inadequates have little conception of right and wrong, they have to depend on others to find out what is right and what is wrong. It never occurs to them to do anything about their actions because it's either too late or someone else will do what is necessary. In view of their social impotence (helplessness) they simply do what they do or what seems to be expedient at the time, hoping it will somehow turn out all right.

On the other hand, the inepts are much more skillful in dealing with social forces when confronted with their wrongdoing. Their readiness to admit or to apologize for their transgressions are manipulative techniques designed to disarm others and thereby reduce the consequences of their wrong actions or intentions. These manipulative tactics by the inepts indicate they are much more perceptive relative to the social implications of right and wrong than the inadequates. Although the inepts may disregard social prescriptions, they are able to use their social skills for their own advantage while seeking to avoid

alienating others or committing themselves to any promises for change or reform.

In the extended analysis of the active/passive import scoring variables, three significant differences were found between the two psychopathic groups. The first group difference was obtained in the Category II (Right and Wrong) imports scored passive. This finding reveals that the inadequates exhibit more passive and docile attitudes in the imports to Category II than the inepts. This overriding passivity is consistent with the excessive helplessness and dependence that seems to be so characteristic of the inadequate psychopathic group. The second group difference was derived from the Category III (Human Relationships) imports scored active. Specifically, the inept psychopathic group differed significantly from the inadequate psychopathic group in expression of active attitudes toward Human Relationships (Category III). This difference is interpreted to mean that the inepts are generally capricious and exploitative in their relationship with others. Such negative attitudes on the part of the inepts tend to be the polar opposite of the passivity and dependency which typifies the inadequates' relationships with people. This contrast is further exemplified by the absence of self-commitment or personal involvement with others which seems to characterize the inept's human relationships. In other words, the inepts generally establish relationships because of some self-seeking motive and once such relationships are no longer advantageous, they

end them with little effort or concern. Moreover, such indifference and callousness is also reflected in their doing as they please regardless of what others might say or what general welfare may dictate.

The last group difference was found in the Category IV (Reactions to Adversity) imports scored active. The inept psychopathic group again differed significantly in their expression of active attitudes toward Reactions to Adversity (Category IV) from the inadequate psychopathic group. Since there were only two normal positive active scores in Category IV, all the remaining active scores were negative, including one Pd active negative score in the inept group as shown in Appendix XVIII. The difference in the active Category IV import scores for the inepts suggests that they are inclined to view adversity lightly and generally offer some phony or altogether unlikely means to overcome it. These attitudes appear to be an extension of those found in the active Category III scores.

These findings obtained in the analysis of the combined normal and Pd active and passive scoring variables seem to support the quantitative and qualitative group differences in the positive attitudes toward Human Relationships (Category III) and the negative attitudes toward Right and Wrong (Category II) cited previously.

In summary, the analysis of these data serve not only to support our hypothesis regarding the discriminatory power of Arnold's techniques of Story

Sequence Analysis , but the data also provides objective evidence toward the construct validity of the concepts of inadequate and inept psychopathic deviants developed by Cameron and Magaret (10). Clearly however, much more research is needed in the area of the psychopathic deviant. We are suggesting that all factored dimensions of psychopathy as defined by Astin (3), Monroe (44), and others are in need of systematic inquiry with Arnold's method of Story Sequence Analysis. Not only is her method of analysis reliable and valid, but it also seems to provide us with the needed attitudinal and motivational patterns that serve to clarify the underlying personality dynamics for a variety of areas of psychopathology.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

A. Procedure. This inquiry was designed to determine the effectiveness of Arnold's method of story sequence analysis in differentiating the motivational patterns of inadequate and inept dimensions of psychopathy. The subjects consisted of seventy-six male adult incarcerated offenders who were matched according to age, I.Q., race, educational level, and place of residence. The two experimental groups were selected on the basis of elevated scores on the MMPI Pd scale (T-score 68 or above) and the number of items scored true or false on the Astin Self-Esteem Factor Pd Scale. Subjects with seven or more items scored true were designated as the inadequate (low self-esteem) psychopathic group and those with seven or more items scored false were designated as the inept (high self-esteem) psychopathic group. Thirteen TAT cards were administered individually to each subject within one week after his selection for the study. The subjects gave their stories verbally to an experienced examiner who recorded them verbatim.

The original design called for two raters trained in Arnold's method of story sequence analysis. However, since it was only possible to find one rater

willing to abstract and score the 987 TAT imports, a modification in design became necessary. This modification involved substituting two partial raters for the second major rater. The three raters worked independently in abstracting and scoring the TAT imports. They used Arnold's scoring categories together with the scoring categories for Personality Disorders developed by Vassiliou. The major rater (A) abstracted and scored all 987 TAT imports while the two partial raters (B and C) abstracted and scored 234 TAT imports from eighteen randomly selected TAT protocols. The import scores of the three raters, derived from these eighteen TAT protocols, were used to determine inter-rater reliability of the major rater.

In view of the scoring inconsistency of rater A when compared to raters B and C and the consistency of inter-rater reliability in the scoring of the TAT imports between the partial raters B and C, the experimenter replaced rater A with rater B as the major rater. This change in the major rater necessitated rater B abstracting and scoring the imports from the remaining fifty-eight TAT records. Rater B's import scores obtained for all seventy-six TAT records were used in analyzing the differences in motivational patterns between the inadequate and the inept psychopathic deviant groups in this study.

In order to test the research hypotheses, two statistical steps and one qualitative step were employed to compare the two psychopathic groups on the basis of Arnold's TAT scoring categories. First, the chi-square test was used

to compare the two groups in terms of the differences: a) in the number of subjects with some and with no positive imports in each of the four scoring categories (I to IV) and, b) in the frequencies of negative import scores in each of the four scoring categories (I to IV). Secondly, the Mann-Whitney U Test was used to compare the two groups on the basis of differences in the sum total of plus or minus numerical scores for each subject (-13; +10; -21, etc.). Thirdly, the two groups were qualitatively compared in terms of the import content derived from the quantitative differences in the positive or negative scoring variables. An additional statistical analysis was made using the chi-square test to compare the two groups on the basis of differences in the combined normal and Pd active and passive imports scored in each of the four scoring categories (I to IV). A two-tailed test of significance was used in the statistical analysis with the level of confidence set at .05.

B. Results. Significant differences between the two psychopathic groups were found in the positive imports scored in the area of Human Relationships and in the negative imports scored in the area of Right and Wrong. The contrasting attitudes of the two groups toward human relationships are as follows: The inadequates consider good relations desirable and they will enlist the help of others to maintain them. They are easily influenced by others who tell them what is best for them to do. Although they express a hope for a better life, they have no plan for achieving it. On the other hand, the inepts view good



relations as desirable, but meaningful only in the sense of what others can and will do for them. They sever relationships without regrets and resist any efforts at reconciliation. They refuse to conform because they are stubborn and contemptuous of others who try to tell them what to do. In fact, they believe survival in life depends on looking out for yourself regardless of what happens.

In the area of Right and Wrong, the contrasting negative attitudes of the two groups are as follows: The inadequates have no appreciation of right and wrong and therefore, they have to depend upon others to provide guidelines for their behavior. They offer easy yet unrealistic promises to amend their behavior, but they never get around to doing anything about these promises. They do what is expedient and hope that it will somehow turn out all right. On the other hand, the inepts are aware of the implications of right and wrong, but they believe unpleasant consequences can be avoided simply by admitting their fault or saying they are sorry. They manipulate others for their own advantage while seeking to avoid alienating others or committing themselves to any promises for changing their behavior. They regard punishment as serving no useful purpose except to arouse their resentment and self-pity. These contrasting attitudinal patterns characterized in the inadequates' dependency, helplessness, and passivity on the one hand and the inepts' non-conformity, manipulation, and exploitation on the other hand empirically support Cameron and Magarets' (10) theoretical description of the inadequate as lacking the tech-

niques of social participation and hence using them ineffectually and the inept as acquiring the techniques of social participation but using them inappropriately with respect to adult society.

