THE DIRECTION OF AGGRESSION AND GROUP CONFORMITY OF
POLICEMEN, NARCOTIC-ADDICTS, AND SEVENTH DAY
ADVENTISTS AS MEASURED BY THE ROSENZWEIG
PICTURE-FRUSTRATION STUDY

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PICTURE-FRUSTRATION STUDY

THESIS

Presented to the Graduate Council of the
North Texas State University in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

By

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Denton, Texas
January, 1969
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Aggression has been recognized as an active ingredient in our competitive society. Symonds (11, p. 81) sees aggression as a prime human characteristic necessary for survival in the struggle for existence. Therefore, aggression should not be eliminated from our society even if we had the means. Hilgard and Bower (4, p. 277) present the theory of Dollard and his collaborators that frustration was the only factor leading to aggressive action. They found abundant experimental evidence toward the hypothesized linkage between experienced frustration and subsequent aggressive, hostile, or destructive behavior. Freud had formulated earlier, that interference with instinctual satisfaction leads to a hostile attack upon the source of the frustration. Symonds (11, p. 53) defines frustration as "... that condition which exists when a response toward a goal believed important and attainable by a given person suffers interference, resulting in a change in behavior characteristic of that person and situation." He assigns four meanings to the term aggression. In its first meaning it
exemplifies self-assertiveness and vigorous activity. The second meaning refers to an act of appropriation when it meets opposition, while aggression in this third meaning signifies an act of hostility, attack, and destruction. In the fourth meaning of the term, aggression arises as resistance to control by others and represents all that is violent and destructive.

Knowledge of the direction of aggressive tendencies, latent or manifest, in various groups of people would lead toward a fuller understanding of the correlation of group affiliation. Additionally, description of aggressive tendencies of persons with behavioral disorders could be instrumental in determining the treatment they receive.

The present study was an attempt to measure the direction of aggression among three diverse groups, namely, policemen, narcotic-addicts and Seventh Day Adventists. The second aspect of this investigation was to determine the group conformity tendencies of the three basic groups. The Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study was used as the measuring instrument. A more detailed statement of the problem, complemented by hypotheses, appears subsequently.

Aggression has for years been the subject of scientific investigation. Probably the most popular measuring instrument of the direction of aggression is the Rosenzweig...
Picture-Frustration Study pioneered by Rosenzweig. The instrument has been utilized in well over 275 published experiments dealing with reactions to everyday stress (2).

The rationale of the Picture-Frustration Study has been given as follows:

It is assumed as a basis for interpreting the P-F Study that the subject unconsciously or consciously identifies himself with the frustrated individual in each pictured situation and projects his own bias in the replies given. Percentages of total extrapunitiveness, intropunitiveness and impunitiveness and of obstacle-dominance, ego-defense, and need persistence thus indicate the degree to which he tends to employ these modes of reaction, explicitly or implicitly, in his everyday behavior (10, p. 168).

The Picture-Frustration Study differentiates between the direction of aggression expressed in the responses, and the types of reaction to frustration. Three directions for the expression of aggression are distinguished: extrapunitiveness, in which aggression is directed to the environment; intropunitiveness, with the aggression turned into the self; and impunitiveness, where aggression is evaded in an attempt to gloss over or mask the frustration. The types of reaction are obstacle-dominance, where the barrier stands out in the response; ego-defense, where the ego predominates; and need-persistence, in which the solution is emphasized.
Another factor to be derived from the Rosenzweig P-F Study is a Group Conformity Rating. It involves comparison of the subject's scores on items previously found to produce a particular variety of responses significantly often enough to warrant their use as criteria (1, 10, 12).

Some studies employing the above mentioned instrument with prison inmates, delinquents, and "normals" found significant differences in the direction of aggression and social conformity (3, 6, 9), while other investigators found none (8). Significant differences in direction of aggression were also found with racial and ethnic groups and intelligence (7). Children of three diverse religious groups were also significantly different in direction of aggression (5), while no differences were found with adults of the three different religious groups (13).

The following chapter contains a more detailed description of the above literature preview.
CHAPTER BIBLIOGRAPHY


CHAPTER II

SURVEY OF LITERATURE

Since much work has been done with the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study, only those studies will be reported which have a bearing on the present investigation. First some studies relevant to normative data, reliability, and validity of the P-F Study will be presented, followed by some contrast studies employing prisoners, penitentiary inmates, delinquents, and "normals". Second, a review of two studies involving religious groups will be presented, and finally some methodological studies will be reported.

