

THE SOCIOLOGY CENTERTM

"The Center of Knowledge"SM

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January 28, 2011

Anne Cieslak
Executive Director/Executive Secretary
Board of Regents
University of Minnesota
600 McNamara Alumni Center
200 Oak Street SE
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455-2020

SUBJECT: Regarding request for authorization to continue posting the logic analysis of the MMPI-2 interpretive methods and procedures contained in The Congressional Evidence Book *Compendium of Documentation of Organized Crime Methods and Procedures Integrated into State and Federal Agencies for the Purpose of Political and Economic Exploitation of Children and Families Through State and Federal Child Protection, Mental Health, and Social Work Systems*

Dear Executive Director Cieslak:

In considering my telephone and email request, I want to ensure that the Board of Regents completely understands the importance of the logic analysis of the interpretive methods and procedures of the MMPI-2 contained in the Science Fraud Section of the *Compendium of Documentation of Organized Crime Methods and Procedures Integrated into State and Federal Agencies for the Purpose of Political and Economic Exploitation of Children and Families Through State and Federal Child Protection, Mental Health, and Social Work Systems*.

The Compendium performs the following irreplaceable public education functions:

1. There is an organized crime problem in the child protection, mental health and social work systems;
2. The interpretive methods and procedures for the MMPI-2 are structured to produce false positive indications of the presence of psychological disorders;
3. The interpretive methods and procedures designed and used for the MMPI-2 do not allow a zero score on all the disorder scales and therefore do not include the possibility that anyone taking the test has no psychological disorders;

4. Organized crime elements operating in the child protection, mental health and social work systems exploit the false positives produced by the MMPI-2 interpretive methods and procedures for criminal purposes;
5. Anyone taking the MMPI-2 for purposes related to the child protection, mental health, or social work systems is placed at greater risk of becoming an organized crime victim; and
6. Anyone taking the MMPI-2 is placed at greater risk of adverse judicial rulings when judges rely upon false positives produced by the MMPI-2 interpretive methods and procedures.

In addition to educating the public about risks of false positives associated with use of the MMPI-2, the logic analysis of the interpretive methods and procedures for the MMPI-2 is of incalculable scientific value and of serious economic liability importance to the Board of Regents as intellectual property right owners.

With regard to the scientific value, as best I could determine in a search of the scientific literature when I originally did this analysis, no one has ever conducted a logic analysis of the MMPI interpretive methods and procedures in its entire history. For that reason, serious design flaws have gone undetected until my analysis. I have identified important problems with the concept and functions of the MMPI-2 that have never been detected or documented before.

First and foremost, a test that does not allow for the absence of what it purports to diagnose the presence or absence of cannot be relied upon as a diagnostic test. This fundamental problem is further compounded by the incredible concept that increases in disorder scale scores associated with BOTH the forced "True" or "False" responses to a question can have some scientific value. These are gross and incomprehensible violations of Sir Karl Popper's criteria of testability, falsifiability, and refutability recognized by the United States Supreme Court in *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals*. How can the proposition of fact that a person has psychological disorders be falsified when answering either "True" or "False" to a specific question is interpreted as increasing the scores on multiple disorder scales? There is also the causal relationship problem. How do you meet the scientific requirements for establishing a causal relationship between an unspecified physiological dysfunction and the response to a specific MMPI-2 item when the response increases the score on multiple disorder scales? If the causal assertion is that the multiple disorders are caused by the same unspecified physiological dysfunction, how was this alleged multiple causal relationship ever established for an unspecified physiological dysfunction? Both Sir Karl Popper in his criticisms of psychiatry and psychiatrist E. Fuller Torrey, M.D. in his book *Freudian Fraud: The Malignant Effect of Freud's Theory on American Thought and Culture* have noted that Freud's theory every living individual is afflicted with physiological disorders causing psychological disorders has never been determined to be true by objective scientific research.

You may experimentally determine if research results purporting to establish MMPI-2 validity and reliability are also false conclusion artifacts of the interpretive methods and procedures being structured to produce false positives by conducting

either or both of two experiments.

EXPERIMENT PROTOCOL 1: Generate 567 random numbers. Substitute one of the random numbers for the text of each of the 567 items on the MMPI-2 question list. Replicate the previous MMPI-2 validation and reliability research by forcing "True" or "False" responses to the 567 random numbers using similar sample groups. Score the responses using your existing interpretation methods and procedures. If you still obtain positive validity and reliability results you will have made the profound discovery that your interpretive methods and procedures are so fantastic they can diagnose mental illness from responses to random numbers or you will demonstrate that all of the MMPI-2 confirming research has been an artifact of the fact that it is structured to produce false positives and does not incorporate the possibility that the individual administered the MMPI-2 has no psychological disorders.

EXPERIMENT PROTOCOL 2: Select a random sample of 5,000 people to ensure the results are statistically significant. Give each of the 5,000 people an MMPI-2 answer sheet only. Have them select "True" or "False" 567 times in response to nothing. Score the answer sheets using your standard interpretation methods and procedures. If your methodology is still successful at diagnosing the presence of psychological disorders, you have made the profound discovery that your diagnostic methodology is so fantastic you can make accurate disorder diagnoses just by having someone select "True" or "False" 567 times or you will have demonstrated that MMPI-2 psychological disorder diagnoses are an artifact of being structured to produce false positives and not incorporating the possibility that the tested individual has no psychological disorders.

Correct me if I am wrong, but I think anyone would be able to use either of these two experimental protocols, since the wording of your questions is removed, without violating your copyright, as long as your approved manual scoring instructions or templates are used, which are commercially available.

The most important issue for the Board of Regents may be the economic liability issues raised by the results of the logic analysis. A key concept and core component of Consumer Protection Code is "deceptive trade practices." An example of a deceptive trade practice would be to put on the market a test that purports to diagnose psychological disorders which is instead structured to produce false positives for everyone who takes the test. There is ample deceptive trade practices case law which you may consult for the outcome in situations comparable to your own, for example a testing laboratory might offer free tests to the public and report a positive to each consumer, regardless of the actual test result, so the lab can make a profit by charging consumers for additional testing allegedly required by the initially reported false positive.

My logic analysis of the interpretive methods and procedures for the MMPI-2, performed at no cost to the Board of Regents, demonstrates that there are serious design and concept problems that were undocumented and undetected for decades.

Now the problems are documented in detail, scope and magnitude. Now no one can claim ignorance.

I assume that you are all honorable and responsible people or you would not be on the Board of Regents. I do not believe you would have licensed the MMPI-2 for public use had you been aware of these serious flaws in the design and use of the MMPI-2.

Now that you are knowingly aware of the logic defects in the way responses to the MMPI-2 are interpreted and that these logic defects are being exploited by organized crime, with disastrous consequences to individual lives and families, you face a dilemma. Your situation is analogous to a number of examples from the pharmaceutical industry, Thalidomide for example, in which research subsequent to placing a product on the market documents previously unknown defects and unknown adverse consequences to using the drug. Historically, there have typically been two courses of action utilized to respond to this dilemma.

The first option is a public "Eureka" moment declaration that new research has uncovered previously unknown problems and remove the product from the market with a public commitment to fix the problems before placing the product back on the market, if indeed it can be fixed.

The second option is to try to conceal the defects and keep the product on the market for as long as possible. In your case, this would immediately involve forcing the removal of the Congressional Evidence Book *Compendium of Documentation of Organized Crime Methods and Procedures Integrated into State and Federal Agencies for the Purpose of Political and Economic Exploitation of Children and Families Through State and Federal Child Protection, Mental Health, and Social Work Systems* from the internet to prevent the public being made aware of logic defects in the interpretation methodology used to determine MMPI-2 results. This course of action could reasonably be expected to produce considerable controversy and public relations problems.

In this instance, you may also be tempted to consider searching for some mechanism by which to convert myself or your licensee agent Mr. Carl W. Covert, Jr. into scapegoats for the sudden manifestation of this inconvenience you must deal with. Before going down that road as an easy out option, you may want to investigate another possibility. A comment made by Mr. Covert, Jr. in one of our telephone conversations indicated the idea to remove the Congressional Evidence Book documenting criminal exploitation of MMPI-2 design flaws may have come from someone else. If this is correct, you may want to determine the identity and motives of the person who may have influenced Mr. Covert, Jr. to precipitate this situation. Perhaps Mr. Covert, Jr. has been manipulated by one of the organized crime interests inconvenienced by the *Compendium of Documentation of Organized Crime Methods and Procedures Integrated into State and Federal Agencies for the Purpose of Political and Economic Exploitation of Children and Families Through State and Federal Child Protection, Mental Health, and Social Work Systems*. It is a possibility you may benefit from investigating. It was evident from our initial conversations that Mr. Covert, Jr. either

had not read or did not comprehend the content of what he was demanding be removed.

For whatever role it may play in your decision making, you should be informed that in response to my press release regarding the initial attempt by your licensee agent Mr. Carl W. Covert, Jr. to force removal of the Congressional Evidence Book, a national movement has developed among child protection system organized crime victims to file consumer fraud complaints regarding the MMPI-2 with the Attorneys General in all 50 States. I have no way of knowing how successful this effort may become. You have no way of knowing the outcome if any State Attorney General applies Consumer Protection Deceptive Trade Practices Code to the MMPI-2 interpretive methods and procedures design flaws I have identified.

For the detailed reasons given above and the scientific importance of the information, the public and scientific community should continue to have access to the information regarding the logic flaws and risks associated with the MMPI-2. Also, acting to conceal this information from the public will make you knowingly complicit in all future criminal exploitation of the design flaws in the interpretive methods and procedures of the MMPI-2. I request that you grant permission for me to continue posting the logic analysis of the MMPI-2 interpretive methods and procedures in the Science Fraud Section of the Congressional Evidence Book *Compendium of Documentation of Organized Crime Methods and Procedures Integrated into State and Federal Agencies for the Purpose of Political and Economic Exploitation of Children and Families Through State and Federal Child Protection, Mental Health, and Social Work Systems*.

Sincerely,



James Roger Brown,
Director

cc Carl W. Covert, Jr.
News Media Press Release
Federation of American Scientists Project on Government Secrecy

**COMPENDIUM OF DOCUMENTATION OF ORGANIZED
CRIME METHODS AND PROCEDURES INTEGRATED INTO
STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF
POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN
AND FAMILIES THROUGH STATE AND FEDERAL CHILD
PROTECTION, MENTAL HEALTH, AND SOCIAL WORK
SYSTEMS**

March 13, 2004

by
James Roger Brown
Director
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CURRICULUM VITAE
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PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

ACCOUNTING

Reviewed Virginia State grant applications for federal highway safety funds and recommended approval or denial. Produced a requested report on how fraud could be achieved under existing grant review and monitoring procedures. Developed several specialized computer programs for controlling records and funds.

ADMINISTRATIVE SKILLS

Decision making, management and resource utilization experience in emergency and non-emergency situations with individual and shared responsibility in academic, governmental, media, research and judicial settings.

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Experience preparing speeches and written reports for public officials and state legislators.

Co-produced 100 hours of radio air time on environmental issues that involved conducting interviews, tape editing, and moderating panel discussions. Co-produced additional investigative reporting for two years. Served as a movie reviewer and critic for one year.

Appeared in a highway safety education film.

Experience interpreting laws and research pertinent to a variety of science issues.

Public speaking experience in a variety of educational environments and speaking to private groups on specialized topics. Taught university level classes in sociology and introduction to computers.

COMPUTER SKILLS

Experience includes use of mainframe and personal computers such as the IBM 370, Sperry/Univac UPS40, Commodore PC, GBC PC, Hewlett Packard PC, IBM PC, and Wells American PC. Software experience include SAS, SPSS, Lotus, Wordstar, Display Write, WordPerfect, DBase, RBase and other major packages.

INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

Specialization in analyzing exotic and inconceivable intelligence problems.

Designed a more advanced intelligence collection and analysis system than that currently used by the United States Government.

Assisted a benevolent organization in preventing intelligence services using them for cover or otherwise compromising their third world operations.

INVESTIGATIVE AND LEGAL

Adapted intelligence analysis methodology to detect and document organized crime in child protection, mental health, and social work programs in government agencies and programs.

Six years experience using intelligence analysis methodology to analyze documentary evidence in false child abuse allegation cases. Every case that went to trial in which I analyzed the documentary evidence resulted in "Not Guilty" verdicts.

Adapted corporate proactive legal defense strategy to proactive defense of families against false child abuse allegations.

Identified methods by which fraudulent claims could be made under Federal Highway Safety Grants administered by the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles that would not be detected by monitoring procedures. After review, all copies of the report were destroyed except one copy retained in a safe by the Director of the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles.