The additional findings relative to the analysis of the combined normal and Pd active and passive attitudinal patterns also revealed three significant differences between the two groups. These differences were characterized by the extensively passive attitude of the inadequates toward Right and Wrong (Category II) and by the greater active attitudes of the inepts toward Human Relationships (Category III) and Reaction to Adversity (Category IV). These significant findings regarding active and passive attitudes seem to support the quantitative and qualitative differences in positive attitudes toward Human Relationships and negative attitudes toward Right and Wrong cited previously for the two groups.

C. Conclusions. This inquiry, though limited, has established additional evidence for the validity of Arnold's method of story sequence analysis. In seeking to differentiate two poles of a single dimension of psychopathy, we subjected Arnold's scoring system to a critical test. Most studies of this kind are directed toward differentiating highly dissimilar groups, while our groups were highly similar, yet Arnold's method was able to make the fine discriminations needed to separate the groups.

In the light of the findings, we feel that subsequent research with

Arnold's method should be directed toward the systematic collection of normative data on a variety of different diagnostic groups. Moreover, we believe that in view of the recent research with the MMPI, it is one of the most useful criterion instruments for the development of these norms. Reliance on an objective criterion will initially be far more fruitful than coarse clinical judgment with its many problems of validity. Witness the fact that we included Vassiliou's scoring criteria for Personality Disorder along with Arnold's scoring categories. However, Vassiliou's Pd criteria were so infrequently scored that they were not useful in differentiating the two MMPI Pd groups. More importantly, Arnold's existing scoring categories were able to differentiate the two groups without the need for any unique Personality Disorder score. It is not unlikely that other diagnostic groups can be accurately differentiated with Arnold's scoring categories as they presently stand.

Let it be recognized that in spite of the positive findings, the present inquiry does have certain limitations. The foremost among these limitations is the fact that a control group of normals was not used. The absence of such a control group places restrictions upon our interpretations of what our two psychopathic groups are really like. By this, we mean that it is important to know not only how inadequate and inept psychopaths differ from each other, but more importantly, how each of these groups differ from groups of normal subjects.

## ABSTRACT

The attitudinal patterns of two groups of incarcerated male adult psychopaths were compared in order to ascertain the predictive validity of Arnold's method of TAT Story Sequence Analysis. Psychopathy was empirically defined using the MMPI Pd scale refined by Astin's Self-Esteem Factor Scale of psychopathy. The Self-Esteem Factored Scale is bipolar and seems to conform with the theoretical assumptions of Cameron and Margaret regarding inadequate and inept psychopathic deviants. Applying Arnold's Method of Story Sequence Analysis as the predictor variable and the MMPI as the criterion variable, five significant differences were obtained. The variables that had significant discriminating powers are as follows: 1) Positive Category III scores (attitudes toward Human Relationships); 2) negative Category II scores (attitudes toward Right and Wrong); 3) passive attitudes toward Right and Wrong (Category II); 4) active attitudes toward Human Relationships (Category III); and 5) active attitudes toward Adversity (Category IV). These results partially substantiate the predictive validity of Arnold's method of TAT Analysis.

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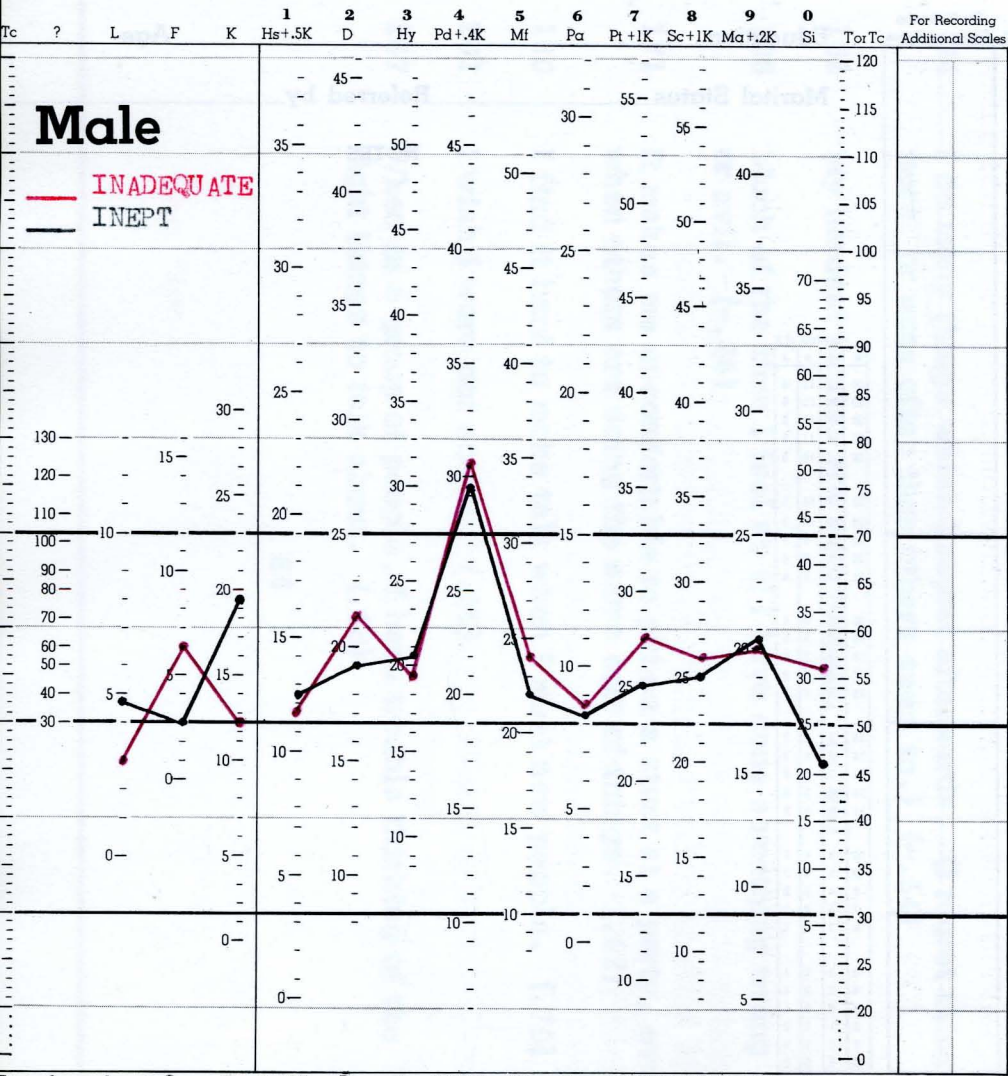
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Scorer's Initials \_\_\_\_\_

**Male**

— INADEQUATE  
— INEPT



Fractions of K			
K	.5	.4	.2
30	15	12	6
29	15	12	6
28	14	11	6
27	14	11	5
26	13	10	5
25	13	10	5
24	12	10	5
23	12	9	5
22	11	9	4
21	11	8	4
20	10	8	4
19	10	8	4
18	9	7	4
17	9	7	3
16	8	6	3
15	8	6	3
14	7	6	3
13	7	5	3
12	6	5	2
11	6	4	2
10	5	4	2
9	5	4	2
8	4	3	2
7	4	3	1
6	3	2	1
5	3	2	1
4	2	2	1
3	2	2	1
2	1	1	0
1	1	1	0
0	0	0	0

MEAN MMPI PROFILE PATTERN FOR THE  
 TWO PSYCHOPATHIC DEVIANT GROUPS  
 APPENDIX I

Tc	?	L	F	K	Hs+.5K	D	Hy	Pd+.4K	Mf	Pa	Pt+1K	Sc+1K	Ma+.2K	Si	TorTc
3	52	50	63	53	56	57	75	53	51	57	58	59	46		
4	46	38	50	51	61	55	77	57	52	59	57	58	56		
K to be added _____															
Raw Score with K _____															

# The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory

Starke R. Hathaway and J. Charnley McKinley

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Date Tested \_\_\_\_\_

Education \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Marital Status \_\_\_\_\_ Referred by \_\_\_\_\_