Normative Data, Reliability and Validity of the P-F Study

The original norms were based on 874 normal subjects, with about equal numbers of males and females ranging in age from 14 through 80. The data were presented for males and females, and the data for males were divided into two levels according to occupation; no provision was made for age differences. The revised norms were based on 460 normal adults (236 males and 224 females) ranging in age from 20 to 29, with an average of 13 years of education (14, 15, 21).
Bjerstedt (2) pointed out that this is already overrepresentative of people with above average education and very limited in the age range, and therefore not representative of the total U. S. population.

Additional normative data are made available by McCary (9) in his study with 275 Negro and white high school students from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and 356 subjects selected from the Negro and white high schools in Austin, Texas. The age range was 14 to 22 years with a mean age of 17.5 years. He suggested that the study could be used as normative data for the specific sub-groups, but should not necessarily be considered as applicable to other groups.

Bernard (1) undertook a reliability study using 175 college students or college graduates residing in New York. Matrix reliability coefficients based on elapsed time of from three to nine months, with most at four months, were obtained. The correlations among types of reaction and direction of aggression range from .30 to .77, with six above .50. Bernard pointed out that the results compared favorably with the reliabilities of scoring categories of other projective tests but also that they were low enough to suggest caution in attempting prediction based on the P-F matrix alone.
Mehlman and Whiteman (10) devised behavioral situations for several of the pictures of the P-F Study, and found that agreement between judges revealed a scoring reliability of better than chance at or below the 1 per cent level of significance. Similar findings were reported by Clarke et al. (3), who found the reliability of scoring to be approximately 85 per cent agreement between two independent scorers.

Less favorable were the results obtained by Taylor and Taylor (20), who studied the internal consistency of the Group Conformity Rating, and reported that the GCR was not a reliable measure of any trait, nor did they find any demonstration of the existence of a trait of "group conformity."

Before the question of validity of the P-F Study can be examined, mention should be made of Rosenzweig's report on the problem of level of response. He pointed out, that it is not known whether the subject's reactions mirror his overt everyday behavior as observed by others, his behavior experienced subjectively but consciously by himself, his covert needs, or his opinions, or how he ought to behave. Rosenzweig suggested that in the absence of other cues one should assume that the overt level has been tapped (16).
A validity study by Lindzey (6) compared performance on the P-F Study with comparable results secured from the Thematic Apperception Test, and further compared individuals very high and very low in minority-group prejudice in terms of their performance on the Picture-Frustration Study. He found that extrapunitiveness and intropunitiveness failed to correlate with the same dimension as measured by the TAT. High and low subjects in prejudice did not differ significantly on any of the dimensions of the P-F Study.

An attempt was made by Lindzey and Goldwyn (7) to appraise the usefulness of the Picture-Frustration Study in five separate studies. These investigations involved comparing the test performance of delinquents and nondelinquents; relating test scores to self-rating, observer ratings, and clinical ratings of aggression; examining the relation between a word-association technique and the P-F Study; correlating dimensions of the test with reactions to situational-frustration experience; and relating test performance to several sociometric indices. The following conclusions were suggested:

1. The P-F Study does not measure extrapunitiveness at the same level of response as do most conventional projective techniques.
2. There is some evidence that P-F Study scores correspond most closely to behavior as seen by an external observer who interprets or rates the behavior of the subject.

3. The failure to observe certain expected relations, suggests caution in using the instrument in individual diagnosis and recommends its use primarily where there is other diagnostic information available. Evidence for the validity of the test is therefore lacking.

4. The findings are especially discouraging for the group-conformity rating. This variable consistently failed to relate to other measures as expected.

Despite the above alleged shortcomings, several investigators have reported more favorable results utilizing the P-F Study. Immediately following is a survey of some of the more positive results accompanied by some in which the results were negative.