LEGISLATIVE

Developed and organized the presentation made by the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles to the Virginia State Legislature on the need for enactment of mandatory seat belt legislation.

Successfully lobbied the Arkansas State Legislature to enact a law increasing the criminal penalty for knowingly filing a false child abuse allegation.

ORGANIZED CRIME

'Reverse engineered' the methods and procedures of organized crime bureaucracies operating in child protection, mental health and social work government agencies and programs.

SOCIAL POLICY ANALYSIS

Experience includes aiding in marketing evaluation analysis required to formulate policies for specific goals and setting policy for social programs.

SOCIOLOGY

Sociology of knowledge specializations are in comparative cultural reality models, the social consequences of intelligence operations, and how cultures define and relate to the spiritual world. Knowledgeable in the areas of physics, the philosophy of science, the history of mathematics, the Popperian criteria for distinguishing science from pseudoscience, general science and critical thinking skills.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Experience with both qualitative and quantitative methodologies, including unobtrusive methods, regression, multi-variate analysis and non-parametric statistics. Specific duties have included data collection, coding and computer programming.

EDUCATION

ABD Social Policy Analysis, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Va, 1981-1988.

M.A. Sociology, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee, 1978.

B.A. Sociology, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee, 1975.

B.S. Psychology, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee, 1970.

ACADEMIC TEACHING EXPERIENCE

1993-1995

Taught introduction to Sociology as Adjunct Faculty at Pulaski Technical College, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

1992-1993

Taught Introduction to Sociology and Introduction to Computers under Adjunct Faculty contract with the University of Arkansas, Little Rock.

1986

Adjunct Faculty, Sociology Department, J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College, Richmond, Virginia.

1984

Instructor, Sociology Department, John Tyler Community College, Chester, Virginia.

1980-1981

Substitute Teacher, Memphis Tennessee Board of Education and Henrico County Board of Education, Virginia.

1978

Taught Adult Continuing Education class The Sociology of Intelligence Operations, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee.

1976-1978

Research Assistant, Department of Sociology, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee.

BUSINESS EXPERIENCE

1999

Applied for and was granted a Publisher's ISBN (930057) and ISBN log book in preparation for initiating THE SOCIOLOGY CENTER Electronic Publishing Division.

1996-PRESENT

Established The Sociology Center in North Little Rock, Arkansas, to provide services to the public applying sociology of knowledge and theoretical innovations completed in 1994.

1993-1995

Established BASIC CONCEPTS, a private consulting and specialized training business.

1989

President, Clean Water Systems, Inc., Richmond, Virginia. Development of the business was ended so I could become primary care provider for my daughter who was born with two medical problems that required at-home care.

1988

Virginia Independent Factory Sales Agent, Wells American Computers, Richmond, Virginia. Wells American Computers ceased production and operations in 1988.

1978-1980

Producer, documentarian, investigative reporter and movie critic for WEVL Community Radio Station, Memphis, Tennessee.

MAJOR CONSULTING EXPERIENCE

1997-Present

Contract member of KF-1, an advanced problem solving panel. Contract provision precludes disclosure of details or panel members.

1997-99

Provided strategic and tactical planning services for Rev. Ed Roupe in obtaining the first license granted to a United States Citizen to export food and medicine to the Cuban people during the total embargo.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE

2000

Unsuccessful candidate for the Arkansas House of Representatives District 43 Seat.

1998

Unsuccessful candidate for the Arkansas House of Representatives District 43 Seat as

an Independent candidate. I obtained 28 per cent of the vote with \$630 in campaign contributions against a third term incumbent Democratic candidate with approximately \$20,000 in campaign contributions.

1983-1987

Assistant Evaluator, Transportation Safety Administration, Department of Motor Vehicles, Richmond, Virginia.

1981-1982

The Family Institute of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia

Served as a Research Assistant on a two year federally funded study of the effectiveness of family therapy intervention techniques of the theorists Satir, Bowen and Haley. I wrote the data entry coding manuals, developed procedures for codifying qualitative data and assisted with data analysis. Reviewed all video taped therapy sessions in their entirety for tape and audio quality. Pre and post test measurements were made on over 3,000 variables for a control group and three experimental groups. The results of this study were never published by the grant recipients. No final report was produced for the federal granting agency.

1973-1976

Environmentalist, Memphis-Shelby County Health Department, Memphis, Tennessee. I maintained an active Registered Professional Environmentalist license until legislation authorizing the license was sunset in 1986. While employed at the Memphis-Shelby County Health Department part of my responsibilities were to assist in the prosecution of health and environmental law violators.

1971-1972

Over the course of two years in the United States Army I progressed from the rank Private E-1 through five different Military Occupation Specialty classifications at three different duty stations to end my term of service at the rank E-5, Personnel Specialist, United States Army Headquarters Europe, Heidelberg, Germany.

INTELLECTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

2003

Completed adaptation of corporate proactive legal defense strategies to strategies to protect families from false child abuse allegations.

2001

Completed development of an entirely new Holographic Paradigm based system and methodology for structuring the collection and analysis of intelligence information utilizing a specific objective unit of analysis.

Produced a six-part series of articles that pulls together all the major facts about how the child exploitation organized crime bureaucracy operates across the child protection, mental health, social work and judicial systems.

1999

Identified the pseudoscience mechanisms incorporated into the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory 2 by which it is rigged to produce false results indicating that anyone responding to all items in the instrument have some psychological problems. I have documented that there is no possible set of responses that will indicate the absence of psychological problems.

1998

Adapted criteria from judicial decisions and professional literature to develop an instrument for assessing the trustworthiness of a child abuse allegation.

Working with several attorneys, I developed model forms to make it more difficult for organized criminals in government agencies and programs to attack a family who uses the model forms.

1997

Identified the social determinants of success or failure in warfare and the minimum critical social processes that determine whether a civilization is stable or ceases to exist.

1994

Completed development of Holographic Paradigm Theory of Social Processes that allow social structures and interaction to be described mathematically at the individual and group level and a new way to map social interaction. Began integration of available physics of consciousness information into the Holographic Paradigm Theory.

1978

Identified the social determinates of success or failure for intelligence operations.

HONORS AND AWARDS

2002

Selected by Internet editor Rich Martin as one of the ten most competent political commentators in the United States and invited to participate in a special panel of commentators at SlickPlus2.

1995

Elected President of Arkansas VOCAL (Victims of Child Abuse Laws).

1993

Member, Committee for the Professional Development of Sociology in Arkansas.

1983-1986

Alpha Kappa Delta Sociological Honor Society.

1982-1984

Associate Member, Board of Directors, WEVL Community Radio Station, Memphis, Tennessee.

1972

Good Conduct Medal, United States Army.

PUBLICATIONS

ELEMENTARY CONSIDERATION FOR [redacted text] INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS AND ASSOCIATED MILITARY OPERATIONS, 2001. Restricted circulation, proprietary trade secret methodology.

THE ORGANIZATION OF INTELLIGENCE: THE CASE OF THE ALLIES AGAINST THE AXIS IN WORLD WAR II, 1978, 1999, The Sociology Center Publishing Division.

THE ESSENTIAL SKILLS OF CRITICAL THINKING, 1984, 1986, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 2003. The Sociology Center Publishing Division.

THE FAMILY DEFENSE MANUAL, 1998, 1999, 2003. The Sociology Center Publishing Division.

PSEUDO SCIENCE AND PSEUDO LOGIC IN PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING: HOW THE INTERPRETIVE STRUCTURE FOR THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY 2, AND POSSIBLY OTHER PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING, IS RIGGED TO PRODUCE FALSE POSITIVE CONCLUSIONS OF MENTAL DISORDER AND LABEL CERTAIN THOUGHTS, LIFE EXPERIENCES, PERSONAL HABITS, SOCIAL RELATIONS, RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL BELIEFS AS INDICATORS OF MENTAL DISORDERS, 1998, 2003. The Sociology Center Publishing Division.

STRUCTURAL CORRUPTION IN THE CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM: PREDICTING THE NUMBER OF FOUNDED CHILD ABUSE ALLEGATIONS FROM CHILD PROTECTION AGENCY DEPENDENCY ON FEDERAL FUNDS, 1999. The Sociology Center Publishing Division.

THE CHILD ABUSE ALLEGATION TRUSTWORTHINESS ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT
An instrument developed from criteria identified in judicial decisions and professional literature for distinguishing trustworthy from untrustworthy child abuse allegations. Unlike psychological instruments this instrument meets US Supreme Court standards for science by testing the hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the known characteristics of an untrustworthy child abuse allegation and the characteristics of a specific child abuse allegation, 1997, 1999.

See list of popular media publications for James Roger Brown at “Internet Bibliography” <http://www.thesociologycenter.com>.

AFFIDAVIT

State of Arkansas
County of Pulaski

BEFORE ME, the undersigned Notary, Jena Amet,
on this 8th day of March, 2004, personally appeared James Roger Brown, a resident of Pulaski
County known to me to be a credible person and of lawful age, who being by me first duly sworn,
on his oath, deposes and says:

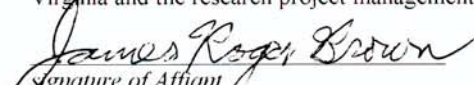
I was contracted by The Family Institute of Virginia, 2910 Monument Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221-1404, to perform certain duties in completion of a federally funded study of the effectiveness of family therapy interventions. Among the duties I was contracted to perform were writing the data coding manual for pre and post test measurements on about three thousand six (3,006) variables, reviewing all video tape recordings of therapy sessions for sound and video quality, managing and supervising protocols for coding qualitative data, testing the assessment instrument for the video taped therapy sessions, and assisting in the final computer data analysis. Upon delivery of the data analysis tables in 1982 my contract was completed. At the time of my departure from the research project approximately \$750,000 in federal funds had been expended. Federal law and Department of Health and Human Services guidelines in effect at the time required a final report for federally funded research projects.

The Family Institute of Virginia objective in conducting the experiment was to definitively prove that family therapy intervention benefitted treatment recipients. Previous research to determine the effectiveness of family therapy interventions was inconclusive. The experiment was a classic design with a control group and three (3) experimental groups. The three respective experimental groups received treatment from therapists hand picked by Satir, Bowen, and Haley as being the most competent practitioners of their respective therapy doctrines.

Data analysis results conclusively demonstrated no statistically significant difference between outcomes for the control group and the three experimental groups on any of the approximately three thousand six (3,006) variables. There was no statistically significant difference among the three (3) experimental groups. The conclusions consistent with the data results were that family therapy interventions had no effect and that family therapy interventions had been falsely credited for the consequences of a natural rate of problem solving which results in some families finding solutions to crisis independent of intervention.


To the best of my knowledge, only three people ever saw the original results of the data analysis, myself, Dr. Michael Kolevzon, and Project Manager Dr. Joan Winter. When it was realized that releasing the results of this experiment would undermine the credibility of the entire mental health system, destroy the power, prestige and social influence of mental health practitioners, and create an economic disaster for The Family Institute of Virginia and the therapy doctrines of Satir, Bowen and Haley, Dr. Joan Winter went into damage control mode. It was at this point my contract obligations were completed.

In 1992 and 1993 I tried to obtain a copy of the final report for this research project that was required by federal law. The United States Department of Health and Human Services informed me that no final report had ever been received from The Family Institute of Virginia. Dr. Joan Winter, who is now Director of the Family Institute of Virginia, informed me that no final report for this federally funded research project had ever been written. Failure to produce this final report was a violation of federal law and Department of Health and Human Services grant guidelines. Failure to alert the public and other mental health practitioners to these extremely significant research results was a major lapse in professional ethics by the Family Institute of Virginia and the research project management.


Signature of Affiant

James Roger Brown
P.O. Box 2075
North Little Rock, AR 72115-2075

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of March, 2004.


signature of Notary

Tena ARNOLD
typed or printed name of Notary

NOTARY PUBLIC

My commission expires: 7/21, 2007.

TENA ARNOLD, NOTARY PUBLIC
GARLAND COUNTY, ARKANSAS
My Commission Expires: 7/21/2007

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The fundamental elements that allow the interlinked organized crime to flourish in the child protection, mental health, and social work systems are threefold.