Scorer's Initials \_\_\_\_\_

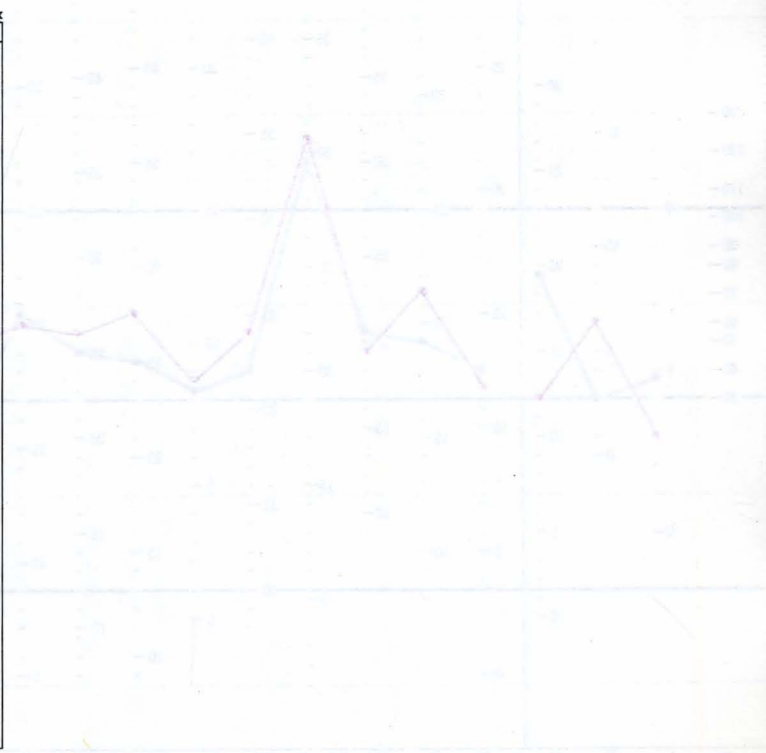
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	TorTc	For Recording Additional Scales
? L F K	Hs+.5K	D	Hy	Pd+.4K	Mf	Pa	Pt+1K	Sc+1K	Ma+.2K	Si		
120												
115						30-		65-				
110		50-		45-								
105	40-		50-				60-	60-	40-			
100		45-		40-		25-	55-	55-				
95	35-		45-		15-				35-	70-		
90		40-					50-	50-		65-		
85	30-		40-	35-						60-		
80		35-		35-		20-	20-	45-	45-	30-	55-	
75									40-		50-	
70	10-			30-				35-	25-		45-	
65		15-									40-	
60											35-	
55											30-	
50	5-	5-	15-								25-	
45											20-	
40											15-	
35											10-	
30											5-	
25												
20												
15												
10												
5												
0												

Female

NOTES

Fractions of K

K	.5	.4	.2
30	15	12	6
29	15	12	6
28	14	11	6
27	14	11	5
26	13	10	5
25	13	10	5
24	12	10	5
23	12	9	5
22	11	9	4
21	11	8	4
20	10	8	4
19	10	8	4
18	9	7	4
17	9	7	3
16	8	6	3
15	8	6	3
14	7	6	3
13	7	5	3
12	6	5	2
11	6	4	2
10	5	4	2
9	5	4	2
8	4	3	2
7	4	3	1
6	3	2	1
5	3	2	1
4	2	2	1
3	2	2	1
2	1	1	0
1	1	1	0
0	0	0	0



K to be added \_\_\_\_\_  
 Raw Score with K \_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX II

### DESCRIPTION OF THE TEN MMPI Pd ITEMS IN THE FACTOR I SELF-ESTEEM SCALE

Item Number	Description	Scored Key Direction
21	At times I have very much wanted to leave home. (-.45)	T
61	I have not lived the right kind of life. (-.41)	T
67	I wish I could be as happy as others seem to be. (-.65)	T
94	I do many things which I regret afterwards. (I regret things more, or more often than others seem to.) (-.54)	T
102	My hardest battles are with myself. (-.66)	T
106	Much of the time I feel as if I have done something wrong or evil. (-.66)	T
171	It makes me uncomfortable to put on a stunt at a party, even when others are doing the same sort of things. (.62)	F
180	I find it hard to make talk when I meet new people. (.70)	F
201	I wish I were not so shy. (.56)	F
267	When in a group of people, I have trouble thinking of the right things to talk about. (.66)	F

## APPENDIX III

### SCORING CRITERIA FOR PERSONALITY DISORDERS

#### I. ACHIEVEMENT, SUCCESS, HAPPINESS, ACTIVE EFFORT (OR LACK OF IT)

##### A. Goals, Purposes

-2Pd

1. No goals-an attempt to justify the situation without good reason
  - a. since the future is unknown
  - b. because one has to take it easy
  - c. goals "have to hit one's mind"
  
2. Goals are not attainable
  - a. it is a waste of life trying
  - b. despite active effort because of
    - i. external interference
    - ii. other material difficulties
  
3. Success is a natural outcome (Why success is achieved seems completely clear to story teller but totally unclear to the reader)
  - a. because of high ambitions
  - b. it is brought about by external factors - not depending on individual (e.g. one eventually matures and one's dreams come true)
  
4. Success is extremely uncertain (Three or more qualitative terms in the story, such as maybe, I guess, who knows, probably, etc. which cut down the strength of action reported considerably)

5. Concern with happiness: Happiness is possible or probable but given to one from outside: by
- a. others
  - b. events (e.g. if one is the focus of attention, if one is loved, if one has nice dreams, if pleasant thoughts come to one)

B. Means taken toward a goal

-2Pd

1. Means will be offered to you (no action - no outcome)
2. Success follows one's coming up with a bright idea, instead of active effort
3. Attitude toward work
  - a. having to work is generally resented because
    - i. it is bad (e.g. school is bad but work is worse)
    - ii. others impose too much work on you, exploit you, steal the fruit of your work
    - iii. competition is useless since others are unfair
  - b. work is done only when one cannot get by without working (e.g. when others say - no work-no pay)
  - c. violent reaction to request for work (e.g. break the tools, want to hit those who want to make you work, but don't do it because they are strong)
  - d. work should be left to others (e.g. leave the others do the work. Do as you please to get what you want and forget work)

II. RIGHT AND WRONG (Well-intentioned, reasonable, responsible action versus ill-intentioned, impulsive, harmful, irresponsible action)

A. Actions

-2Pd

1. One can get by with wrongdoing or impulsive action
  - a. wrongdoing is followed by neither punishment nor

- repentance and restitution; you can get by with it
- b. you just ask forgiveness and all is well

2. Wrongdoing is justified, desirable

- a. but it is exhausting
- b. but sometimes gets you into trouble
- c. but you are scared after doing it
- d. in self-defense you do as you please
- e. because it is caused by:
- i. loneliness, rejection
  - ii. emotionality
  - iii. mental sickness
  - iv. unhappy childhood

3. One realizes that one has done something impulsive but it is too late to do anything about it

4. Shifting responsibility for restitution or cure to others

- a. after doing something wrong, impulsive, etc. others have a responsibility to:
- i. cure you
  - ii. produce fact to cover up for you
  - iii. save you from trouble

5. Others attempt to correct one, is strongly resented

- a. wrongdoer attributed ill-intentions to the one who tries to stop him (e.g. others are out to get you)
- b. reactions to those who attempt to discipline is violent
- i. force them away, and they'll leave you alone
  - ii. submit so they'll leave you alone

B. Effects of Punishment

-2Pd

1. Punishment is seen as revenge on the part of others and is strongly resented
2. Punishment has no effect (e.g. you go back to "same old stuff")



3. Punishment can be avoided if one is lucky.

### III. HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS

-2Pd

#### A. Bad Relations

1. Lack of love leads to wrongdoing

#### B. Influence of others

-2Pd

1. Ill-intentions are attributed to others and are expressed with strong words; others
  - a. interfere and spoil your happiness
  - b. harm you (even when dead)
  - c. pester you
  - d. leave you alone only when you submit
2. Others fail when they are expected and supposed to do something for you; they
  - a. desert you when they are most needed
  - b. are never of any use
  - c. will learn to love you only when it is too late
3. Mixed feeling toward others;
  - a. restrain you but also comfort you
  - b. may help but may also harm
  - c. may be good but also may be bad
4. Demanding help and sympathy from others because one perceives oneself as a victim (e.g. others must sympathize with you since life made you a loser)
5. No attempt to insist on own right to choose one's course of life; submit to others
  - a. to serve your purpose
  - b. to get by with things
  - c. make them leave you alone