Studies with Prisoners, Delinquents, Penitentiary Inmates, and Normals

Prisoners and delinquents figure prominently in studies done with the Rosenzweig P-F Study. Fry (4) used 236 college students and 207 inmates of state prisons to measure the
direction and the type of reaction to frustration which was manifested by the subjects in his investigation. Besides the Rosenzweig P-F Study, the Thematic Apperception Test as a group test was utilized. The findings revealed that male college students exceeded the prisoners in extrapunitiveness at the 2 per cent level of significance. A significance at the 1 per cent level of significance was obtained between the intropunitive scores of prisoners and college students, the prisoners being more intropunitive. College students, however, were more impunitive than the prison inmates.

In a previously mentioned study with delinquents and nondelinquents by Lindzey and Goldwyn (7), the nondelinquent group was significantly higher in extrapunitiveness (.05 level of significance) than the delinquent group which was contrary to their stated hypothesis. No difference was found in the group conformity scores of the two groups, rejecting again the hypothesis that nondelinquents would demonstrate higher group conformity levels.

Swickard and Spilka (19) attempted to determine hostility expression among delinquents of minority and majority groups. Besides the P-F Study, the Siegel Manifest Hostility Scale, the 39-item Social Desirability Scale, extracted from the MMPI, and the MMPI Lie Scale, were utilized. Subjects were
81 male and female delinquents. After elimination of 7 subjects by scores on the MMPI Lie Scale, 37 Spanish-American and 37 non-Spanish white subjects remained. The Rosenzweig P-F Study failed to yield significance; however, significant negative correlations were obtained between the Social Desirability Scale and the Siegel Manifest Hostility Scale. The Spanish-American male group was shown to manifest greater hostility on this measure than the other groups.

In a similar study Norman and Kleinfeld found no difference between Spanish-American delinquents and nondelinquents, using the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study (12). Another study which found no significant differences between two distinct groups was reported by Mercer and Kyriasis (11). The Rosenzweig P-F Study was administered to 32 prisoners who had been charged in 70 cases with rape, aggravated assault, or homicide, and to 35 male volunteers from the hospital staff. Rosenzweig (17) explained these findings by stating that the problem of determining the level at which the subject performs on any projective device at a particular time remains crucial and as yet unsolved.
Studies with Religious Groups

Although the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration has been widely used with varied segments of our population, only a limited number of studies are available with religious groups.

The Children's Form of the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study was administered to 296 children ranging in age from 8 to 12 years by Kirschner, et al. (5). Compared were 91 Baptist children, 103 Roman Catholic children, and 102 Jewish children in Houston, Texas. For the boys, Jews exceeded both Catholics and Baptists in extrapunitiveness at 1 per cent level of significance. No difference was found in the intropunitive scores of the subjects. However, Baptists and Catholics had a significantly higher impunitive score than Jews at the 1 per cent level. Group Conformity Ratio was significantly higher for Catholic than for Jewish children.

The above mentioned study led to an investigation by Weinstein et al. (22), using adults of the same three religious groups in the same geographic location. The only significant differences found were in the area of need persistence and not in the direction of aggression and group conformity. These results tended to differ considerably from those obtained by Kirschner et al. (5).
Methodological Studies

The following studies are only indirectly related to the present problem.

Schwartz tried to determine the effect of stimulus change on the performance of the P-F Study. One group of subjects was administered the Rosenzweig P-F Study without the pictures, while the other group was given the conventional form of the test. He found that removal of the pictures had no effect on performance when compared with his control group.

Bjerstedt (2) reports that the sex of the figures in the Rosenzweig P-F Study are not equally distributed. Sixteen of the figures are clearly male, while six are female and two are somewhat ambiguous. To determine the effect of sex on performance of the P-F Study Moore and Schwartz (13) instigated two modifications of the P-F Study. The first modification employed male figures in the first 12 cartoons and female figures in the second 12 pictures. The second modification was exactly reversed. Each modified form was administered to two groups of female college students and to two groups of male students. A comparison of responses obtained with same sex figures to those with opposite sex figures revealed no significant differences.

In a study to determine situational effects of the Rosenzweig P-F Study, Mausner (8), in a study with engineers
and accountants, found significant differences between those taking the P-F Study along with other assessment procedures, and those subjects taking it anonymously. The assessment group was significantly higher in impunitive scores, while the anonymous group was higher in extrapunitiveness.

Considering all studies presented in the survey of the literature reported above, the following generalizations seem warranted.

(a) Normative data for the Rosenzweig P-F Study are not representative of the total U. S. population (2, 8, 14, 15, 21).