1. Despite any good intentions in their creation, conditional federal grant and reimbursement programs for child protection, mental health, and social work programs have become in reality and practice a sophisticated mechanism for sustaining bribery and corruption. The billions of dollars in conditional federal grant and reimbursement funds brought into State economies have become a major corrupting element in the conduct of State and local officials. To date no governor, attorney general, prosecutor, or child protection agency administrator has attempted to shut down the organized crime bringing billions into their State economies, even on the backs of innocent children shanghaied into Child Protection Service Agencies, because they believe it would be political suicide. In addition to assuming responsibility for a substantial loss of money brought into their respective State economy, government officials would have to answer ugly questions about how the core organized crime structure has operated undetected for over thirty years and how State contracts, methods and procedures were written to sustain the organized crime bureaucracy for this period. Organized crime even extends into State legislatures. For example, former Arkansas State Senator Nick Wilson was removed from office and sentenced to federal prison for orchestrating a scam to ostensibly provide legal services to children involved in divorces. Senator Wilson sponsored the legislation that established the program. Funds for the program were essentially divided among cronies through various guises.

2. The legislated secrecy for the child protection system, mental health, and social work have allowed organized criminals to operate with impunity. The value of such secrecy to these organized crime elements is demonstrated by the accidental media detection of an effort to sneak a bill through the Arkansas Legislature that would have required Arkansas Department of Health and Human Services employees to lie about child abuse case records even if subpoenaed. This was only discovered because the bill was misprocessed and left over as unfinished business at the end of the legislative session. A reporter discovered it reviewing the unfinished business. How many times such previous efforts to place into public law essential mechanisms that support organized crime succeeded are unknown.

3. Rampant science fraud in psychology, psychiatry, and social work provide critical tools used by organized criminals exploiting the child protection system. A key event that allowed science fraud to continue unchallenged was failure of The Family Institute

of Virginia to report to the public, mental health and social work professionals, and the federal funding agency results of a critical experiment conducted in 1981 and 1982. Pre and post test measurements were taken in a classic experiment using over 3,000 variables measuring the effectiveness of family therapy interventions for a control group and three experimental groups. The results conclusively demonstrated that family therapy interventions had no effect. Rather than act responsibly and draw attention to the problem so that mental health and social work systems could determine why the failure occurred and possibly develop effective intervention methods, Project Administrators at The Family Institute of Virginia suppressed the results.

Questions about The Family Institute of Virginia and the federally funded study of the effectiveness of family therapy interventions should be directed to:

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Another key science fraud element is structuring psychological testing to produce false positive conclusions that anyone responding to all items on the instrument has some psychological disorder. The central science fraud problem with psychological testing is the incorporation of numerous logical fallacies into the interpretive structure. For example, there is no set of responses a person can give to the MMPI-2 that will score zero on all the scales used to interpret responses to the instrument. The MMPI-2 is not designed to detect the presence or absence of psychological disorders, it presumes the existence of multiple psychological disorders and is only designed to identify which disorders are present. No experiment has documented that all individuals have psychological disorders that are the product of physiological disorders. The mental health professions are based on the medical model that psychological problems are the product of physiological disorders.

A major reason for the ongoing science fraud in psychological testing is the failure of States to require that psychological testing and evaluators comply with Deceptive and Unconscionable Trade Practices Code. Using tests and methodology designed to falsely indicate anyone tested or evaluated has mental health problems violates such code. Medical testing labs that falsely report positive results for all persons taking a diagnostic test to sell them additional services have been prosecuted or sued by States Attorneys General.

Recommendations

1. Identify and end the use of all structural corruption mechanisms currently integrated into the child protection system through contract provisions and administrative methods, procedures and operational goals.

2. Establish policies to discourage and punish willful malicious or self-serving false child abuse allegations.

3. The evidentiary standards set forth in the Indian Child Welfare Act for conducting child abuse investigations should be the standard for all child abuse investigations.

4. States should enact legislation applying the Federal Data Quality Act to State government.

5. In conjunction with enactment of legislation setting minimum data quality standards, States should enact legislation establishing truth in government as daily operational policy.

6. A criteria based definition for "the best interest of the child" should be adopted based upon the following model.

The best interest of the child shall be the least detrimental alternative statistically or otherwise objectively determined to have the lowest rates of occurrence of the following:

- (a) abuse;
- (b) accidental injury;
- (c) administrative inefficiency;
- (d) death;
- (e) deprivation of affection;
- (f) deprivation of constitutional and legal rights;
- (g) economic exploitation;
- (h) emotional exploitation;
- (i) false negative conclusions;
- (j) false positive conclusions;
- (k) fraud;
- (l) inaccurate records;
- (m) institutional abuse;
- (n) institutionalized abuse;
- (o) legal/judicial exploitation;
- (p) parental alienation;
- (q) political exploitation; and
- (r) nosocomial abuse.

7. Child Protection Service agencies should adopt specific written guidelines for

identifying reasonable doubt that an abuse allegation is true.

The following list of circumstances and conditions, although not exhaustive, should be recognized as raising sufficient reasonable doubt that child abuse occurred as to require investigation based upon an administrative review before seeking criminal charges:

- (a) initial statements by the child that no abuse occurred;
- (b) the absence of audiotape recordings, videotape recordings and notes of interviews conducted during a child abuse investigation;
- (c) the interviewers or investigators only looked for confirming evidence;
- (d) the child was deprived of sleep or food during the interview process;
- (e) the child was incarcerated or held against their will during the interview process;
- (f) frequent or lengthy interviews when the child originally denied abuse occurred;
- (g) interviewers or investigators ignored or failed to determine if contrary information was true or false;
- (h) the child was knowingly falsely informed by the interviewer or investigator that the child was known to be lying;
- (i) the child was told that they would be helping another person by saying that abuse had occurred;
- (j) the child was threatened if their statement did not change to support the occurrence of abuse;
- (k) before or during an interview the child was in the custody of or was coached by an adult who would benefit from an allegation of child abuse;
- (l) the initial statements of the child agree with those of the accused that abuse did not occur; and
- (m) recantation, at any time, of a child's statements that child abuse had occurred.

8. All juvenile court, child protection, and foster care records should be public documents.

9. The minimum qualifications for child protection case workers should include being a parent.

10. Each State Child Protection Service Agency should be required to conduct ongoing research to determine if children taken into State custody have higher or lower death and injury rates than children in the general population. Ongoing research should also be mandated on the negative consequences of false allegations of child abuse, unwarranted family intervention, and the foster placement of children.

11. A special unit should be established in State Police to systematically interview

children in foster care, contract care and other care facilities to determine if they are being abused or molested while in Child Protection Services custody.

12. Paying Child Protection Services Agency federal fund claims filing contractors by commission should be prohibited.

13. Due to the resulting structural corruption, paying Child Protection Service workers with conditional salary funds should be prohibited.

14. The definition of child abuse in State Code should be amended to include the following acts:

- (a) Causing a child to undergo an unnecessary child abuse examination with a willful false child abuse allegation;
- (b) Causing a child to be wrongfully removed from parental custody;
- (c) Causing a child to undergo unwarranted abuse interviews;
- (d) Causing a child to receive therapy for trauma they have not suffered;
- (e) Creating false memories in children;
- (f) Forcing, coercing, threatening or enticing children to falsely accuse their parents or any person of child abuse or any criminal act; and
- (g) Teaching children to use false abuse allegations to obtain what they want.

15. Conduct the same annual death and injury statistical analysis on children held in State custody and children in the general population so death and injury rates can be compared.

16. Establish a special State Police investigation unit and prosecutor to identify and prosecute state employees, police and prosecutors who abuse or molest children under color of authority.

17. Establish a review panel to look for patterns in case worker decisions and judicial decisions that indicate political extremism, antifamily or other personal agendas.

18. The Division of Legislative Audit or the Department of Finance and Administration should conduct an audit of the Child Protection Services Agency to determine the following:

- (1) The annual number and percent of false child abuse allegations "founded" for the purpose of obtaining federal funds;
- (2) Unnecessary services ordered for the purpose of obtaining federal funds;
- (3) The annual number and percent of:
 - (a) innocent people falsely accused of child abuse;
 - (b) innocent people falsely added to the child abuse registry;

- (c) innocent people falsely convicted;
 - (d) children falsely removed from parental custody and the amount of time held in CPS custody; and
 - (e) the suicide rate among children and families affected by false child abuse allegations .
- (4) The destructive consequences for children, siblings and parents of state intervention in a false allegation of child abuse;
 - (5) The role of political extremism, gender bias and antifamily bias on decision making in child abuse allegation cases;
 - (6) The role of friendship ties or corrupt relationships in the assignment of CPS contracts;
 - (7) If the subleasing of state office space to nongovernmental child abuse organizations is improper;
 - (8) The death rate for children in CPS custody;
 - (9) The abuse and molestation rate for children in CPS custody, foster care and CPS institutional facilities.

19. State Child Protection Service Agencies should establish a special division to provide assistance and services to individuals and families disrupted or destroyed by false allegations of abuse or other CPS intervention subsequently determined to have been unwarranted or who become victims of criminal acts by government employees.

20. A permanent independent committee should be established to conduct exit interviews of all employees leaving the State Child Protection Agency to determine what useful information might be obtained from their experiences and applied to improving the operation of the Agency.

21. All purported psychological evaluation instruments structured to produce false positive results that all individuals have psychological disorders rather than distinguish the presence or absence of physiological disorders that produce psychological disorder should be prohibited.

22. All psychological tests that incorporate the logical fallacy of bifurcation in the interpretive structure should be prohibited.

23. Legislation should be enacted criminalizing science fraud in psychology, psychiatry and social work using as distinguishing criteria the Popperian standards of testability, falsifiability, and refutability adopted by the United State Supreme Court in *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 129 L.Ed.2d 469, 113 S.Ct. 2786.

DEMONSTRATION THAT VALID SCIENTIFIC STANDARDS CAN BE APPLIED TO CHILD ABUSE ALLEGATION TRUSTWORTHINESS ASSESSMENT

The following assessment instrument was designed by James Roger Brown to analyze documentary evidence and detect the social processes that generate and sustain false child abuse allegations. In application it is used to structure and organize the documentary evidence in a child abuse allegation case. Final analysis reports list under each individual item the documents and citations that determine whether the item is answered “yes” or “no.” The complete analysis of all documentary evidence in a case can be several hundred pages in length, but is more accurate than any other methodology devised to date. As court decisions and professional literature identify additional characteristics of false child abuse allegations, this instrument can be modified to improve the trustworthiness assessment of future child abuse allegations.

THE ECB CHILD ABUSE ALLEGATION TRUSTWORTHINESS ASSESSMENT

This assessment instrument was constructed using the following judicial decisions, publications and unpublished research:

Brenk v. State, 311 Ark. 579 (1993)

Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 509 US --, 125 L Ed 2d 469, 113 S Ct 2786 (1993)

Franklin v. Stevenson and Kiniry, 1999 UT 61 (Utah Supreme Court June 18, 1999)

Gier v. Educational Service Unit No. 16, 845 F.Supp. 1342 (D. Neb. 1994)

Idaho v. Wright, 497 U.S. 805 (1990)

Isely v. Capuchin Province, 877 F.Supp. 1055 (E.D. Mich. 1995)

Jones v. State, 314 Ark. 289 (1993)

Prater v. State, 307 Ark. 180, 820 S.W.2d 429 (1991)

Rock v. State, 288 Ark. 566 (1986)

United States v. Rouse, 100 F.3d 560 (8th Cir. 1996)

American Psychological Association. (1996) Working Group On Investigation of Memories Of Childhood Abuse: Final Report, 1996.

Brown, James R. (1996) Pseudo science and pseudo logic in psychological testing: How the interpretive structure for the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory 2, and possibly other psychological testing, is rigged to produce false positive conclusions of mental disorders and label certain thoughts, life experiences, personal habits, social relations, religious and political beliefs as indicators of mental disorders. (Submitted for publication to *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, log # 5135).

Fisher, Celia B. (1992) American Psychological Association's ethics code and the validation of sexual abuse in day-care settings, *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 1995, Vol. 1, No. 2, 461-478.

Grand Jury, County of San Diego, California

1. Children in Crisis: Report No. 6, April 20, 1989.
2. The Case of Alicia W.: Report No. 6, June 23, 1992.
3. Child Sexual Abuse, Assault, and Molest Issues: Report No. 8, June 29, 1992.
4. Families in Crisis: Report No. 2 Supplement, June 29, 1992.
5. Analysis of Child Molestation Issues: Report No. 7, June 1, 1994.

Horner, Thomas M. and Guyer, Melvin J. (1991) Prediction, prevention, and clinical expertise in child custody cases in which allegations of child sexual abuse have been made: Prediction rates of diagnostic error in relation to various clinical decisionmaking strategies. *Family Law Quarterly*, 25(2).

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Popper, Sir Karl. (1956, revised 1982) *The Open Universe: An Argument for Indeterminism*. Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa, New Jersey.