6. Agreeable advice from others is one's right:

- a. it is taken only when it is what you want to hear
- b. others are responsible for telling you how to run your life

C. Influence on others

-2Pd

1. Exerting negative influence is justified

- a. do anything you want to others when strong, but the strong should not be challenged
- b. revenge desirable
- c. may use force to get what you want
- d. if others keep nagging at you, you shut them up
- e. reject others, before they reject you

D. Attitudes

-2Pd

1. Negative attitude toward life:

- a. life is perceived as a struggle into which one is thrown; therefore, "fighting" everyone and everything is justified
- b. life is difficult and revolts you

2. Attitude toward the future:

- a. good future comes automatically and does not require effort

IV. REACTION TO ADVERSITYA. Loss, harm, danger, terror, separation, disappointment, difficulties

-2Pd

1. Adversity overcome by unrealistic means

- a. by impulsively asking for help, you scare danger away
- b. while in despair something happens (somebody rescues you) or nothing happens but all turns out very happy
- c. by explaining it away

2. Adversity leads to:
  - a. child-like frustration and phony despair (e.g. you are so mad you lock yourself in a room and mourn for the rest of your life, remaining in that room)
3. Adversity cannot be overcome because:
  - a. it is too late when you find out
  - b. despite active effort you end up in a mental hospital
  - c. despite active effort others destroy you
4. Adversity caused by:
  - a. others who are ill-intentioned
  - b. nature
  - c. fate - no escape
5. Others should find a way to help you out

V. CONCERN WITH ONESELF

A. Concern with sickness

1. When you are sick
  - a. others worry about you
  - b. others will seek help for you
  - c. others will plead with you not to harm yourself
2. Professional help is rejected because one does not want to give in to others (others - psychiatrists, psychologists, hypnotists)
3. Resentment for having been hospitalized

APPENDIX IV

WORK SHEET FOR SCORING TAT IMPORTS

Code# \_\_\_\_\_ Scorer \_\_\_\_\_

TAT Card	Category	Heading	S/Heading and Division	Numerical Rating
1				
2				
3BM				
4				
6BM				
7BM				
8BM				
10				
11				
13MF				
14				
16				
20				

APPENDIX V

A SAMPLE OF AN INADEQUATE PSYCHOPATHIC SUBJECT'S

TAT STORY SEQUENCE ANALYSIS

1. It is only because of the firm insistence of others that you are able to apply yourself to achieve.  
-1 I B 6b
2. You are able to pursue something because others make it possible for you to do so.  
-2 I D 4b
- 3BM. But when left to your own resources all you can do is rest.  
-2 I B 5c
4. When you are intent upon doing something wrong others can talk you out of doing it.  
-1 III C 1c
- 6BM. You can be dissuaded from doing something you want to do by the persuasive reasons of others.  
-1 III C 1b
- 7BM. You are dependent on the reassurance of others to help ease your concern when you are worried about some difficulty.  
-1 III C 3a
- 8BM. When someone close is hurt, you are dependent upon the help and reassurance of others.  
-1 IV A 1a

10. You may do something to displease others but they will forgive you.  
-2 II A 1e
11. Even when something happens to you, others will help you out of your predicament.  
-1 IV A 1a
- 13MF. As a consequence of your transgressions, you rectify the wrong you did by doing what is right by others.  
-1 II A 3b
14. Even though you try to escape the consequences of your wrongdoing you will be forgiven.  
-2 II A 1e
16. Success can be achieved if one obtains help from others.  
-1 I B 1e
20. Your foolish and spiteful actions may be regretted but it is too late to do anything about it.  
-2Pd II A 3

## APPENDIX VI

### A SAMPLE OF AN INEPT PSYCHOPATHIC SUBJECT'S

#### TAT STORY SEQUENCE ANALYSIS

1. When you are forced to achieve you consider rebellion but no matter what course is taken your performance will be poor because you have no desire.  
-2 I A 4a
2. Unfortunately, it is sometimes necessary to work hard at something you dislike in order to pursue that which you like.  
-1 I B 5b
- 3BM. However, when you are a weakling there is no hope that you can achieve the kind of future you desire.  
-2 I A 4a
4. Those who are aggressive will impose their desires upon those who are passive in order to satisfy their wishes.  
-2 III A 1d
- 6BM. In the presence of tragedy people show a momentary concern but the passage of time will heal their wounds.  
-1 IV A 1c
- 7BM. Doing something unsavory or dishonest is one way of achieving success in life.  
-2 I B 2b
- 8BM. You may be concerned about the effects of some accidental mishap

on your future, but it is corrected and life goes on as before.

-1 IV A 1c

10. When you love someone and you stay together over the objections of others, you will be happy.

-1 III A 4c

11. If you are smarter than your adversaries you should be able to escape without being harmed.

-2 IV A 3a

- 13MF. You may be grief-stricken over a critical situation but the crisis will pass and life will go on.

-1 IV A 1c

14. You may not be very successful in securing a job but you are hopeful that your efforts will be rewarded.

-2 I A 2b

16. And when confronted with immediate and long range goals you are anxious to attain the immediate goals so you can go on to the more important ones.

-1 I B 5a

20. You resort to wrongdoing when broke because it is the only kind of life you know.

-2 II A 2a



APPENDIX VII

THE TOTAL POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CATEGORY SCORES FOR  
EACH SUBJECT IN THE INADEQUATE PSYCHOPATHIC GROUP

Subjects	I		II		III		IV	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1		4		3		4		2
2		4		3	2	3		1
3	3	4	1	0	1	3		1
4	2	2		1		6		2
5		4		4		3		2
6	1	6		4		1		1
7		3		1	2	5		2
8		3	1	2		1		6
9		4	1	5		1		2
10		8		0		1		4
11		5		2		5		1
12	1	5	1	3		2		1
13		6	1	2		2		2
14		6		1	3	3		0
15		2		2		6		3
16		2		4		5		2
17		4	1	1	2	3		2
*18		4		1	1	3		3
19	1	2	2	2	2	1		3
20		4		4	1	2		2
21		4	1	3	1	3		1
22		2	1	1	2	4	1	2

Subjects	I		II		III		IV	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
23		7		3		1		2
24	3	2		1	1	3		3
25	1	3		3	1	2		3
26		4		0	1	3		5
27		4		3		2		3
28		2	1	6	1	3		0
29		3		6		1		3
30	1	5	2	2	1	1		1
31		4		2		5		2
32		8		3		1		2
33		3		3		3		4
34	1	4		0	1	4		3
35		2		2		4		5
36	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2
37		2		1		4		6
38		3		1		2		7

\*Subject has only twelve scores because he did not give a story to one of thirteen cards.