(b) While reliability coefficients compare favorably with other projective techniques, evidence of validity is lacking. Unfavorable results are explained by Rosenzweig through levels of responses (1, 3, 6, 7, 10, 16, 20).

(c) Some studies with prisoners and delinquents revealed elevated intropunitive score, and a higher extrapunitive score with normal subjects (4, 7). However, other investigators found no differences between those groups (11, 12, 19).

(d) A study employing the P-F Study with children of the Jewish, Baptist, and Roman Catholic faith revealed
the Baptists and the Catholics to be more impunitive than the Jewish group, and the Jews more extrapunitive than the other two groups. Catholics had higher group conformity scores than Jews. An examination of adults of the same religious groups showed no significant differences (5, 22).

(e) Studies (12, 18) indirectly related to the present problem showed no differences between stimulus change in the P-F Study and the conventional instrument. One investigator (8) found significant differences in groups taking the P-F Study along with other assessment procedures and those who took it anonymously.

Statement of the Problem and Hypotheses
The specific problems of the present study were
(a) To compare the direction of aggression of policemen, narcotic-addicts and Seventh Day Adventists.
(b) To compare the relative magnitudes of group conformity among policemen, narcotic-addicts and Seventh Day Adventists.

The general hypothesis predicts that there is a relationship between direction of aggression and group conformity relative to group membership. Following are four specific hypotheses stemming from this general hypothesis.
Hypothesis 1. Relatively more policemen will be concentrated in the extrapunitive aggressive category than narcotic-addicts and Seventh Day Adventists.

A search through the literature revealed no information as to the direction of aggression of policemen. However, it was speculated that the very nature of their job (regulation of others through law) would attract men who are basically authoritarian and aggressive in nature. Policemen are constantly confronted with frustrating and provoking situations, and it was therefore assumed, that they would concentrate more prominently in the extrapunitive or overt aggressive category than the other subjects.

Hypothesis 2. Relatively more narcotic-addicts will be concentrated in the intropunitive aggressive category than policemen and Seventh Day Adventists.

The rationale behind this hypothesis was derived from the literature. Some investigators (4, 7) found that delinquents and prisoners scored higher in the intropunitive category than normals or nondelinquents. Rosenzweig (17) attributes this to a denial of their hostile tendencies, which at the opinion level would result in elevated extrapunitive scores. While some of the addict-patients tested
owe their confinement solely to narcotic addiction, the
majority of the present population have criminal records
from delinquency to adult criminality.

**Hypothesis 3.** Relatively more Seventh Day Adventists will
be concentrated in the impunitive aggressive
category than will policemen and narcotic-
addicts.

This hypothesis was derived partially from a study in
which two Christian groups of children scored higher in the
impunitive category than did a group of Jewish children. It
was felt that their strict adherence to their "living by the
Bible" would lead them to ignore or gloss over frustrating
situations, resulting in an elevated impunitive score.
The last hypothesis was relevant to purpose (b) given above.

**Hypothesis 4.** Narcotic-addicts will show higher group-
conformity than will Seventh Day Adventists
and policemen.

One investigator reported some studies in which delin-
quents were reported to have a higher group conformity rating
than normals (2). It was hypothesized therefore that the
similar group of narcotic-addicts would tend to overconform
in order to perpetuate their release into society. Subse-
quently, the Seventh Day Adventist who comprises a sub-culture,
adhering to their self-imposed rigid code, were expected to show less social conformity. It was speculated that national news coverage reporting police brutality and demonstrations against policemen would tend to lower their identification with society, resulting in lower group conformity scores.
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CHAPTER III

METHOD

Subjects

The subjects were 59 males drawn from a population of policemen, prisoner narcotic-addicts, and Seventh Day Adventists. The policemen were from a southwestern community of 35,000 with a police force of 45 officers and men. The final selection consisted of 20 police officers with an age range of 22 to 48 years. The narcotic-addicts were confined for treatment in a United States Public Health Hospital in the Southwest. The majority of the addict patients were eligible for parole within 3 months to 1 year from the testing date and ranged in age from 18 to 46 years. Members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church belonged to three congregations from a large southwestern metropolitan area. The age range of this group was from 16 to 50 years of age. The doctrine of this church is fundamentalistic in nature and adheres to a literal interpretation of the Bible. The creed of this church group was summarized by their pastor as follows:

The message of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church is a message of love and acceptance. Its task is to live so completely in harmony with God that those who
are touched by its ministry will be holistically healed and drawn to God—to help people learn how to be free, happy, and enable people to have a successful, meaningful relationship with Him and others.