Popper, Sir Karl. (1956, revised 1983) *Realism and the Aim of Science*. Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa, New Jersey.

Torrey, E. Fuller. (1992) *Freudian Fraud: The Malignant Effect of Freud's Theory on American Thought and Culture*. Harper Collins Publishers, New York. ISBN 0-06-016812-9

Underwager, Ralph & Wakefield, H. (1993) A paradigm shift for expert witnesses. *Issues in Child Abuse Accusations*, 5(3), 156-167.

United States General Accounting Office

1. Sex Offender Treatment: Research Results Inconclusive About What Works to Reduce Recidivism, June 1996. GAO/GGD-96-137

2. Preventing Child Sexual Abuse: Research Inconclusive About Effectiveness of Child Education Programs, July 1996. GAO/GGD-96-156
3. Cycle of Sexual Abuse: Research Inconclusive About Whether Child Victims Become Adult Abusers, September 1996. GAO/GGD-96-178

This assessment instrument is designed to test the hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the characteristics of a false allegation of child abuse and the characteristics of the case to which this assessment instrument is applied. The items are constructed such that an "N" response to all items would be grounds to reject the hypothesis and conclude that the abuse allegation should be considered trustworthy. A "Y" response to all items would indicate that the hypothesis should be accepted and the abuse allegation presumed to be untrustworthy. The trier of fact should weigh intermediate proportions of "Y," "N," and "U" as indicating degrees of trustworthiness or untrustworthiness.

LIMITATIONS

This assessment instrument can neither determine whether an accused individual is guilty or innocent nor determine whether an allegation is true or false. Both the guilty and innocent can be framed by those, individually or collectively, acting on personal beliefs about guilt who desire a conviction in the absence of sufficient evidence. This instrument is biased toward rejecting the null hypothesis, since a trustworthy allegation can have all "no" responses while an untrustworthy or false allegation is unlikely to possess all the characteristics that have been associated with or deemed relevant by the various court cases and publications from which they were derived. This instrument compares a comprehensive inventory of known social processes that create and sustain a false child abuse allegation through the conviction stage with the characteristics of a particular case. An untrustworthy allegation is one in which the facts of the case have become so contaminated and the adjudication process so distorted by bias, corruption or misconduct that arriving at the truth regarding guilt or innocence would be, in all likelihood, a mere coincidence.

Y - Yes N - No U - Unknown

Alleged Victim

- (Y) (N) (U) 1. The alleged victim uses terminology or concepts unexpected of a child of similar age.
- (Y) (N) (U) 2. The alleged victim has a motive to make a false allegation.
- (Y) (N) (U) 3. The alleged victim derives some personal benefit from the abuse allegation.
- (Y) (N) (U) 4. A custodial adult or relative of the alleged victim has a motive to make a false allegation.
- (Y) (N) (U) 5. The custodial or accusing adult refuses to comply with court orders.
- (Y) (N) (U) 6. A custodial adult, relative or acquaintance of the alleged victim derives some personal benefit from the allegation.
- (Y) (N) (U) 7. The alleged victim has been subjected to prior interrogation.
- (Y) (N) (U) 8. The alleged victim has been the subject of a prior false abuse investigation.
- (Y) (N) (U) 9. The alleged victim previously made or supported a false abuse allegation.
- (Y) (N) (U) 10. The alleged victim has been prompted by adults.
- (Y) (N) (U) 11. The alleged victim has been manipulated by adults.
- (Y) (N) (U) 12. The alleged victim has a history of manipulating adults with false statements.
- (Y) (N) (U) 13. The alleged victim has been inconsistent in recounting or is unable to accurately recount details of the alleged abuse.
- (Y) (N) (U) 14. The alleged victim was threatened with some action if they did not make or support an allegation of abuse.
- (Y) (N) (U) 15. The alleged victim was promised a reward if they would make or

support an allegation of abuse.

- (Y) (N) (U) 16. The alleged victim was incarcerated, deprived of food or sleep, or interrogated for long periods of time for not making or supporting an allegation of abuse.
- (Y) (N) (U) 17. There is no physical evidence to corroborate the allegation.
- (Y) (N) (U) 18. No video tape or photographs were taken at the physical examination of the alleged victim.
- (Y) (N) (U) 19. The alleged perpetrator was portrayed to the alleged victim as a "bad man" stereotype during the interview, therapy or interrogations.
- (Y) (N) (U) 20. The alleged victim was told or lead to believe that they would be helping other "victims" by identifying the alleged perpetrator as their abuser.
- (Y) (N) (U) 21. The same allegation of abuse was made previously and determined to be unfounded.
- (Y) (N) (U) 22. The accuser traveled or moved to another state prior to making the accusation.
- (Y) (N) (U) 23. The alleged victim has a history of using an abuse allegation for purposes of revenge or to get themselves out of trouble.
- (Y) (N) (U) 24. The custodial or other adult making the allegation has a history of using an abuse allegation for purposes of revenge or to gain personal advantage.
- (Y) (N) (U) 25. The alleged victim can not state positively where the alleged abuse occurred.
- (Y) (N) (U) 26. The alleged victim can not state positively when the alleged abuse occurred.
- (Y) (N) (U) 27. The allegation of abuse was made in the context of a divorce.
- (Y) (N) (U) 28. The alleged victim has been subjected to nosocomial abuse.
- (Y) (N) (U) 29. The alleged victim's account of events was contaminated by

intervener contagion.

- (Y) (N) (U) 30. The alleged victim recants their original statement that they were subjected to abuse or molestation.
- (Y) (N) (U) 31. The alleged victim reports that an adult instructed them to make a false statement in conjunction with an abuse or molestation allegation.

POLICE INVESTIGATION

- (Y) (N) (U) 32. The police investigator had a preconceived idea of what the alleged victim should be disclosing.
- (Y) (N) (U) 33. The police investigator used leading questions.
- (Y) (N) (U) 34. The police investigator did not conduct a complete investigation before proceeding with charges.
- (Y) (N) (U) 35. The police investigator is paid in whole or in part from federal child abuse related grant or reimbursement funds that require certification of qualified claims to obtain the payroll funds.
- (Y) (N) (U) 36. The police investigator did not exclude every other reasonable hypothesis consistent with the innocence of the alleged perpetrator prior to bringing charges.
- (Y) (N) (U) 37. The police investigator did not determine if information provided by the alleged victim and witnesses was true or false before using the information to bring charges.
- (Y) (N) (U) 38. The police investigator asked the alleged victim to help them by identifying the alleged perpetrator as their abuser.
- (Y) (N) (U) 39. The police investigator ignored the initial statement of the alleged victim that no abuse had occurred.
- (Y) (N) (U) 40. The police investigator ignored the initial statement of the alleged victim identifying who had committed the abuse.
- (Y) (N) (U) 41. The police investigator ignored the alleged victim's recantation of the abuse allegation.

- (Y) (N) (U) 42. The police investigator told the alleged victim that he would help other alleged victims by identifying the alleged perpetrator as their abuser.
- (Y) (N) (U) 43. The police investigator used emotional blackmail to obtain testimony against the alleged perpetrator by threatening to prosecute other individuals or family members and/or permanently remove children from parental or family custody.
- (Y) (N) (U) 44. The police investigator used emotional blackmail to obtain a statement or testimony from the alleged victim.
- (Y) (N) (U) 45. The police investigator informed parents, guardians, or others that abuse had occurred prior to interviewing the alleged victim.
- (Y) (N) (U) 46. The criminal investigation was contaminated by psychologist's or social worker's presumptions or biases.
- (Y) (N) (U) 47. Normal investigative procedures were ignored, altered or subordinated to restrictions imposed by psychologists, social workers, case workers or prosecutors without being questioned or properly justified.
- (Y) (N) (U) 48. The police investigator repeated leading or other questions until the alleged victim provided the desired answer.
- (Y) (N) (U) 49. The police investigator identified themselves as a "child advocate."
- (Y) (N) (U) 50. The police investigator has claimed to possess a special expertise or ability that allows them to identify all abused children or all child abusers.
- (Y) (N) (U) 51. The police investigator used an abused child indicator list, syndrome or profile to reach their conclusion.
- (Y) (N) (U) 52. The police investigator delayed access to or withheld evidence.
- (Y) (N) (U) 53. The police investigator misrepresented, altered or destroyed evidence.
- (Y) (N) (U) 54. The police investigator did not audio or video tape all alleged victim and witness interviews.

PROSECUTOR

- (Y) (N) (U) 55. The prosecutor denied, withheld or delayed access to the alleged victim.
- (Y) (N) (U) 56. The prosecutor denied, withheld or delayed access to witnesses.
- (Y) (N) (U) 57. The prosecutor delayed access to or withheld evidence.
- (Y) (N) (U) 58. The prosecutor misrepresented, altered or destroyed evidence.
- (Y) (N) (U) 59. The prosecutor had preconceived ideas about what the alleged victim should be disclosing.
- (Y) (N) (U) 60. The prosecutor used leading questions.
- (Y) (N) (U) 61. The prosecutor did not vigorously investigate to determine if the allegation was false prior to filing criminal charges.
- (Y) (N) (U) 62. The prosecutor only collected or used information to confirm the allegation.
- (Y) (N) (U) 63. The prosecutor did not exclude every other reasonable hypothesis consistent with the innocence of the alleged perpetrator prior to bringing charges.
- (Y) (N) (U) 64. The prosecutor ignored or suppressed evidence the alleged perpetrator was innocent.
- (Y) (N) (U) 65. The prosecutor asked the alleged victim to help them by identifying the alleged perpetrator as their abuser.
- (Y) (N) (U) 66. The prosecutor did not audio or video tape all alleged victim and witness interviews.
- (Y) (N) (U) 67. The prosecutor did not conduct a complete investigation before reaching a conclusion.
- (Y) (N) (U) 68. The prosecutor did not determine if information provided by the alleged victim and witnesses was true or false before using the information to bring charges.
- (Y) (N) (U) 69. The prosecutor ignored the initial statement of the alleged victim that no abuse had occurred.

- (Y) (N) (U) 70. The prosecutor ignored the initial statement of the alleged victim identifying who had committed the abuse.
- (Y) (N) (U) 71. The prosecutor ignored the alleged victim's recantation of the abuse allegation.
- (Y) (N) (U) 72. The prosecutor used emotional blackmail to obtain testimony against the alleged perpetrator by threatening to prosecute other individuals or family members and/or permanently remove children from parental or family custody.
- (Y) (N) (U) 73. The prosecutor used emotional blackmail to obtain a statement or testimony from the alleged victim.
- (Y) (N) (U) 74. The prosecutor used psychological indicators, syndromes, or profiles as evidence of guilt.
- (Y) (N) (U) 75. The prosecutor did not look for exculpatory evidence.
- (Y) (N) (U) 76. The prosecutor did not disclose exculpatory evidence.
- (Y) (N) (U) 77. The prosecutor's office has no written policies, procedures or standards for distinguishing true and false allegations of abuse that are used in the decisionmaking process for prosecution/non-prosecution.
- (Y) (N) (U) 78. Normal prosecutorial procedures were ignored, altered or subordinated to restrictions imposed by psychologists, social workers, or case workers without those restrictions being questioned or properly justified.
- (Y) (N) (U) 79. The prosecutor disregards or refuses to comply with court orders.
- (Y) (N) (U) 80. The prosecutor informed parents, guardians, or others that abuse had occurred prior to interviewing the alleged victim.
- (Y) (N) (U) 81. The prosecutor repeated leading or other questions until the alleged victim provided the desired answer.
- (Y) (N) (U) 82. The prosecutor identified themselves as a "child advocate."
- (Y) (N) (U) 83. The prosecutor has claimed to possess a special expertise or ability that allows them to identify all abused children or all child abusers.

CHILD PROTECTION AGENCY

- (Y) (N) (U) 84. The case worker had a preconceived idea of what the alleged victim should be disclosing.
- (Y) (N) (U) 85. The case worker used leading questions.
- (Y) (N) (U) 86. The case worker denied, withheld or delayed access to the alleged victim.
- (Y) (N) (U) 87. The case worker denied, withheld or delayed access to witnesses.
- (Y) (N) (U) 88. The case worker delayed access to or withheld evidence.
- (Y) (N) (U) 89. The case worker misrepresented, altered or destroyed evidence.
- (Y) (N) (U) 90. The Agency is dependant upon federal grant and/or reimbursement funds to maintain financial solvency?
- (Y) (N) (U) 91. The Agency's child abuse founded rate is approximately equal to the rate necessary to obtain federal grant and/or reimbursement funds sufficient to meet its budget obligation.
- (Y) (N) (U) 92. The Agency's child abuse founded rate is maintained at a specified rate as a matter of policy.
- (Y) (N) (U) 93. Case workers are instructed that their pay check depends upon certifying cases as qualifying to file federal grant and/or reimbursement claims.
- (Y) (N) (U) 94. The agency removed children on the basis of the "cycle of abuse" model.
- (Y) (N) (U) 95. The case worker did not investigate the possibility that the abuse allegation was false.
- (Y) (N) (U) 96. The case worker did not audio or video tape all alleged victim and witness interviews.
- (Y) (N) (U) 97. The case worker did not conduct a complete investigation before reaching a conclusion.