APPENDIX VIII

THE TOTAL POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CATEGORY SCORES FOR  
EACH SUBJECT IN THE INEPT PSYCHOPATHIC GROUP

Subjects	I		II		III		IV	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1	1	4	1	2		3		2
2	1	4	1	0		3		4
3		4	1	3		4		1
4		2		2		3		6
5		4		3		4		2
6		3	2	3		4		1
7		7		0		2		4
8		7		0		1	1	4
9		5		1		3		4
10		5		1	1	3		3
11		3	1	1		4		4
12		4		2		3		4
13		3	1	0		5		4
14		5		2		2		4
15		10		0		3		0
16	1	3	2	1	1	3		2
17		5		0		3		5
18		6	1	1		2		3
19	1	4		1		5		2
20		3		2		4		4
21		2		3		2		6
22		5		0		3		5

---

Subjects	I		II		III		IV	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
23		8		0		1		4
24		2		3	1	4		3
25		2		0		9		2
26		3	1	2		1		6
27		6		0		4		3
28		5		1	1	1		5
29		5		0		6		2
30	1	3	1	0	1	3	2	2
31		4		0		4		5
32		2	1	3		5		2
33	1	4		3		4		1
34		7		1		4		1
35		5	1	1		2		4
36	1	8		0		4		0
37		6		2	1	3	1	0
38		6		1		2		4

APPENDIX IX

THE TOTAL NEGATIVE NUMERICAL RATING AND THE RANK SCORE  
FOR EACH SUBJECT IN THE TWO PSYCHOPATHIC GROUPS

INADEQUATE GROUP		INEPT GROUP	
Numerical Rating	Rank Score	Numerical Rating	Rank Score
-20 (-12,-8Pd)	64.0	-13	17.0
-15	26.5	-13	17.0
- 4	2.0	-18	49.0
-13	17.0	-19	55.5
-18 (-16,-2Pd)	49.0	-20 (-16,-4Pd)	64.0
-17	43.5	-12	14.0
-14	20.5	-19	55.5
-20 (-14,-6Pd)	64.0	-15	26.5
-16	35.5	-20	64.0
-18	49.0	-14	20.5
-15	26.5	-16	35.5
- 9	9.5	-23 (-21,-2Pd)	75.0
-14	20.5	-20	64.0
-12	14.0	-20	64.0
-19	55.5	-23	75.0
-21 (-19,-2Pd)	70.0	- 6	6.0
- 9 (- 7,-2Pd)	9.5	-20	64.0
-12	14.0	-16 (-14,-2Pd)	35.5
- 3	1.0	-18	49.0
-15	26.5	-17	43.5
-11	11.5	-16 (-14,-2Pd)	35.5
-11	11.5	-16	35.5
-19	55.5	-19	55.5

## INADEQUATE GROUP

Numerical Rating	Rank Score
- 5	4.0
-15	26.5
-17	43.5
-16 (-14,-2Pd)	35.5
-14 (-12,-2Pd)	20.5
-21 (-13,-8Pd)	70.0
- 5 (-3, -2Pd)	4.0
-23 (-21,-2Pd)	75.0
-19	55.5
-22 (-16,-6Pd)	72.5
-16	35.5
-21 (-19,-2Pd)	70.0
- 5 (- 3,-2Pd)	4.0
-22 (-18,-4Pd)	72.5
-18	49.0

## INEPT GROUP

Numerical Rating	Rank Score
- 8	7.5
-19	55.5
-17	43.5
-20 (-16,-4Pd)	64.0
-16 (-12,-4Pd)	35.5
-16	35.5
- 8 (- 6,-2Pd)	7.5
-17	43.5
-19 (-13,-6Pd)	55.5
-16	35.5
-15	26.5
-15	26.5
-17	43.5
-15	26.5
-20	64.0

## APPENDIX X

### THE POSITIVE IMPORTS SCORED IN CATEGORY III FOR THE INADEQUATE PSYCHOPATHIC GROUP

You expect loved ones to be upset when they learn about your handicap, but they accept you in spite of it.

+1 III A 1a

When people love each other and share a long and happy life, their love continues throughout their life.

+1 III A 1e

The genuine devotion of another may be all that is needed for you to change your way of living for the better.

+1 III A 1e

When your actions hurt others, you can resolve their hurt by discussing the problem with them.

+

+1 III A 3a

The realization that your differences with another are insignificant leads to reconciliation and avoidance of similar situations that may mar your happiness.

+1 III A 3a

A misunderstanding with someone close, which could have been avoided, can still be resolved by discussion and mutual understanding.

+1 III A 3a

You react impulsively over a disagreement with a loved one, but once you realize it was your fault, you apologize and they forgive you.

+1 III A 3c

While solitude is desirable at times, one still needs to maintain his relationships with people.

+1 III A 4

When your problems with someone are the result of misunderstanding, they can be corrected with the help of others.

+1 III B 1a

When others reject you because your past transgressions have brought disgrace, you rely on those in authority to intercede for you.

+1 III B 1a

If you are determined to do something, but others think it is wrong, you pacify your feelings and listen to their advice.

+2 III C 4b

Although you think you have all the answers, it is to your advantage to heed the advice of someone with more experience than you.

+2 III C 4b

When something upsets you, it is others who get you to calm down and be reasonable so that you soon forget about it.

+1 III C 1b

When you have a problem and seek the help of others, they give you a few ideas which enable you to work things out from there.

+1 III C 1b

Sometimes if you listen to others you can avoid becoming involved or hurt by something.

+1 III C 1b

If you listen to others instead of acting in anger you will be able to act more reasonably.

+1 III C 1b

You are able to avoid seeking revenge because others help you to realize that nothing will be gained by such action.



+1 III C 1b

You may be reluctant about doing something others think is best for you but after further discussion you agree to follow their advice.

+1 III C 1b

You may want to act impulsively, but instead you listen to others and do what is right.

+1 III C 1b

When you decide to do something, others may not like it, but they accept it.

+1 III C 4a

When your decision to do something meets with disapproval from others, you persuade them to accept it until the facts prove otherwise.

+2 III E 1b

If mutual love, peace, and security can be found, then life would become more stable.

+1 III F 1a

Although life is not what it used to be, it can still be viewed as beautiful if you understand it.

+1 III F 1a

In dealing with the problems of life, one sometimes succeeds and sometimes fails.

+1 III F 1a

It is only when you are secure and contented that you can enjoy life and share your experiences with others.

+1 III F 1a

**APPENDIX XI**

**THE POSITIVE IMPORTS SCORED IN CATEGORY III  
FOR THE INEPT PSYCHOPATHIC GROUP**

**When people suffer a personal loss, their shared sorrow draws them closer together.**

**+2 III A 3c**

**You and others can resolve whatever difficulties exist between you by trying to understand one another.**

**+1 III A 3a**

**You may misinterpret a situation involving a loved one, but after they explain the situation, you apologize and later form a closer relationship.**

**+1 III A 3c**

**In your relationship with another, you initially consider the factor of love, but settle for companionship in a common, ordinary life.**

**+1 III A 4**

**You may want to act in anger, but others persuade you to calm down and listen to reason.**

**+1 III C 1f**

**You may ponder the advice others give you because you are uncertain whether it will be good or bad for you.**

**+1 III C 3b**

**APPENDIX XII**

**THE NEGATIVE IMPORTS SCORED IN CATEGORY II  
FOR THE INADEQUATE PSYCHOPATHIC GROUP**

**You are apprehensive about what may happen to those you hurt by your actions, but they recover and forgive you.**

**-1 II A 1b**

**When you admit your transgressions to others, they are angry for awhile, but then they forgive you.**

**-1 II A 1d**

**When you are falsely accused of wrongdoings and the mistake is discovered, those who accused you apologize.**

**-1 II A 1d**

**You may have to suffer harm as a consequence of your wrongdoings before you admit your mistake and regret your actions.**

**-1 II A 1d**

**Your wrongdoings may pose a problem for you, but it is covered up for you by others.**

**-1 II A 1e**

**Sometimes when you are doing something wrong and you look suspicious, you get caught and are punished.**

**-1 II A 1f**

**When you do something wrong, you will probably get caught if you are not careful.**

**-1 II A 1f**

When your wrongdoing causes harm to someone, you may be shocked by your actions, but you are still caught and punished.

-1 II A lf

You may try to escape after becoming involved in wrongdoing, but you are caught and punished.

-1 II A lf

When you do something wrong, you are ashamed and fearful of being caught, so you try to escape, but you are caught and punished.

-1 II A lf

If you deliberately engage in wrongdoing, you will be eventually caught and punished.

-1 II A lf

You may commit a worse wrong to cover up for an intended one, but you are caught anyway.

-1 II A lf

But if your wrong actions are uncovered by others, you end up the loser.

-1 II A lf

Since you are embittered by the circumstances of life, you continue your wayward behavior and suffer as a consequence.

-1 II A lf

But sometimes no matter how hard you try, you cannot escape from the consequences of your wrongdoing.

-1 II A lf

And sometimes, your wrongdoings may go undetected for a long time, but you are eventually caught and punished.