Design

Policemen were selected at random from a total city population force of 45 in the following way. Badge numbers were furnished by the police chief, written on pieces of paper and finally placed into a hat. The experimenter randomly drew 25 numbers out of the hat. Two members of the department were found to be on vacation, and not available for testing. Two police officers simply refused to take the test with no reasons given. Upon completion of the testing (to be described), one record had to be discarded due to unscorability of responses. A total of 20 records was obtained from this group. This sample consisted of white males only.

The selection of the narcotic-addicts was not as simple as that of the police sample. The experimenter did not have access to all addict patients (340) and was restricted by the administration to those addicts who had completed narcotic withdrawal. Random selection was not permitted. Twenty subjects were administered the P-F Study during either routine psychological examinations, or routine vocational
rehabilitation testing. An attempt to restrict this sample to white males only failed due to racial imbalance in the total population. The final sample consisted of 13 Mexican-Americans, 5 Anglo-Americans, 1 Negro, and 1 French-Indian.

Twenty Seventh Day Adventists were selected initially from a group of volunteers by their pastor, who is a doctoral candidate in counseling and guidance. These volunteers were administered the P-F Study in two consecutive evenings after a prayer meeting by the pastor. Of the twenty Anglo-American subjects who had been tested in this group, the record of a fourteen-year-old member was discarded as "atypical", thereby resulting in a sample of nineteen subjects.

Description of Measure

To facilitate comprehension of the measuring instrument involved, it will be discussed in the following order: (a) purpose, (b) character of items, (c) administration, and (d) scoring. Normative data as well as reliability and validity have been discussed in the previous chapter.

The Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study

Rosenzweig (2, 3) describes the Picture-Frustration Study as a limited projective technique to assess reactions to frustrating everyday life situations. It consists of
24 pictures resembling incomplete cartoons. Each picture contains two figures. The one on the left of each cartoon is known as the "frustrating person" and is either saying something which frustrates or describing the situation which frustrates the person on the right. Sixteen situations are ego-blocking, where some obstacle, either personal or impersonal is presented which interrupts, disappoints or otherwise frustrates the subject. Super-ego blocking is prevalent in eight situations, where some accusation, charges, or incrimination of the person on the right is made by someone else. The caption box on the right is left blank, and all facial features or other evidence of the personality of the figure are omitted in order to facilitate identification with this figure by the subject. The instructions request the subject to write into the caption box of each picture the first appropriate reply that comes to his mind (4, pp. 416-417).

The Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study can be administered individually or in groups and requires an administration time of 15 to 20 minutes. An inquiry can be held at the end of the testing situation to clarify ambiguous responses (2).

Scores are assigned each response as to direction of aggression and type of reaction. The direction of aggression
includes extrapunitiveness—in which the aggression is turned toward environment or some object or person in the environment; intropunitiveness—in which the subject turns the aggression toward himself; and impunitiveness—in which the frustrating situation is ignored in an attempt to gloss over the situation. Type of reaction consists of obstacle-dominance—in which the presence and the nature of the obstacle causing the frustration is emphasized in the response; ego-defense—where the protection of the ego predominates; and need-persistence—in which the solution of the frustrating problem stands out. From the combination of these six categories there result for each item nine possible scoring factors. The letters E, I, and M are employed to signify respectively the extrapunitive, intropunitive, and impunitive directions of aggression in whatever combination with type of reaction. Obstacle-dominance is indicated with prime (') written after the E, I, and M used alone. To indicate need-persistence small e, i, and m are employed. The response or responses for each situation as to the direction of aggression are recorded under a three-columnar arrangement: O-D/E-D/N-P, and numbered from 1-24. The scoring of most responses requires only one factor. However, in the case of two distinct phrases or sentences two factors may be scored (3).
The second aspect of the scoring involves the computing of the Group Conformity Rating (GCR). It is obtained by comparing the subject's scores with those expected on sixteen items previously found to elicit a particular variety of response from normal subjects significantly often enough to justify their use as criteria. To aid in this comparison, the criterion scores are printed in the record blank in the spaces for individual scores. The number of responses which agree with the criterion scores, is found and expressed in percentages (1).