- (Y) (N) (U) 98. The case worker has an excessive case load.
- (Y) (N) (U) 99. The case worker must meet a quota of federal grant and/or reimbursement claim justifications to produce revenue for the agency.
- (Y) (N) (U) 100. The case worker did not obtain court approval for the use of experimental therapy, treatment or interview techniques on an alleged victim removed from parental custody.
- (Y) (N) (U) 101. The child protection agency has a policy of assuming guilt once an abuse allegation has been made.
- (Y) (N) (U) 102. The case worker ignored uncooperative behavior by the accusing parent in a divorce or child custody dispute.
- (Y) (N) (U) 103. The case worker makes false or misleading statements in case notes or reports.
- (Y) (N) (U) 104. The case worker has the dual responsibility of collecting evidence and providing services to the family.
- (Y) (N) (U) 105. The case worker selectively reports evidence that supports the guilt of the alleged perpetrator.
- (Y) (N) (U) 106. The case worker threatened to remove children if their actions or plans were opposed or challenged.
- (Y) (N) (U) 107. Compliance with case worker instructions was subsequently used as evidence of guilt.
- (Y) (N) (U) 108. Caseworker used "the best interest" of the alleged victim to obstruct normal prosecutorial and/or investigative procedures with the consequence exculpatory evidence was not discovered or disclosed.
- (Y) (N) (U) 109. The case worker used emotional blackmail to obtain a statement or testimony against the alleged perpetrator by threatening to make allegations against other individuals or family members and permanently remove children from parental or family custody.
- (Y) (N) (U) 110. The case worker used emotional blackmail to obtain a statement or testimony from the alleged victim.

- (Y) (N) (U) 111. The case worker required an admission of guilt as a precondition for one or both parents to see their children, participate in therapy or to proceed with family reunification.
- (Y) (N) (U) 112. The case worker operated under the assumption children never make false statements about abuse.
- (Y) (N) (U) 113. The case worker operated under the assumption that all children are sexually or physically abused by their families.
- (Y) (N) (U) 114. The case worker disregards or refuses to comply with court orders.
- (Y) (N) (U) 113. The case worker informed parents, guardians, or others that abuse had occurred prior to interviewing the alleged victim.
- (Y) (N) (U) 116. The case worker repeated leading or other questions until the alleged victim provided the desired answer.
- (Y) (N) (U) 117. The case worker identified themselves as a "child advocate."
- (Y) (N) (U) 118. The case worker has claimed to possess a special expertise or ability that allows them to identify all abused children or all child abusers.
- (Y) (N) (U) 119. The case worker used an abused child indicator list, syndrome or profile to reach their conclusion.

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- (Y) (N) (U) 120. The psychologist and/or social worker had a preconceived idea of what the alleged victim should be disclosing.
- (Y) (N) (U) 121. The psychologist and/or social worker used leading questions.
- (Y) (N) (U) 122. The psychologist and/or social worker denied, withheld or delayed access to the alleged victim.
- (Y) (N) (U) 123. The psychologist and/or social worker denied, withheld or delayed access to witnesses.
- (Y) (N) (U) 124. The psychologist and/or social worker delayed access to or withheld evidence.

- (Y) (N) (U) 125. The psychologist and/or social worker misrepresented, altered or destroyed evidence.
- (Y) (N) (U) 126. The psychologist and/or social worker repeated leading or other questions until the alleged victim provided the desired answer.
- (Y) (N) (U) 127. The psychologist and/or social worker identify themselves as a "child advocate."
- (Y) (N) (U) 128. The allegation was made after the alleged victim was treated with one or more of the following therapies:
- repressed memory therapy
 - assisted or aided memory therapy
 - hypnosis, self-hypnosis or trance therapy
 - guided imagery therapy
 - play therapy
 - doll based therapy
 - expressive therapies (art, role playing, rage, etc.)
 - support group therapy
- (Y) (N) (U) 129. The psychologist and/or social worker has claimed to possess a special expertise or ability that allows them to identify all abused children or all child abusers.
- (Y) (N) (U) 130. The psychologist or social worker has a history of "treating" abused children until insurance claim limits and/or Crime Victim Reparation claim limits are exhausted.
- (Y) (N) (U) 131. The psychologist or social worker has stated that all parents abuse or molest their children.
- (Y) (N) (U) 132. The psychologist and/or social worker has stated that males should not participate in raising children or that fathers are not necessary in a child's life.
- (Y) (N) (U) 133. The psychologist and/or social worker did not audio or video tape all alleged victim and witness interviews.
- (Y) (N) (U) 134. The psychologist and/or social worker did not audio or video tape all "therapy" sessions.

- (Y) (N) (U) 135. The psychologist and/or social worker did not conduct a complete investigation before reaching a conclusion.
- (Y) (N) (U) 136. The psychologist and/or social worker has stated that they have no responsibility for any damages to others caused by making a false allegation based solely on information obtained from a client.
- (Y) (N) (U) 137. The psychologist and/or social worker has stated that as a therapist they have no responsibility to determine if information obtained from the alleged victim is true or false.
- (Y) (N) (U) 138. The psychologist and/or social worker has stated that they have no responsibility to inform the court if they subsequently determine that their conclusion or recommendations were in error or not in the best interest of the alleged victim.
- (Y) (N) (U) 139. The psychologist and/or social worker used experimental therapy or interview techniques without informing the parties involved and/or did not obtain the informed written consent of the alleged victim or their guardian.
- (Y) (N) (U) 140. The psychologist and/or social worker does not use a specific theory to interpret the information obtained from the alleged abuse victim.
- (Y) (N) (U) 141. The psychologist and/or social worker claims not to use any specific theory, but has no methodology for determining when one theory should be used over another to attribute meaning to the information obtained from the alleged victim.
- (Y) (N) (U) 142. The psychologist and/or social worker does not determine if information received at child abuse seminars or workshops is true or false prior to incorporating it into their practice.
- (Y) (N) (U) 143. The psychologist and/or social worker has no academic credentials specifically relating to child abuse.
- (Y) (N) (U) 144. The techniques used by the psychologist and/or social worker have a high rate of error.
- (Y) (N) (U) 145. The psychologist and/or social worker did not determine if information provided by the alleged victim and others was true or false before using the information to reach conclusions.

- (Y) (N) (U) 146. The psychologist and/or social worker did not use the correct protocol or methodology when conducting forensic interviews of the alleged victim and/or perpetrator.
- (Y) (N) (U) 147. The psychologist and/or social worker used evaluation test instruments with bifurcated interpretative structures.
- (Y) (N) (U) 148. The psychologist and/or social worker used evaluation test instruments with multiple scale associations.
- (Y) (N) (U) 149. The conclusions reached by the psychologist and/or social worker were not derived by use of the scientific method.
- (Y) (N) (U) 150. The reasoning or methodology underlying the conclusions reached by the psychologist and/or social worker is not scientifically valid.
- (Y) (N) (U) 151. The methodology or technique used by the psychologist and/or social worker is not capable of being falsified.
- (Y) (N) (U) 150. The theory, methodology or technique used by the psychologist and/or social worker can not be or has not been tested.
- (Y) (N) (U) 152. The psychological "evidence" put forth is not capable of being refuted.
- (Y) (N) (U) 154. The specific theory, methodology or technique used by the psychologist and/or social worker has not been subjected to peer review.
- (Y) (N) (U) 155. The theory, methodology or technique used by the psychologist and/or social worker is not generally accepted in the relevant scientific community.
- (Y) (N) (U) 156. The conclusion that the alleged victim or victims were abused is based solely on the statement of the alleged victim or victims without independent corroborating evidence.
- (Y) (N) (U) 157. The psychologist and/or social worker used an abused child indicator list, syndrome or profile to reach their conclusion.
- (Y) (N) (U) 158. The psychologist and/or social worker can not identify who committed the alleged child abuse.

- (Y) (N) (U) 159. The psychologist and/or social worker can not state positively where the alleged child abuse occurred.
- (Y) (N) (U) 160. The psychologist and/or social worker can not state positively when the alleged child abuse occurred.
- (Y) (N) (U) 160. The psychologist's and/or social worker's evaluation was made for the purpose of conducting therapy, not for the purpose of a forensic investigation.
- (Y) (N) (U) 162. The psychologist and/or social worker ignored the initial statement of the alleged victim that no abuse had occurred.
- (Y) (N) (U) 163. The psychologist and/or social worker ignored the initial statement of the alleged victim identifying who had committed the abuse.
- (Y) (N) (U) 164. The psychologist and/or social worker has not maintained current knowledge of scientific, professional, and legal developments within their claimed competence as child abuse expert.
- (Y) (N) (U) 165. The psychologist and/or social worker did not take reasonable steps to ensure the competence of their work.
- (Y) (N) (U) 166. The psychologist and/or social worker did not take reasonable steps to protect the alleged victim and others from the harmful consequences that would result from a false allegation of child abuse.
- (Y) (N) (U) 167. The claimed educational foundation for child abuse expertise of the psychologist and/or social worker is based upon attending workshops and seminars.
- (Y) (N) (U) 168. The academic credentials of the psychologist and/or social worker do not include course work relating to child abuse or child abuse forensic determinations.
- (Y) (N) (U) 169. The psychologist and/or social did not consider and investigate alternative hypotheses.
- (Y) (N) (U) 170. The psychologist and/or social worker operates under the assumption children never make false statements about abuse.
- (Y) (N) (U) 171. The psychologist and/or social worker operates under the

assumption that all children are sexually or physically abused by their families.

- (Y) (N) (U) 172. The psychologist and/or social worker used coercion or bribery to induce the alleged victim to make statements.
- (Y) (N) (U) 173. The psychologist and/or social worker informed parents, guardians, or others that abuse had occurred prior to interviewing the alleged victim.
- (Y) (N) (U) 174. The psychologist and/or social worker acted in dual roles of therapist and forensic investigator.
- (Y) (N) (U) 175. The psychologist and/or social worker did not disclose the limitations of their data or conclusions in their forensic reports.
- (Y) (N) (U) 176. The psychologist and/or social worker did not generate a hypothesis and test to determine if it could be falsified.
- (Y) (N) (U) 177. The conclusions reached by the psychologist and/or social worker can not be empirically tested.
- (Y) (N) (U) 178. The psychologist and/or social worker was unable to state a specific physiological disorder as a cause of any diagnosed mental disorder.
- (Y) (N) (U) 179. The psychologist and/or social worker required an admission of guilt as a precondition for one or both parents to see their children, participate in therapy or to proceed with family reunification.
- (Y) (N) (U) 180. The psychologist and/or social worker assumes that all allegations of abuse are true.
- (Y) (N) (U) 181. The psychologist and/or social worker interprets a denial of guilt as evidence of guilt.
- (Y) (N) (U) 182. The psychologist and/or social worker interprets a child's denial that abuse occurred as evidence abuse occurred.
- (Y) (N) (U) 183. The psychologist and/or social worker ignores uncooperative behavior by the accusing parent in a divorce or child custody dispute.
- (Y) (N) (U) 184. The psychologist and/or social worker used "the best interest" of the alleged victim to obstruct normal prosecutorial and/or investigative

procedures with the consequence that exculpatory evidence was not discovered or disclosed.

- (Y) (N) (U) 185. The psychologist and/or social worker used emotional blackmail to obtain a statement or testimony against the alleged perpetrator by threatening to make allegations of abuse against other individuals or family members and recommend to the court permanent removal of children from parental or family custody.
- (Y) (N) (U) 186. The psychologist and/or social worker used emotional blackmail to obtain a statement or testimony from the alleged victim.
- (Y) (N) (U) 187. The psychologist and/or social worker disregards or refuses to comply with court orders.

PART 1: OVERVIEW

NATIONAL ADVISORY ON ORGANIZED CRIME OPERATING IN THE CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM

by
James Roger Brown
Director
THE SOCIOLOGY CENTER

The recent horror story of a fifteen-month delay in Florida officials discovering that foster child Rilya Wilson had apparently been kidnaped by persons knowledgeable of the inner workings of the child protection system was due to the systematic falsification of child protection system records. This falsification of child protection system records is part of a national pattern of organized crime. It is not an isolated incident.