-1 II A lf

And even your ill-intended actions are accidentally uncovered and you are punished.

-1 II A lf

Your mistreatment by others may provoke you to harmful action and you find

**yourself in trouble before you realize it.**

**-1 II A 1f**

**When your efforts to escape from the consequences of your transgressions prove unsuccessful, you give up and take the consequences.**

**-1 II A 1f**

**And even your ill-intended actions result in punishment.**

**-1 II A 1f**

**You regret doing wrong because it hurts loved ones and after your punishment, you promise to start a new life.**

**-1 II A 2a**

**When you do something for which you later feel ashamed, you resolve never to do it again.**

**-1 II A 2a**

**Only through divine providence can you be redeemed from your transgressions.**

**-1 II A 2a**

**You are upset and guilty over a wrongdoing and resolve never to do it again.**

**-1 II A 2a**

**And although you feel you have disappointed others by your wrongdoings, they are understanding and you resolve not to disappoint them again.**

**-1 II A 2a**

**As a consequence of your transgressions, you promise never to do it again.**

**-1 II A 2a**

**When you are severely injured and punished for your transgressions, you try to spare the feelings of loved ones by promising to reform.**

**-1 II A 2a**

**The risks and dangers of a life of crime make you feel sad, but all you can do is express your feelings about these experiences.**

**-1 II A 2b**

**But then you become depressed and think about suicide, but decide against it,**

even though the bad times have outweighed the good.

-2 II B 1a

But your transgressions have been so extensive that it is doubtful that an answer to your problems can be found.

-1 II A 2b

When you put your work above the welfare of others and harm comes to them, you are disgusted with yourself because of what you didn't do to help.

-1 II A 2b

As a consequence of your transgressions, you rectify the wrong you did by doing what is right by others.

-1 II A 3b

When your wrongdoings lead to trouble with others, you may do what is right in order to avoid further difficulties.

-1 II A 3b

If you accidentally harm someone and want to run away, others persuade you to do the right thing and when the facts are known, you are not held responsible.

-1 II A 3c

But when you have done something wrong, you turn yourself in because someone you respect tells you to do so.

-1 II A 3c

The only reason you ever feel badly about your transgressions is because you sometimes get caught and have to do what is right.

-1 II A 3c

And even your transgressions are viewed as mistakes by others and their lenient attitude helps straighten you out.

-2 II A 1e

In the course of time, you may find it difficult to be honest with loved ones even in the face of your wrongdoing, but when you admit it you suffer no ill-effects.

-2 II A 1e

When you violently harm someone in a fit of anger and realize what you have

done, you try to hide - but where?

-2 II A 1b

Those who do something wrong can get by with it if no one sees them.

-2 II A 1b

You would prefer to suffer a guilty conscience rather than reveal your past transgressions and risk the loss of what you hold dear.

-2 II A 1b

You may feel sorry and disgusted after a wrongdoing and try to escape detection.

-2 II A 1b

Because there are times when you can get away with your wrongdoings by convincing others you have learned your lesson.

-2 II A 1d

When you do something foolish or impulsive, others will forgive you.

-2 II A 1e

Even though you try to escape the consequences of your wrongdoings, you will be forgiven.

-2 II A 1e

When your wrongdoings go undetected, you may continue until you are caught, but you get off easy.

-2 II A 1e

When you have offended a loved one, you regret your action and ask for and receive forgiveness.

-2 II A 1e

But if you come from a miserable background, no matter what you do, you end up in trouble with no hope of ever escaping it.

-2 II A 2a

When you don't have the proper discipline and home training, you may turn to the wrong kind of life, and eventually end up the loser.

-2 II A 2a

But when those upon whom you are dependent are variant in their behavior, then your transgressions are likely to be a continuing process.

-2 II A 2a

Your wrong way of life has become so extensive that you are even inclined to exploit loved ones.

-2 II A 3f

You are able to convince others to forgive you for not fulfilling your obligations by blaming it on a series of unfortunate circumstances.

-2 II A 4

You may feel sorry for yourself when caught for your transgressions, and even though others try to help, it is imprisonment that leads to your improvement.

-2 II A 5a

Sometimes punishment for wrongdoing can lead to your amending your present and future behavior.

-2 II A 5a

Perhaps as a consequence of your time in prison, you will gain a better perspective on life.

-2 II A 5a

Sometimes your ill-intended actions are upset by others who reveal your plans to those in authority.

-2 II B 1b

When you are punished for disobeying others, you retreat to your room and cry yourself to sleep.

-1 II C 1a

Punishment for your transgressions leads you to considerations of past mistakes and future resolves to amend your life.

-1 II C 2b

Punishment brings regret for past transgressions and, with the forgiveness of others, you can start a new life.

-1 II C 2b

You may try to run away because of your punishment for wrongdoing, but your



**efforts are detected and your punishment resumed.**

**-1 II C 3a**

**It is rejection and punishment that you seek to forget and avoid.**

**-2 II C 1a**

**Since others are not really aware of the magnitude of your deviant deceptions, there is really no reason to worry.**

**-2 II A 1d**

**Sometimes, even when you are caught doing wrong and the evidence is against you, you get off lightly.**

**-2Pd II A 1a**

**Sometimes it is the lack of evidence that saves you from being punished for your wrongdoings.**

**-2Pd II A 1a**

**But when all you get is promises, you get into trouble, but nevertheless, everything turns out just the way you wanted.**

**-2Pd II A 2b**

**In spite of your good intentions in trying to help others, you still get into trouble and suffer the consequences, but hope for some leniency.**

**-2Pd II A 2b**

**But sometimes when you act harmfully to avenge a wrong, you regret your action and only suffer minor consequences.**

**-2Pd II A 2b**

**Sometimes when circumstances force you to resort to wrongdoing, even though you are careful, you are caught and punished.**

**-2Pd II A 2b**

**When you do something wrong, others are likely to disbelieve you even when you are telling the truth so your only recourse is to run away.**

**-2Pd II A 2d**

**Your foolish and spiteful actions may be regretted, but it is too late to do anything about it.**

**-2Pd II A 3**

The consequences of your wrongdoing are considered only after you have transgressed.

-2Pd II A 3

But as a result of your transgressions, you wind up with nothing because there isn't anything you can do about it.

-2Pd II A 3

But it really doesn't matter because when you do wrong and are caught, you just take your punishment.

-2Pd II A 3

You may regret the foolishness of your wrongdoing and wonder about the future consequences, but only after it is too late.

-2Pd II A 3

When you have wronged others and they seek revenge, you escape the consequences with the help of others.

-2Pd II A 4a111

When you get into trouble, others will worry about you and help you get out of it.

-2Pd II A 4a111

You may regret a wrongdoing, but others tell you not to worry about it because they will get you out of it.

-2Pd II A 4a111

**APPENDIX XIII**

**THE NEGATIVE IMPORTS SCORED IN CATEGORY II  
FOR THE INEPT PSYCHOPATHIC GROUP**

**When you do something you shouldn't have done and it causes embarrassment, you apologize.**

**-1 II A 1d**

**When others try to stop you from doing something and they are hurt in the process, you are sorry for your actions.**

**-1 II A 1d**

**When the consequences of your wrongdoings are realized, you turn yourself in to the authorities.**

**-1 II A 1d**

**When you realize the consequences of your harmful actions, you apologize and make up with those you hurt.**

**-1 II A 1d**

**You feel guilty for the harm you have caused another and you do the right thing by turning yourself in to the proper authorities.**

**-1 II A 1d**

**When you realize the consequences of your harmful actions, you explain what happened to the authorities.**

**-1 II A 1d**

**Your careless action may cause injury to someone, but there will be no ill-**

feelings because you explain to them that it was an accident.

-1 II A 1d

You try to get away with doing something wrong, but you are foiled by others who catch and punish you.

-1 II A 1f

But you do something wrong and get away only to be caught for another wrong.

-1 II A 1f

Your wrongdoings not only hurt others, but bring punishment for your actions.

-1 II A 1f

You may resort to wrongdoing to alleviate your desperate circumstances, but your wrong actions only lead to punishment.