Procedure

The general procedure followed in the present study was to administer the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study to the three groups. Testing was begun in late spring in 1968, and completed in early summer of the same year. The first group tested were the policemen, which required two days of administrative time. Testing of the other two groups was begun at approximately the same time and completed within one week.

The policemen were tested by the present experimenter in two consecutive days. The test was administered individually and in small groups within the facilities of the police department.
Five of the narcotic addicts were tested individually by the experimenter during routine psychological examination. The remaining fifteen narcotic addicts were administered the P-F Study in small groups during vocational rehabilitation testing by a qualified counseling psychologist.

The Seventh Day Adventists were tested by their pastor in two consecutive days. The P-F Study was administered to two groups of ten subjects each.

The two additional administrators mentioned above were instructed about the administration of the test, and were asked not to disclose the nature of the test until all testing had been completed. The subjects were given no information prior to taking the test other than the following instructions printed on the cover of the test booklets:

In each of the pictures in this leaflet two people are shown talking to each other. The words said by one person are always given. Imagine what the other person in the picture would answer and write in the blank box the very first reply that comes into your mind. Work as fast as you can.

After the completion of all the testing of each group, those subjects who requested knowledge about the nature and purpose of the test were informed. The completed records were then scored as to the direction of aggression, and Group Conformity Rating. Rosenzweig's other factors pertaining to obstacle-dominance, ego-defense and need-persistence
were disregarded for the purpose of the present study. Each of the 24 situations was assigned a score of 1 in the case of a single factor; where 2 factors were present in a situation each was assigned a point value of one half. The total points of E, I, and M scores were then transferred to a separate sheet of paper of each group respectively. The same scoring method was employed to determine Group Conformity Ratings. As a modification of Rosenzweig's original method, the total scores were not transformed into percentages, but used directly for further computation.
CHAPTER BIBLIOGRAPHY


CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

The data produced during the investigation were subjected to two principal statistical treatments. The first (relevant to Hypotheses 1, 2, and 3) was a Chi Square test of significance applied to the extrapunitive, intropunitive, and impunitive frequencies of policemen, narcotic-addicts and Seventh Day Adventists. The second was a simple analysis of variance computed for the group conformity scores of the three basic groups of policemen, narcotic-addicts and Seventh Day Adventists.

Direction of Aggression of the Three Groups

The following simple procedure was employed to classify a given subject as extrapunitive, intropunitive, or impunitive. If his E score exceeded his I and M scores, he was designated as Extrapunitive; if his I score exceeded his E and M score, he was designated as Intropunitive; and correspondingly, if his M score was highest, he was classified as Impunitive.

From these designations a 3 x 3 contingency table (Table I) was prepared, namely, E, I, and M on one axis, and
the three basic groups on the other. A Chi Square test of independence was then applied to the table of frequencies, and the result was directly relevant to Hypotheses 1, 2, and 3. The original raw data from which the values in Table I were derived are reproduced in the Appendix.

TABLE I

FREQUENCIES OF DIRECTION OF AGGRESSION
FACTORS E, I, AND M OF POLICEMEN,
NARCOTIC-ADDICTS AND SEVENTH
DAY ADVENTISTS

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<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
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</table>

The critical level of significance adopted for the statistical treatments in the results section of the present study was $P=.05$. At this level of significance a Chi Square value of $9.488$ (df=4) was required. The obtained Chi Square value was 15.86, which was significant at $P=.01$. Therefore,
the statistical hypothesis of independence was rejected, because the obtained differences among the three groups were probably beyond chance expectation. Inspection of the patterning of the frequencies within Table I led to the confirmation of Hypothesis 1, which predicted that relatively more policemen would be concentrated in the extrapunitive category than narcotic-addicts and Seventh Day Adventists. This support was demonstrated by the trend of frequencies shown in the extrapunitive category (Row 1, Table I).

The prediction of Hypothesis 2, that relatively more narcotic-addicts would be concentrated in the intropunitive category, than policemen and Seventh Day Adventists was not confirmed. Instead, inspection of Table I shows that the concentration of this group appears in the Extrapunitive category (Row 1) and not in the Intropunitive category (Row 2) as predicted.