The Rilya Wilson case is the tip of a criminal iceberg. Beginning about 1973, criminal elements in the mental health and social work professions began cooperating to construct an organized criminal enterprise that exploits children behind the legislated secrecy of the child protection, juvenile justice, and mental health systems. The contemporary end result is a nationwide organized criminal operation that uses everything from sophisticated science-fraud-based "evaluation" instruments structured to produce false positives to third party state service contracts written to sustain a system of structural corruption in which state employees and contract service providers must falsify records and testimony or they will not continue to be employed or paid.

To maintain their existence, organized criminal operations must construct management bureaucracies with policies and procedures necessary to sustain daily operations, just like any other bureaucracy. The only adaptation required to run criminal operations in the government and quasi-government agencies which constitute the child protection system is that they must be integrated into the policies and procedures of the umbrella agency and not be detected as components of a criminal bureaucracy.

The existence of organized crime in the child protection system of any given state is not that difficult to detect. Prominent among the indicators are:

(1) the annual number of founded child abuse allegations can be predicted from the number of conditional federal grant and reimbursement salary fund dollars needed to balance the state child protection agency payroll (the number of children taken into state custody each year will be the number sufficient to generate the federal fund claims necessary to balance the agency payroll); and

(2) third party contracts to file state child protection agency federal fund claims will contain provisions that only compensate the contractor for *increases* in

federal funds paid to the state over and above the amount paid in the previous contract for such claim filing services.

The latter creates a system that will only result in compensation to the contractor if the number of children taken into state custody constantly increases and/or the total claims generated from each child in state custody increases each contract cycle. The net result is a system in which everyone stays employed only if the number of founded child abuse cases and children taken into state custody always increases and never decreases. An important byproduct of this criminal process of exploiting children independent of the true child abuse rate is the blind political support for the criminal operations generated by the constant flow of conditional federal funds into the respective State's economy. In the Rilya Wilson case, even the Foster Mother continued to receive and accept payments for the care of Rilya over a year after the child disappeared. Caseworkers reportedly told her to take the money.

There are similar lessons to be drawn from the embarrassment of the Bush Administration over numerous ignored warnings that Osama bin Laden planned to hijack planes and fly them into buildings and the embarrassment of Florida Officials having to explain fifteen months of falsified child protection records, sworn court testimony that Rilya Wilson was in Florida State custody and doing fine, and falsified federal fund claims for services delivered to a child that may have been dead the entire time. After the collapse of the World Trade Center, both the American Public and terrorists worldwide now know the United States is vulnerable to attack, due in large part to corruption, incompetence and mismanagement in intelligence and law enforcement agencies. After the Rilya Wilson case in Florida, the Public and every child molester, pornographer and other criminal who need children for their misdeeds know that the corruption, incompetence and mismanagement in the child protection system can be exploited as cover to acquire children for their own illicit purposes. What happened to Rilya Wilson in Florida can happen in any state where the current organized criminal exploitation of children is allowed to continue. Sooner or later other criminals, including child molesters and child pornographers, are going to become sufficiently aware of the mechanisms the current organized criminals are using to manage their criminal bureaucracy that they will also be able to exploit the system, as were the people who reportedly kidnaped Rilya Wilson and returned a week later to collect her clothes. Among the obvious possibilities is obtaining information about the criminal activity (falsifying federal claims, official reports, insurance claims, etc.) of individual state employees or licensed professionals, like psychiatrists and psychologist, and blackmailing them to allow access to children for criminal exploitation or perversion.

Of major importance to prosecutors is that the systematic falsification of records by child protection system crime participants in psychiatry, psychology, social work and

child abuse investigation units, results in the systematic falsification of evidence used in child related criminal and civil judicial proceedings. While it may be tempting not to look too closely at experts and evidence which make convictions easier, relying on criminals who help conceal their nefarious enterprises by providing convenient services to the people who should be prosecuting them is a house of cards that will collapse locally or nationally at some point. We have the contemporary examples of the falsification of evidence in the Los Angeles Police Department and the newly documented error rate in death row convictions.

Unless something is done to shut down the organized criminal activity in every state in which it exists, Rilya Wilson is not going to be the last horror story to capture national attention. Careers will be ruined, as they have been in Florida, and people will end up going to prison for crimes far beyond what they thought they were getting themselves into by falsifying a few reports to get federal funds into the state or for insurance claims. Prosecutors, Legislators, and other state officials who thought they were benefitting their state by looking the other way because federal funds were coming into the state's economy, may end up having to face situations far uglier than they ever thought. Former Arkansas State Senator Nick Wilson is now in federal prison for his sponsorship and participation in one such legislated criminal enterprise to exploit children. Other Arkansas attorneys involved lost their licenses to practice law. An Austin, Texas DHS Supervisor committed suicide after allegedly being caught running a foster child prostitution ring from his office computer. In a recent Arkansas Legislative Session, a bill drafted by Arkansas Department of Human Services employees was discovered to contain provisions that would have required employees to lie about records and facts, even if subpoenaed. The bill was withdrawn once the Legislator duped into being the primary sponsor was made aware of its contents. In a June 6, 2002, opinion, the Arkansas Supreme Court ruled that an infant Arkansas citizen had been illegally transferred to Florida State custody in what was essentially an interstate criminal conspiracy to seize and transport children in complete disregard of State and Federal law. (See Arkansas Department of Human Services v Cox, Supreme Court of Arkansas No. 01-1021, 349ark, issue 3, sc 9, 6 June 2002 <http://courts.state.ar.us/opinions/2002a/20020606/01-1021.wpd>)

The important point being that these child protection system criminals will be pushing the envelop on what they can get away with, as in these examples, and sometimes that envelop will rupture, as in the Rilya Wilson case, exposing not only the criminals but government officials and private citizens who were indirectly benefitting from the criminal activity. The important question is how sophisticated, brutal and embarrassing will organized crime in the child protection system be allowed to become before it is addressed.

In the hope that my documentation of how the organized crime bureaucracy functions in

Brown, J.

the child protection system will help prevent any repeats of the Rilya Wilson horror story, I draw the following material to your attention. Below is the master link page address for six articles I have written on how crime in the child protection is created, organized and managed. The six articles will provide an overview of the context in which a child's kidnaping can be concealed for over a year. Although written for the popular media, each article contains detailed instructions on how to detect various mechanisms used by organized criminals operating in the child protection system to sustain their operations. Part II contains a formula for determining if the annual number of founded child abuse allegations can accurately be predicted from the number of conditional federal salary fund dollars needed to balance the child protection agency payroll.

See links to Parts I-VI of "Crime Management in Government" at:

TITLE: ORGANIZED CRIME MANAGEMENT IN GOVERNMENT: PART ONE

www.eighthcity.com/Articles/Rogerbrown/rbarticl01.htm

TITLE: ORGANIZED CRIME MANAGEMENT IN GOVERNMENT: PART TWO

www.eighthcity.com/Articles/Rogerbrown/rbarticl02.htm

TITLE: ORGANIZED CRIME MANAGEMENT IN GOVERNMENT: PART THREE

www.eighthcity.com/Articles/Rogerbrown/rbarticl03.htm

TITLE: ORGANIZED CRIME MANAGEMENT IN GOVERNMENT: PART FOUR

www.eighthcity.com/Articles/Rogerbrown/rbarticl04.htm

TITLE: ORGANIZED CRIME MANAGEMENT IN GOVERNMENT: PART FIVE

www.eighthcity.com/Articles/Rogerbrown/RBart05.htm

TITLE: ORGANIZED CRIME MANAGEMENT IN GOVERNMENT: PART SIX

www.eighthcity.com/Articles/Rogerbrown/rbarticl06.htm

I sincerely hope you will use this information to determine if the child protection system in your state has an organized crime problem. I do not want to see any more stories like that of Rilya Wilson, when I know they can be prevented by ending the influence of organized crime in the child protection system.

If I may be of further assistance, please contact me at:

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**PART II: HOW ORGANIZED CRIME IS INTEGRATED ACROSS THE CHILD
PROTECTION, MENTAL HEALTH, AND SOCIAL WORK SYSTEMS**
(Originally published as a six part series of articles posted on The Eighth City Sentinel
Web Page.)

THE ORIGIN OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM

An ugly little scenario

It is 1973.¹ You have a problem. You are frustrated by your inability to control how other people live their lives. You are certain you have special knowledge or genes that make you superior to the ignorant masses. You are one of the anointed, destined to move humanity into a glorious future. If only the rabble were not too stupid to perceive your innate superiority.

Unfortunately, the ungrateful ignorant masses would perceive what you want to do as the ravings of a lunatic and would not want to turn control of their lives over to you willingly. How are you and the other anointed ones ever going to get control and do what has to be done?

You discuss solving this problem with your fellow anointed ones in Psychology and Social Work degree programs. You find there are many others who share your views that democracy was a mistake. Psychologists and Social Workers, who know what is best because of their innate superiority, are the only people fit to be in control of government. (The ideology that psychologists, psychiatrists and social workers should run the government is called psychocracy².) You discover that your views about the inferiority of the masses have a long tradition in mental health.

You discover some amazing statements by Sigmund Freud that are inspirational for you:

“What is the use of Americans if they bring no money?...They are not good for anything else....America is useful for nothing else but to supply money....Is it not sad that we are materially dependent on those savages who are not better-class human beings.” S. Freud, p.241, Freudian Fraud, E. Fuller Torrey, MD.

“In the depths of my heart I can't help being convinced that my dear fellow men, with few exceptions, are worthless....I have found little that is 'good' about human beings on the whole. In my experience most of them are trash, no matter whether they publicly subscribe to this or that ethical doctrine or to none at all.” S. Freud, p. 243-244, Freudian Fraud, E. Fuller Torrey, MD.

With your world view that the masses are inferior and the anointed innately superior firmly validated, you and others set about building a system to finance and orchestrate destruction of the family, religion, democracy and other impediments to your plan to save humanity from itself. The only viable course of action is the same one Hitler used, infiltrate government bureaucracies with allies and seize control by coup. Just as Hitler did, you will have to create emergencies which what you need to achieve are the solution to.

Since you can not openly pursue your goals, you must trick the great unwashed into cutting their own throats. You must make alliances of convenience with other political extremists and economic interests. You must make common cause with intellectual bar sweepings who are true believers in their outrageous claims, no matter what they are. People who are so intense, their passions will persuade other people in the absence of any scientific proof of their claims.³

Among other brilliant enterprises, witnesses go before Congressional Committees on Child Welfare and testify that a national and international network of Satanic Cults exists. Witnesses describe operations to breed babies for human sacrifice, massive kidnaping networks to steal children for evil purposes, entire communities and churches of Satanists hiding the systematic and wholesale sexual abuse of children, tunnel systems are alleged to exist under daycare centers where children are molested and forced to participate in Satanic ceremonies.

It was a minor inconvenience that a ten year FBI investigation found no evidence of such massive Satanic conspiracies to exploit and abuse children.⁴ By then you and your fellow anointed ones had the killing machine⁵ well under construction using conditional federal funding you had obtained as a result of the testimony from quack witnesses. You were eventually so successful at integrating greed and personal aggrandizement to achieve your goals that grand jury investigations and comprehensive documentation of the atrocities being committed have failed to put a dent in the destructive machine.⁶

After Congress enacted legislation establishing conditional federal funding programs to achieve your destructive goals, States had to get with your program if they wanted to receive the federal funding. Over time, States were forced to enact legislation that included establishing a corps of mandated child abuse reporters who would be granted immunity for reporting anything, true or false, yet allowed them to be sued for failure to report anything that might possibly indicated child abuse.

The legislation placed a long list of professionals in a position where they were afraid to use their own good judgment. Children soon learned they suddenly had obtained power and could ruin the lives of adults, parents, teacher or anyone else, on whom they wanted to extract revenge for some offense, real or imagined.

A Boolean search of United States Code at <http://www4.law.cornell.edu/cgi-bin/empower> using the search term "condition and federal funds or condition and federal funding" identified 1,203 matches incorporated into United States Legal Code (condit 6078, feder: 12443, fund: 9409). Conditional federal funding is a powerful and successful tool used in an increasing number of areas to establish public compliance with extremist and special interest agendas.

A little example of the scenario meeting the legal road

The end result of this intentional corruption of government is ugly. The Ninth Circuit case *United States of America v. Charles Bighead*
<http://www.ce9.uscourts.gov/web/newopinions.nsf/4bc2cbe0ce5be94e88256927007a37>

b9/698bd1927f235c3e88256927007e0229?OpenDocument provides a convenient comprehensive example:

“In rebuttal, the government offered the expert testimony of Tasha Boychuk, the director of forensic services at the Children's Advocacy Center. Although she was not a psychiatrist or psychologist, Boychuk testified about the general characteristics of child sexual abuse victims, specifically about the characteristics of "delayed disclosure" and "script memory." Boychuk based her opinions in part on interviews and observations of some 1200 children who had alleged sexual abuse.