-1 II A 1f

You may escape detection from your wrongdoings for awhile, but you are eventually caught.

-1 II A 1f

When your anger leads to serious harm to someone, you regret your action, but you still suffer punishment.

-1 II A 1f

But when you resort to illegal means to solve your many problems, you only get caught and punished.

-1 II A 1f

You may be disgusted and unhappy over your wrongdoings, but you still have to face the social consequences, regardless of whether or not you are punished for your actions.

-1 II A 1f

When you are told not to do something but you go ahead and do it, you get a scolding.

-1 II A 1g

When you act without any restraint and suffer ill-effects, you promise never to do it again.

-1 II A 2a

The consequence for past transgressions may give rise to momentary feelings of regret, but the mood changes and you resolve to do right.

-1 II A 2a

Your thoughts about past transgressions become so unbearable that you act desperately out of despair.

-1 II A 2b

When as a consequence of your wrong actions another is seriously harmed, you are punished for your wrongdoing.

-1 II A 5bii

When you get into trouble, others lecture you, but they leave it up to you to decide what to do about your difficulty.

-2 II A 1a

When your wrongdoings cause harm to others, they will forgive you.

-2 II A 1a

And sometimes even though your good intentions lead to actions that are harmful, you do not suffer any undesirable consequences.

-2 II A 1a

You act improperly when you lose control, but once you regain your senses you forget the entire episode.

-2 II A 1a

As a consequence of your transgressions, you are ashamed and take whatever measures are necessary to cover up your wrongdoings from loved ones.

-2 II A 1b

You can always find an excuse for wrongdoing even though you have been advised by others as to the proper course of action to take.

-2 II A 3f

When you are alone and without purpose, you drift into vice and even though you change your way of life to suit another, you may still have to suffer punishment for your wrongdoing before you can finally settle down and find ac-

ceptance.

-2 II A 5a

When you do something for which you get a scolding, you feel badly but you get over it.

-1 II C 1a

You resent being punished for your wrongdoing, but you get over it.

-1 II C 1a

When your wrongdoing results in a scolding, you react by feeling sorry for yourself.

-2 II C 1c

However, if your wrongdoings are carefully planned and executed, you get what you want and escape detection.

-2Pd II A 1a

When you do something wrong, regardless of the circumstances, you get away.

-2Pd II A 1a

However, when your achievement efforts are thwarted by your past record, you turn to a life of crime and as a consequence of your carelessness, you are caught and punished.

-2Pd II A 2a

And when you cannot settle your difficulties with others, you become upset and act violently only to suffer remorse after it is too late.

-2Pd II A 3

When things don't go your way, you express your impulses directly and only later, do you consider the consequences.

-2Pd II A 3

## APPENDIX XIV

### NORMAL IMPORT SCORES OF THE TWO PSYCHOPATHIC GROUPS

#### CLASSIFIED IN TERMS OF ACTIVE/PASSIVE CRITERIA

I A 1a	+1 (P)	I B 3ai	+1 (A)	I B 9	-1 (A)
I A 3a	+1 (A)	I B 3bi	+1 (A)	I B 1a	-2 (P)
I A 4	+1 (A)	I B 4c	+1 (A)	I B 2a	-2 (A)
I A 1a	-1 (A)	I B 5b	+1 (A)	I B 2b	-2 (A)
I A 2b	-1 (P)	I B 1a	-1 (P)	I B 2d	-2 (P)
I A 3ai	-1 (A)	I B 1b	-1 (P)	I B 3a	-2 (P)
I A 3d	-1 (A)	I B 1c	-1 (P)	I B 3b	-2 (P)
I A 4	-1 (A)	I B 1d	-1 (P)	I B 3c	-2 (P)
I A 6	-1 (A)	I B 1e	-1 (P)	I B 3d	-2 (P)
I A 1a	-2 (A)	I B 1f	-1 (A)	I B 4d	-2 (P)
I A 2a	-2 (P)	I B 2a	-1 (P)	I B 5a	-2 (P)
I A 2b	-2 (P)	I B 2b	-1 (P)	I B 5b	-2 (P)
I A 2c	-2 (P)	I B 2e	-1 (P)	I B 5c	-2 (P)
I A 2d	-2 (P)	I B 2f	-1 (P)	I B 6a	-2 (A)
I A 2e	-2 (P)	I B 3e	-1 (A)	I B 6d	-2 (P)
I A 4a	-2 (P)	I B 4a	-1 (P)	I B 9a	-2 (P)
I A 4b	-2 (P)	I B 4b	-1 (P)	I B 9b	-2 (P)
I A 4d	-2 (P)	I B 4c	-1 (P)	I D 1b	+2 (A)
I A 5a	-2 (P)	I B 5a	-1 (P)	I D 1ci	+1 (A)
I A 5b	-2 (P)	I B 5b	-1 (P)	I D 2a	+1 (A)
I A 5d	-2 (P)	I B 5c	-1 (P)	I D 1di	-1 (P)
I A 6	-2 (P)	I B 5d	-1 (P)	I D 1f	-1 (P)
I B 1a	+2 (A)	I B 6a	-1 (A)	I D 2c	-1 (P)
I B 1b	+2 (A)	I B 6b	-1 (P)	I D 6	-1 (A)
I B 4c	+2 (A)	I B 6c	-1 (A)	I D 4b	-2 (P)
I B 2d	+1 (A)	I B 7a	-1 (P)	I D 4c	-2 (P)

I E 2a	-1	(P)	II B 1a	+2	(P)	III A 3c	-2	(P)
I E 2b	-1	(P)	II B 1a	+1	(P)	III B 1a	+1	(P)
I E 2c	-1	(P)	II B 1a	-2	(P)	III B 1a	-1	(P)
I E 1a	-2	(P)	II B 1b	-2	(P)	III B 2b	-1	(P)
I E 2a	-2	(A)	II C 1a	+2	(P)	III B 2c	-1	(A)
I E 2b	-2	(P)	II C 1b	+2	(P)	III B 3	-1	(P)
I E 2e	-2	(P)	II C 1a	+1	(P)	III B 1b	-2	(A)
I E 3c	-2	(P)	II C 1a	-1	(P)	III B 1c	-2	(A)
I E 3d	-2	(P)	II C 2b	-1	(P)	III B 1d	-2	(P)
I E 4a	-2	(P)	II C 3a	-1	(P)	III B 2b	-2	(A)
I E 5b	-2	(P)	II C 1a	-2	(P)	III B 5a	-2	(P)
II A 1a	+2	(A)	II C 1c	-2	(P)	III C 1d <sup>ii</sup>	+2	(A)
II A 1b	+2	(A)	II C 3a	-2	(P)	III C 4b	+2	(P)
II A 1c	+2	(A)	III A 3b	+2	(A)	III C 1b	+1	(A)
II A 3b	+2	(A)	III A 3c	+2	(A)	III C 1f	+1	(A)
II A 1b	+1	(A)	III A 1a	+1	(P)	III C 2a	+1	(P)
II A 1c <sup>i</sup>	+1	(P)	III A 1c	+1	(A)	III C 2b	+1	(P)
II A 2a	+1	(A)	III A 1e	+1	(P)	III C 3b	+1	(P)
II A 4a	+1	(P)	III A 3a	+1	(A)	III C 3e	+1	(A)
II A 4b	+1	(P)	III A 4	+1	(P)	III C 4a	+1	(A)
II A 4c	+1	(P)	III A 1b	-1	(P)	III C 1a	-1	(P)
II A 1a	-1	(A)	III A 1d	-1	(P)	III C 1b	-1	(P)
II A 1b	-1	(P)	III A 1e	-1	(A)	III C 1c	-1	(P)
II A 1d	-1	(A)	III A 2b	-1	(P)	III C 2a <sup>ii</sup>	-1	(A)
II A 1e	-1	(P)	III A 2c	-1	(P)	III C 2b	-1	(A)
II A 1f	-1	(P)	III A 3a	-1	(P)	III C 3a	-1	(P)
II A 1g	-1	(P)	III A 4a	-1	(P)	III C 3b	-1	(P)
II A 2a	-1	(P)	III A 4b	-1	(P)	III C 3c	-1	(P)
II A 2b	-1	(P)	III A 4c	-1	(P)	III C 3e	-1	(A)
II A 3b	-1	(A)	III A 4d	-1	(A)	III C 1a	-2	(P)
II A 3c	-1	(P)	III A 5b	-1	(P)	III C 3a	-2	(P)
II A 5b <sup>ii</sup>	-1	(P)	III A 5c	-1	(P)	III C 3b	-2	(A)
II A 1a	-2	(P)	III A 6	-1	(A)	III C 3e	-2	(A)
II A 1b	-2	(A)	III A 1d	-2	(P)	III C 3f	-2	(P)
II A 1e	-2	(P)	III A 2a <sup>ii</sup>	-2	(A)	III C 5a	-2	(A)
II A 2a	-2	(P)	III A 2b <sup>ii</sup>	-2	(A)	III F 1a	+1	(P)
II A 3a	-2	(A)	III A 2c <sup>ii</sup>	-2	(A)	III F 4b	+1	(A)
II A 3f	-2	(A)	III A 2d	-2	(P)	III F 2a	-1	(P)
II A 4	-2	(P)	III A 3a	-2	(P)	III F 2b	-1	(P)
II A 5a	-2	(P)	III A 3b	-2	(P)	III F 3c	-1	(P)