Hypothesis 3 was also rejected; it predicted that relatively more Seventh Day Adventists would be concentrated in the impunitive category than policemen and Seventh Day Adventists. However, the data in Table I shows that the church members are concentrated equally in the extrapunitive category (Row 1) as well as in impunitive category (Row 2).
Group Conformity Characteristics of the Three Groups

In the present section the purpose is to present the statistical tests of significance of the group conformity scores of the three basic groups. The results pertain to the acceptability of Hypothesis 4.

Included in Table II are basic means and standard deviations entered into the analysis of variance computational scheme.

**TABLE II**

**MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF THE GROUP CONFORMITY SCORES FOR THE THREE BASIC GROUPS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Groups</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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Although the closeness of the three means presented in Table II disclosed a high probability that the differences between means would not be significant, as a safeguard, a simple analysis of variance was applied to the data. To be significant at the 5 per cent level of confidence an F ratio of 3.16
(df=2,58) was required. The obtained F ratio of 1.40 did not exceed the critical value; thus the null hypothesis of equal means was retained.

**TABLE III**

**SUMMARY TABLE OF THE SIMPLE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF THE GROUP CONFORMITY SCORES OF THE THREE BASIC GROUPS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Variation</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Mean Squares</th>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>181.80</td>
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The nonsignificant F ratio precluded testing the significance of the differences between individual pairs of means. On the basis of the analysis of variance results Hypothesis 4, which predicted significant mean differences, was not supported.
CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

The present chapter consists of a discussion of the results, and the bearing these results had on the acceptance or rejection of the hypotheses presented in Chapter II.

Hypothesis 1. Relatively more policemen will be concentrated in the extrapunitive aggressive category than narcotic-addicts and Seventh Day Adventists.

The Chi Square test of independence and the inspection of the Chi Square frequency table revealed a P=.01 level of significance. The hypothesis stated above was therefore supported. A search through the literature revealed no studies concerning the direction of aggression of policemen. The findings seem to corroborate the previous speculation, that overtly aggressive policemen, from a common sense view, would be expected to be extrapunitive.

Hypothesis 2. Relatively more narcotic-addicts will be concentrated in the intropunitive aggressive category than policemen and Seventh Day Adventists.

Inspection of the Chi Square frequencies made the test of independence between the narcotic-addicts and the other two groups unnecessary. More addicts actually were concentrated
in the extrapunitive category than in the predicted intropunitive one. The hypothesis was therefore rejected. A study by Fry (2), with delinquents and college students, showed the delinquents significantly more intropunitive than the student group. Another study by Lindzey and Goldwyn (4) supported the above mentioned investigation. They disclosed that nondelinquents scored higher in the extrapunitive category, while delinquents were found to be more intropunitive. These findings were the basis for the present hypothesis. Other investigators (5, 6, 9) found no differences between delinquent and prisoner and nondelinquent groups. The non-significant findings of the present hypothesis can perhaps be attributed to the daily group therapy sessions the addict-patients participated in, where guilt feelings, if any, may have been resolved. Another factor possibly contributing to the high extrapunitive score could be the imminence of parole and subsequent discharge. Extensive diagnostic interviews with a number of narcotic-addicts revealed a basic fear to face reality on the outside, since most have spent a large portion of their lives in penal institutions; therefore, the resulting frustrations could have caused their elevated extrapunitive scores.
Hypothesis 3. Relatively more Seventh Day Adventists will be concentrated in the impunitive aggressive category than policemen and narcotic-addicts.

Inspection of the Chi Square frequencies revealed an equal number of subjects being concentrated in the extra-punitive category as well as the impunitive category, which precluded a separate Chi Square test of independence between the Seventh Day Adventists and the other two groups. The present hypothesis was based on an investigation by Kirschner et al. (3), who found that Baptist and Catholic children had a significantly higher impunitive score than Jews of the same age group. An adult sample of the same religious groups in the same geographic area, however, disclosed no differences in the direction of aggression between the three groups (10). The non-significant findings for this group may, perhaps, be attributed to their necessary interaction with our basically competitive and aggressive society.

Hypothesis 4. Narcotic-addicts will show higher group conformity than Seventh Day Adventists and policemen.