On cross-examination, Boychuk admitted that she had no way of determining whether the subjects had actually been abused. Bighead was convicted. On appeal, he contended that the district court erred in admitting Boychuk's testimony because it lacked a foundation for expert opinion evidence and went beyond her own observations. Bighead asserted that the district court should have determined whether Boychuk's theories could be tested, were subjected to peer review and publication, and were generally accepted in the field. He also challenged the testimony as unhelpful to the jury and more prejudicial than probative.

[1] Tests for the admissibility of expert scientific testimony do not require exclusion of testimony that involves specialized knowledge rather than scientific theory. Boychuk's testimony consisted of her observations of typical characteristics drawn from years of experience interviewing purported victims of child abuse. It was not an abuse of discretion to permit it. She could have been, but was not, cross-examined about the nature and extent of her reliance on any other source.

[2] Boychuk testified only about a class of victims generally, not the particular testimony of the child victim in this case. Boychuk's testimony had significant probative value in that it rehabilitated (without vouching for) the victim's credibility after she was cross-examined about the reasons she delayed reporting and inconsistencies in her testimony. Boychuk's testimony went to disclosure for the purpose of assistance. The jury was free to determine whether the victim delayed disclosure or simply fabricated the incidents. Judge Noonan dissented, explaining his view that Boychuk's testimony was inadmissible because it was based on interviews and observations of children who claimed sexual abuse, but were not shown to have been actual victims of the offenses they reported.

The full text of Judge Noonan's dissenting opinion in this case is a "must read." It provides an excellent summary of the defective reasoning in this case which is

consistent with systemic corruption behind similar cases that merely present a facade of justice.

THE LOVE OF CONDITIONAL FEDERAL FUNDING IS THE ROOT OF ALL GOVERNMENT EVIL

The enticement behind conditional federal funding is that your State will be paid if State legislation is enacted requiring State citizens to comply with the agenda of the special interest that obtained enactment of the authorizing federal legislation. Local politicians love to hold news conferences announcing they have succeeded in obtaining federal funding and projecting the economic impact in terms of new jobs or programs. Not covered at the press conference is the small print that turns one segment of the State population into a cash crop that has to be harvested. It may seem to be a good deal, unless you are a member of the group being harvested. The ugliest of the federally funded citizen harvesting projects is the fraudulent child protection system. *Structural corruption in the child protection system will be the subject of the next article in this series.*

Exploring Conditional Federal Funding Programs in Your State

1. Contact your State grant clearing house and ask to be placed on their mailing list for approved grant reports. Receiving these regular reports will allow you to monitor who is receiving federal funds and for what purpose. You should also be able to review grant applications that were declined at the grant clearing house. The federally mandated purpose of the grant clearing house is to review and coordinate all grant applications originating within the State to eliminate redundant grant requests.
2. File an FOIA request to review all the contracts issued by the State agency you are interested in examining. Look for contracts with service providers that process federal fund claims for the agency. Look at how contractors are compensated. Are they paid a flat fee for processing the federal fund claims or are they paid a commission on the increase in federal fund claims generated?

Important Websites for Government Research

A possibly useful search term to begin exploring federal grant administration in your State is "intergovernmental services."

1. FIRSTGOV: Your first click to the US Government
<http://firstgov.gov/>
2. FINANCENET: Financial Management in Government
<http://www.financenet.gov/>
3. US STATE AND LOCAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
<http://www.financenet.gov/financenet/state/state.htm>
4. STATE FINANCE OFFICES
<http://www.financenet.gov/financenet/state/offices.htm>

5. STATE & LOCAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT DATABASE

<http://fnet.financenet.gov/webinator/cgi-bin/texis.exe/webinator/cgi-bin/exstatedb>

Some suggested lines of research are to conduct searches using separately and together the name of your state and “intergovernmental services.” The results of such searches are quite revealing about how the current family and citizen killing machine was constructed piece by piece over time by government officials and employees engaged in apparently innocuous decisions and actions as part of their governmental responsibilities.

6. THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ONLINE VIA GPO ACCESS

http://ww1.access.gpo.gov/GPOAccess/sitesearch/su_docs_aces/aces150.html

The on-line Congressional Record Archives are only available back to 1994.

Footnotes

¹An excerpt from *The Family Defense Manual* by James Roger Brown documenting the development and evolution of anti-family and anti-male extremist ideology from the mid-1970's. <http://www.politicalwomen.com/family.htm> **[NOTE: The Political Women website has closed. The excerpt is also posted at**

<http://www.lesbianstudies.com/family.htm>]

²Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, #1. A dangerous political movement, Date: 05/06/98, Category: Editorial, Page: B9, Byline: JAMES ROGER BROWN SPECIAL TO THE DEMOCRAT-GAZETTE. Enter search term at <http://library.ardemgaz.com/>. Searches are free but the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette charges \$1.95 to read and download archived articles.

³See (1) *Whores of the Court: The Fraud of Psychiatric Testimony and the Rape of American Justice*, Margaret A. Hagen, Harper-Collins Publishers, Inc., New York (1997);

(2) *The Myth of Repressed Memory*, Elizabeth Loftus, Saint Martin's Press, Inc., New York (1996);

(3) *The Assault on Parenthood: How Our Culture Undermines the Family*, Dana Mack, Simon and Schuster, New York (1997);

(4) *Satan's Silence: Ritual Abuse and the Making of a Modern American Witch Hunt*, Debbie Nathan, Harper-Collins, Inc., New York (1996);

(5) *Making Monsters: False Memories, Psychotherapy and Sexual Hysteria*, Richard Ofshe, University of California Press, Berkeley (1996);

(6) *Victims of Memory: Sex Abuse Accusations and shattered Lives*, Mark Pendergrast, Upper Access, Inc., Hinesburg (1996);

(7) *The Child Abuse Industry*, Mary Pride, Crossway Books, Wheaton (1986);

(8) *Children No More: How We Lost a Generation*, Brenda Scott, Huntington House Publishers, Lafayette (1995);

(9) *Out of Control: Who's Watching Our Child Protection Agencies*, Brenda Scott, Huntington House Publishers, Lafayette (1994);

(10) *Freudian Fraud: The Malignant Effect of Freud's Theory on American Thought and Culture*, E. Fuller Torrey, MD, Harper-Collins Publishers, Inc. (1993);

(11) *Accusations of Child Sexual Abuse*, Hollida Wakefield and Ralph Underwager, Charles C. Thomas Publisher, Limited, Springfield (1988);

(12) *Diagnosis for Disaster: The Devastating Truth About False Memory Syndrome and Its Impact on Accusers and Families*, Claudette Wassil-Grimm, Overlook Press, New York (1996);

(13) *Wounded Innocents: The Real Victims of the War Against Child Abuse*, Richard Wexler, Prometheus Books, Amherst (1995).

⁴See F.B.I. 1992 STUDY OF CHILDHOOD RITUAL ABUSE

http://www.religioustolerance.org/ra_rep03.htm and GOVERNMENT STUDIES OF CHILDHOOD RITUAL ABUSE http://www.religioustolerance.org/ra_study.htm.

⁵After the extremists and organized criminal operations were well established, the truth began to creep out but the extremists and criminals have yet to be removed. See:

(1) TESTIMONY OF CAROL LAMB HOPKINS BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, May 25, 1995 <http://home.rica.net/rthoma/hopkins.htm> **[NOTE: Report now located at <http://liftingtheveil.org/hopkins.htm>];**

(2) Reason Public Policy Institute. Policy Study No. 262, "Child Protection at the Crossroads: Child Abuse, Child Protection, and Recommendations for Reform," By Susan Orr, Ph.D., October 1999 <http://www.rppi.org/socialservices/ps262.html>; and

(3)(a) San Diego County Grand Jury

<http://www.co.sandiego.ca.us/cnty/cntydepts/safety/grand/>. Go to the search engine and use the terms "child abuse" and "Alicia W." **[NOTE: San Diego County Grand Jury Reports are now located at**

<http://www.co.san-diego.ca.us/cnty/cntydepts/safety/grand/services.html>]

(b) Lifting the Veil: Examining the Child Welfare, Foster Care and Juvenile Justice Systems <http://home.rica.net/rthoma/>. **[NOTE: Website now located at**

<http://www.liftingtheveil.org/>] This site probably has the most comprehensive database of critical information documenting the problems rampant in the purported child protection system. The following link will take you directly to STUDIES, SURVEYS, AND AUDITS <http://home.rica.net/rthoma/studies.htm> **[NOTE: Website now located at <http://www.liftingtheveil.org/>]**

See especially the Grand Jury Reports section.

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HARVESTING CHILDREN FOR CONDITIONAL FEDERAL FUNDING

Laying a cornerstone

Structural corruption occurs when employees of a government agency or program are required, as a condition of continued employment, to falsify reports, commit perjury, or engage in other illegal activity to obtain agency funding or meet agency or program goals. Structural corruption is similar to what accountants refer to as “implied corruption” or “implied fraud.”

Sitting down at the table

The tables included in this article are for the benefit of those needing documentation to convince others of the level of fraud and corruption political extremists and allied criminals have brought into government agencies and programs. Some readers have probably suspected children were being exploited by government employees in child “protection” agencies, but have been unable to convince your naive friends. When you inform those naive friends of these articles and they dismiss you with “Ah, he’s just some kind of anti-government militia nut job,” you can print copies, sit them down at the table and show them. Now, here it is. *You’ve got tables.*

1. LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR CHILD PROTECTION FRAUD: MANDATED STATE TITLE IV-E FEDERAL FUND CLAIM REPORTS

State agencies are required, as a condition of federal funding, to file quarterly Federal Title IV-E Expenditure Reports (Federal Form IV-E-12, OMB No. 0980- 01310, “*The OMB number may have changed as of October 1999,*” George Babbitt, Arkansas Department of Human Services). Among the information State child protection service agencies must report are projections of the average number of children that will be held in State protective custody and State custody for adoption during the reporting period.

Children held in State protective custody have been removed from parental custody. Children held in State custody for adoption have been removed from parental custody and parental rights terminated.

Living the bottom line

Table 1 was constructed from 1997-8 fiscal year quarterly Title IV-E Expenditure Reports filed by the Arkansas Department of Human Services Division of Children and Family Services.

The bottom line is that by reporting holding an average 2208 children in state custody for protection or adoption, Arkansas brought into its 1997-8 fiscal year economy \$30,263,587 in federal funds.

Let us suppress, for the moment, the thought this money was, in whole or in part, federal taxes removed from Arkansas and laundered through Washington, D.C. to be returned with strings attached. The strings in this case requiring someone’s child be

taken into “protective” custody or terminating parental rights and putting their child’s picture on the internet to inform everyone the child is up for adoption. Someone might get angry if we thought about that.

The last column of Table 1 reports the average number of federal dollars generated by each child held in protective custody (\$17,178.43) and held for adoption (\$5,850.45). Note, the State of Arkansas obtained more federal dollars from a child held in non-voluntary foster care than adoption assistance.

Table 1
1997-8 FISCAL YEAR TITLE IV-E FEDERAL PARTICIPATION

CATEGORY	1ST QUARTER (ADJUSTED)	2ND QUARTER (ADJUSTED)	3RD QUARTER (ADJUSTED)	4TH QUARTER (UNADJUSTED)	1998 TOTAL	AVERAGE FEDERAL SHARE DOLLARS PER CHILD IN STATE CUSTODY
NON-VOLUNTARY FOSTER CARE Maintenance Assistance NET TOTAL PAYMENTS (A5)	\$1,388,894	\$2,387,030	\$2,465,322	\$2,739,211	\$ 8,980,457	
State and Local ADMINISTRATION TOTAL ADMINISTRATION (A7)	\$1,940,848	\$2,873,454	\$2,773,152	\$3,286,686	\$10,874,140	
State and Local TRAINING (A6)	\$ 947,488	\$1,632,223	\$1,628,024	\$2,272,199	\$ 6,479,934	
ADOPTION ASSISTANCE Maintenance Assistance PAYMENTS NET TOTAL PAYMENTS (5A)	\$ 435,302	\$1,019,640	\$ 870,052	\$ 725,941	\$ 3,050,935	

State and Local ADMINISTRATION (7A)	\$ 223,717	\$ 216,831	\$ 223,951	\$ 231,717	\$ 896,216	
State and Local TRAINING (6A)	0	\$ 612	\$ 587	\$ 706	\$ 1,905	
NON-VOLUNTARY FOSTER CARE TOTAL	\$4,277,230	\$6,892,707	\$6,866,498	\$8,298,096	\$26,334,531	\$ 17,178.43
ADOPTION ASSISTANCE TOTAL	\$ 659,019	\$1,237,083	\$1,094,590	\$ 958,364	\$ 3,949,056	\$ 5,850.45
TOTAL FEDERAL SHARE (ALL PROGRAMS)	\$4,936,249	\$8,129,790	\$7,961,088	\$9,256,460	\$30,283,587	\$ 13,715.39
Average Monthly Number of Non-Voluntary Foster Care Children	1356	1527	1624	1624	Ave. 1533	
Average Monthly Number of Adoption Assistance Children	661	661	688	686	Ave. 675	

Table 2 reports the projected quarterly Arkansas Title IV-E expenditures and average number of children in State custody through fiscal year 2000. Note the projections always increase. That is an important pattern.