III F 1a	-2	(A)	IV A 4e	-2	(P)
III F 2a	-2	(P)	IV A 5a	-2	(A)
III F 2b	-2	(P)	IV A 5b	-2	(A)
III F 2d	-2	(P)	IV A 5d	-2	(P)
III F 3a	-2	(A)	IV A 5e	-2	(P)
III F 5a111	-2	(P)	IV A 6a	-2	(A)
III F 5b	-2	(P)	IV A 6e	-2	(P)
III F 5c1	-2	(P)	IV A 7a	-2	(P)
III F 5d	-2	(P)	IV A 7b	-2	(P)
IV A 1a	+2	(A)			
IV A 1f	+2	(P)			
IV A 1d	+1	(P)			
IV A 2a	+1	(P)			
IV A 2e	+1	(A)			
IV A 1a	-1	(P)			
IV A 1b	-1	(P)			
IV A 1c	-1	(P)			
IV A 1d	-1	(P)			
IV A 2a	-1	(P)			
IV A 4a	-1	(P)			
IV A 4b	-1	(P)			
IV A 4c	-1	(P)			
IV A 5a	-1	(P)			
IV A 5b	-1	(P)			
IV A 6a	-1	(P)			
IV A 6b	-1	(P)			
IV A 6c	-1	(P)			
IV A 7b	-1	(P)			
IV A 8	-1	(A)			
IV A 1a	-2	(P)			
IV A 1b	-2	(P)			
IV A 2a	-2	(A)			
IV A 2b	-2	(P)			
IV A 2c	-2	(A)			
IV A 3a	-2	(P)			
IV A 3b	-2	(P)			
IV A 4a	-2	(P)			
IV A 4b	-2	(P)			
IV A 4c	-2	(P)			
IV A 4d	-2	(A)			

## APPENDIX XV

### PD IMPORT SCORES OF THE TWO PSYCHOPATHIC GROUPS

#### CLASSIFIED IN TERMS OF ACTIVE/PASSIVE CRITERIA

I A 3a	-2Pd (P)
I A 3b	-2Pd (P)
I A 5a	-2Pd (P)
I A 5b	-2Pd (P)
II A 1a	-2Pd (A)
II A 2b	-2Pd (A)
II A 2d	-2Pd (A)
II A 3	-2Pd (P)
II A 4a111	-2Pd (P)
III B 2b	-2Pd (P)
III C 1c	-2Pd (A)
IV A 1b	-2Pd (P)
IV A 1c	-2Pd (A)

APPENDIX XVI

THE CATEGORICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE SCORES  
FOR EACH SUBJECT IN THE INADEQUATE PSYCHOPATHIC GROUP

Subjects	I		II		III		IV	
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
1		4	2	1		4	1	1
2		4	1	2	3	2		1
3	5	2	1	0	3	1		1
4	2	2		1		6		2
5		4	1	3		3		2
6	2	5		4		1		1
7	1	2	1	0	4	3	1	1
8		3	3	0		1	1	5
9	3	1		6		1	1	1
10	1	7		0		1	3	1
11	1	4		2	1	4		1
12	2	4		4		2		1
13		6		3		2		2
14		6	1	0	3	3		0
15	1	1		2		6		3
16	1	1	1	3	1	4		2
17	1	3		2	2	3		2
* 18	1	3		1	3	1		3
19	1	2		4	1	2	1	2
20		3	2	3	2	1		2
21	2	2	1	3	1	3		1
22		2	1	1	4	2	1	2

Subjects	I		II		III		IV	
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
23		7	1	2		1	1	1
24	4	1		1	1	3		3
25	1	3	2	1		3	1	2
26		4		0	1	3	1	4
27	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	2
28		2		7	1	3		0
29		3	3	3		1	1	2
30	1	5	2	2	1	1		1
31		4		2		5		2
32		8		3		1		1
33		3	1	2	1	2	1	3
34	1	4		0		5	1	2
35		2	1	1	1	3	2	3
36	1	2	2	1	1	3		3
37		2		1	4	0		6
38		3		1		2	1	6

\*Subject has only twelve scores because he did not give a story to one of thirteen cards.

APPENDIX XVII

THE CATEGORICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE SCORES  
FOR EACH SUBJECT IN THE INEPT PSYCHOPATHIC GROUP

Subjects	I		II		III		IV	
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
1	1	4	1	2	1	2	2	0
2	3	2		1	1	2	1	3
3		4	1	3	1	3		1
4	1	1		2	1	2	2	4
5	2	2	3	0	3	1		2
6		3	2	3	2	2	1	0
7	1	6		0		2	1	3
8	1	6			1	0	1	4
9		5		1	3	0	1	3
10		5		1	2	2		3
11		3	2	0	2	2	1	3
12	2	2		2	1	2	2	2
13		3		1	2	3	1	3
14		5		2	2	0	3	1
15	1	9		0	2	1		0
16	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
17	1	4		0		3	3	2
18		6	1	1		2	2	1
19	1	4		1	2	3		2
20		3	1	1	2	2	1	3
21		2	2	1	2	0	1	5
22	4	1		0	2	1	2	3

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Subjects	I		II		III		IV	
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
23		8		0	1	0	2	2
24		2	1	2	2	3		3
25		2		0	2	7		2
26		3		3		1	1	5
27		6		0		4	1	2
28		5		1	1	1		5
29		5		0	1	5	1	1
30	1	3	1	0	1	3	2	2
31	2	2		0	1	3	2	3
32		2	2	2	2	3	1	1
33	1	4	2	1		4		1
34	2	5		1	2	2	1	0
35		5	1	1	1	1	1	3
36	2	7		0	3	1		0
37	2	4	1	1	1	4		0
38	2	4	1	0		2		4

APPENDIX XVIII

CATEGORICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPORTS  
AS ACTIVE AND PASSIVE FOR THE TWO PSYCHOPATHIC GROUPS

		INADEQUATE		INEPT	
		Active	Passive	Active	Passive
Category I	+	15	1	7	0
	-	20	124	27	140
	Pd	0	1	0	7
Category II	+	4	10	8	5
	-	14	56	12	29
	Pd	9	9	3	2
Category III	+	12	12	5	4
	-	26	81	50	74
	Pd	1	1	0	0
Category IV	+	0	2	2	1
	-	21	70	32	85
	Pd	3	1	1	0

**APPROVAL SHEET**

The dissertation submitted by Basil Edward Najjar has been read and approved by five members of the Department of Psychology.

The final copies have been examined by the director of the dissertation and the signature which appears below verifies the fact that any necessary changes have been incorporated, and that the dissertation is now given final approval with reference to content, form, and mechanical accuracy.

The dissertation is therefore accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Jan. 11, 1967  
Date

Magda B. Arnold  
Signature of Adviser