A simple analysis of variance statistical design was employed to test the differences of the group conformity means of the three basic groups. A non-significant F ratio obtained with the above design disclosed no significant differences between the three groups. On the basis of these
findings, Hypothesis 4 was rejected. The present hypothesis was based on a report by Bjerstedt (1), who disclosed that elevated group conformity scores were found with delinquents. For the present investigation it was assumed that Seventh Day Adventists and policemen would exhibit lower group conformity scores. It was speculated that nationally advertised charges of brutality and demonstrations against the police in general would lower their identification with the rest of society. The failure to find significant differences between these three groups in their group conformity scores may be attributed to the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study itself. Lindzey and Goldwyn stated: "Our findings are especially discouraging for the utility of the group-conformity rating. This variable consistently failed to relate to other measures as expected and there seemed to be reason for questioning Rosenzweig's standardization of this dimension" (8, p. 24).

Rosenzweig (7) is well aware of the problem of the level of response, but has not offered any practical solution to solve it. Bjerstedt (1) makes the following recommendations on changes and research: Manuals should be revised with the new scattered information on normative data, reliability and validity incorporated; a parallel instrument should be constructed which would include more systematic and sex fair
stimuli and which should eliminate situations of low differentiating value; research should be conducted on the basis of response level, with an attempt to construct a multilevel instrument.

A comparison with Rosenzweig's normative data (8) pointed out that the group conformity means of the present groups investigated are well below the group conformity mean of his male sample. In the extrapunitive category policemen are higher than the norm group, while the other two groups conform. The impunitive mean of the church group was higher than the norm, while the addicts and policemen were lower. All three groups were lower than the norm group in the intrapunitive category.

The results of the present study suggest that the prevalent direction of aggression is extrapunitive regardless of group affiliation. Failure to obtain significant differences in the group conformity means might be attributed to the inability of the test instrument to measure this factor.
CHAPTER BIBLIOGRAPHY


CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY

The Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study has stimulated much research since its introduction. However, there have been conflicting studies reported concerning the direction of aggression as well as social conformity with diverse groups. Relatively little research has included policemen and religious groups. Of the latter, one study reported significant differences in the direction of aggression and group conformity scores among children of three different religions, while adults of the same groups showed no differences. Some studies with delinquents, prisoners, and normals or non-delinquents report elevated intropunitive scores for the delinquent groups, and elevated extrapunitive scores for the normal and nondelinquent groups. Other investigators find no differences. It was hypothesized that significant differences would be found among policemen, narcotic-addicts, and Seventh Day Adventists in the direction of aggression category and in the group conformity rating. The categories of the direction of aggression were extrapunitiveness, intropunitiveness and impunitiveness. The group conformity rating was derived from the same instrument.
The subjects were 20 policemen from the police department of a community of 35,000 population, 20 male narcotic-addicts confined in a U. S. Public Health Hospital, and 19 male Seventh Day Adventists from three congregations of a large metropolitan area. The general locations of the three groups were in the Southwest.

The direction of aggression categories and the group conformity rating of the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study were used. Scoring of the test booklets was modified to fit the purpose of the present study. The subjects were tested individually and in groups with the aid of two additional test administrators.

The main results were

1. A Chi Square test of significance revealed that relatively more policemen were concentrated in the extrapunitive category than narcotic-addicts and Seventh Day Adventists.

2. Inspection of the Chi Square frequency table led to the rejection of the hypothesis that relatively more narcotic-addicts are concentrated in the intropunitive category than the other two groups. This group was actually concentrated in the extrapunitive category of aggression.
3. From the evidence, Seventh Day Adventists displayed no more impunitiveness than did policemen or narcotic-addicts. They were concentrated equally in the extrapunitive and impunitive categories of aggression.

4. The simple analysis of variance yielded no significant differences in the group conformity means of the three basic groups.

In general, results suggested that the prevalent direction of aggression was extrapunitive regardless of group affiliation accompanied by little or no significant difference in group conformity levels.
APPENDIX
AGE, DIRECTION OF AGGRESSION AND GROUP CONFORMITY SCORES OF POLICEMEN

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AGE, DIRECTION OF AGGRESSION AND GROUP CONFORMITY
SCORES OF NARCOTIC-ADDICTS

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AGE, DIRECTION OF AGGRESSION AND GROUP CONFORMITY
SCORES OF SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS

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