Table 2
PROJECTED (1997) QUARTERLY FEDERAL SHARE OF TITLE IV-E
EXPENDITURES AND AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN
ARKANSAS STATE CUSTODY

CATEGORY	1998 FY	1999 FY	2000 FY
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NON-VOLUNTARY FOSTER CARE Maintenance Assistance TOTAL	\$2,742,179	\$2,879,288	\$3,023,253
ADOPTION ASSISTANCE Maintenance Assistance PAYMENTS NET TOTAL PAYMENTS (5A)	\$ 864,308	\$ 907,523	\$ 952,899
Average Monthly Number of Non-Voluntary Foster Care Children	1365	1400	1441
Average Monthly Number of Adoption Assistance Children	650	660	671

Picking up an important loose end

Responsibility for completing and filing Federal Title IV-E Expenditure Reports is usually assigned to a specific individual in the State child protection agency financial management section. Completing and filing this report is only part of the individual's work load.

The individual who must project the average number of children held in State protective custody and held in State custody for adoption is given no data on which to base their projections. There is no mathematical formula used to calculate these projections. Projections are arbitrarily increased each reporting period. There is no mechanism for basing these projections on the actual number of abused children in the general population. There is no mechanism by which these projections can ever decrease if the number of abused children decreases. The State projections of the number of children held in State protective custody and held in State custody for adoption have no foundation in reality, yet they are part of the basis for filing federal fund claims.

Finding the Federal Title IV-E funding facts in your State

You think this is too fantastic to be true? File an FOIA request with your State child protection agency requesting the following information:

1. The quarterly Federal Title IV-E Expenditure Reports (Federal Form I'VE-12, OMB No. 0980-01310) for the past five years.
2. The mathematical formula used to calculate the projected number of children that will be held in State protective custody and the number held in State custody for adoption reported on the federal form.
3. A copy of all reports, data or other information used to calculate the projected number of children that will be held in State protective custody and the number

held in State custody for adoption.

2. COMMISSIONS GENERATED PROCESSING CHILDREN FOR FEDERAL FUND CLAIMS

As the number of conditional federal funding programs increased, the expertise and support needed to file claims also increased. Claim filing initially accomplished by one State employee was contracted out to for-profit corporations¹, some publicly held, which specialized in maximizing federal fund claims. It is possible for parents to receive a stock dividend from profits generated by a corporation filing federal fund claims for their own children taken into state custody. Irony is still alive and well in America.

The Arkansas Department of Human Services entered into a series of contracts for the specific purpose of maximizing federal fund claims. Under the first contract (contract number 0015651) with MAXIMUS, Inc. (now DMG-Maximus), MAXIMUS, Inc. was paid 9% commission for the *increase* in federal fund claims resulting from their efforts. Under "Objectives and Scope" the contract states:

"The contractor will develop strategies to enable the department to maximize utilization of federal funding under the initiatives specified in Attachment I to this agreement."

Performance indicators establish the conditional federal funding income at the time the contract was signed as a baseline. One performance indicator is the founded child abuse rate. MAXIMUS, Inc. is only paid 9% commission on the *increase* in federal fund claims generated and paid above the baseline existing at the time the contract was signed. Such contracts are renewed annually, with a baseline established for the new contract at the level of federal funding claims generated under the previous contract. Under the second contract with MAXIMUS, Inc., the commission rate was set at 9.5%. This pattern of contractual relationships for processing federal funding claims also establishes a pattern that the number of children taken into State custody will always increase and never decrease. *This is an important pattern.*

There are two ways for child protection agencies to continually increase conditional federal funding claims. The child protection agency must continually increase the number of children taken into State custody or the amount of conditional federal funding claims generated from each child held in State custody must continually increase. Corporations specializing in "Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement and revenue enhancement" find ways to do both.

Attachment I to the first MAXIMUS Inc. contract is 53 pages in length and contains several statements of performance indicators. For example, Section V.3.6.1 states:

"The contractor will meet the minimum targeted return of combined

enhanced revenues projected for all initiatives set forth in this agreement."

Failure to meet the targeted return will result in imposition of one of the following remedies:

- "1. Should the Contractor not meet "acceptable performance" standards, it will result in the withholding of quarterly payment to the contractor until such standards are met.
2. Failure to meet "acceptable performance" standards by the next quarter following the quarter in which standards will be considered noncompliance with the terms of the contract and may -- at the option of DHS -- result in:
 - Continuing withholding of payments until such standards are met; or
 - Termination of the contract and forfeiture of payments will be made in accordance with Attachment I, Section 5.8."

If any revenue generating condition falls below the level existing at the time the contract was signed, including the founded child abuse rate, the contractor faces withholding of the quarterly payment, cancellation of the contract, or both.

Noticeably absent is any research or contracts for research to determine if children taken into State custody benefit in any way. In fact, there is almost a total lack of such research in the relevant professional literature. Only two studies could be located comparing mortality rates between children in and out of state custody. Thompson and Newman (1995)² reported that violent deaths and deaths due to disease among children in the Canadian welfare system occurred at rates significantly higher than the general population, both over and under the age of 18. In the only United States study, Siefert, Schwartz, and Ortega (1994)³ reported that infant mortality in Michigan's child welfare system was substantially higher than the general population.

A skeptic might be tempted to conclude those managing the government child protection system have no other concern for children in State custody than how many federal dollars they can be used to generate for the respective State economies. Perhaps we can find a different picture when we look at child protection agency caseworkers - perhaps not.

Finding the facts about commission structures in child protection agency contracts in your State

Contracts entered into by State agencies are public records subject to FOIA requests. An additional powerful tool is available in some States. Some State Supreme Courts have ruled that corporate records associated with state contracts are also subject to FOIA requests. Check to see if your State makes relevant records of State contract holders subject to FOIA requests.

Two valuable resources for assistance with FOIA requests are the Freedom of Information Center at the University of Missouri <http://web.missouri.edu/~foiwww/> and the Mississippi Center for Freedom of Information site <http://www.mcfoi.org/DEFAULT.HTM> contains several possibly useful links. A third site, CPS Watch <http://www.cpswatch.com/forms/>, has model forms and other useful information specifically relating to child protection agencies.

Submit FOIA requests to review and make selected copies of the following:

1. All contracts issued by the State child protection services agency (and I would recommend asking for all contracts for the entire Department of Human Services, although it will take time to review all the contracts).
2. Look for the performance indicators established to determine fulfillment of the contract.
3. Determine how the contractor is compensated, a flat fee or percent of the revenue generated from their efforts.
4. If the contractor provides training, request to review and copy training manuals and any other related material produced.
5. If the contract requires periodic reports or other documents, request to review and copy selected documents.
6. Document the contractual consequences of failure to meet performance standards.
7. Look for anything that functions to coordinate the activities of components of the child protection system. *Although these contracts are legal, they are a critical component of the crime management structure. As with any sophisticated criminal enterprise, compartmentalization of legal and illegal function is useful.*

3. SEIZURE QUOTAS FOR CHILD PROTECTION SERVICE CASE WORKERS

Table 3 contains a breakdown of State and federal salary fund components by Division of the Arkansas Department of Human Services for the 1995-6 fiscal year. The Division of Children and Family Services received 58% of its payroll funds from conditional federal funds. This means that employees of the Division of Children and Family Services must, by their own decisions and activities, generate sufficient federal funds to cover 58% of their paychecks.

Table 3
SOURCE OF 1995-6 DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES SALARY FUNDS BY
DIVISION FROM FISCAL YEAR FINANCIAL REPORT

DIVISION OF DHS	TOTAL REGULAR SALARIES	STATE FUNDS	FEDERAL FUNDS
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY SERVICES	\$47,531,440.69	\$12,505,944.79 (26%)	\$33,879,958.20 (71%)
CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES	\$21,665,259.33	\$ 9,031,484.81 (42%)	\$12,523,886.49 (58%)
MENTAL HEALTH	\$29,035,130.00	\$16,751,076.79 (58%)	\$ 9,807,340.08 (34%)
ECONOMIC AND MEDICAL SERVICES	\$ 8,761,612.65	\$ 1,251,072.25 (14%)	\$ 6,169,232.62 (70%)
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	\$ 9,800,184.52	\$ 3,861,468.82 (39%)	\$ 5,696,178.48 (58%)
AGING AND ADULT SERVICES	\$ 2,464,728.57	\$ 1,138,647.15 (46%)	\$ 1,247,957.88 (51%)
SERVICES FOR THE BLIND	\$ 2,060,357.70	\$ 837,260.03 (41%)	\$ 1,222,858.80 (59%)
VOLUNTEERISM	\$ 550,197.52	\$ 146,974.09 (27%)	\$ 401,186.91 (73%)
YOUTH SERVICES	\$ 7,508,248.88	\$ 7,194,242.85 (96%)	\$ 313,947.14 (04%)

Using an average \$2230.43 in federal salary fund revenues generated for each child held in Arkansas Division of Children and Family Services custody, Table 4 lists the quota of children required to generate 58% of the salary funds for each staff position in the Division. The "AUTHORIZED NUMBER" column lists the number of staff authorized for each position. The "PAY GRADE" column lists the official pay code classification for each position. Because the Division of Children and Family Services was unable to produce the true salary for each employee, the starting salary for each pay grade was used as an approximation for each employee in that position. This approximation is in the "GRADE STARTING SALARY" column.

Using this salary approximation method results in an underestimation of the quota of children required to balance the payroll fund.

The "FEDERAL FUNDS REQUIRED" column lists 58% of the starting salary for each pay grade. The "TOTAL FEDERAL DOLLARS REQUIRED TO MEET STAFF PAYROLL" column lists the product of the "FEDERAL FUNDS REQUIRED" (58% of each position starting salary) and the authorized number of staff for each position. The result of this calculation divided by \$2230.43 is listed under the "QUOTA OF CHILDREN TO MAKE CLAIMS" column. The result is a projected 5,529.33 total number of children required to generate 58% of the Division of Children and Family Services payroll from federal salary funds. The actual number of founded child abuse allegations reported for the fiscal year was 5615. The underestimation was 86.

Table 4
 1995-6 ARKANSAS DIVISION OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES QUOTA OF
 FOUNDED CHILD ABUSE ALLEGATIONS REQUIRED TO OBTAIN BUDGETED
 FEDERAL SALARY FUNDS

POSITION TITLE	AUTHORIZED NUMBER	PAY GRADE	GRADE STARTING SALARY	FEDERAL FUNDS REQUIRED (58%)	TOTAL FEDERAL DOLLARS REQUIRED TO MEET STAFF PAYROLL	QUOTA OF CHILDREN TO MAKE CLAIMS
DEPUTY DIRECTOR DCFS	1	UNC	\$72,460	\$42,026.80	\$ 42,026.80	18.84
DHS ASSIST DIR	3	UNC	\$58,939	\$34,184.62	\$ 102,553.86	45.98
DCFS ADMR ADMIN SVCS	1	UNC	\$44,934	\$26,061.72	\$ 26,061.72	11.68
DCFS ADMR PROG OPS	1	25	\$30,470	\$17,672.60	\$ 17,672.60	7.92
DCFS ADMR COMMUN SVCS	1	25	\$30,470	\$17,672.60	\$ 17,672.60	7.92
PSYCHOLOGIST	1	25	\$30,470	\$17,672.60	\$ 17,672.60	7.92
DCFS ADMR PROG SUPPORT	1	25	\$30,470	\$17,672.60	\$ 17,672.60	7.92
DCFS ADMR INDIV & FAM SVCS	1	24	\$28,626	\$16,603.08	\$ 16,603.08	7.44
DHS PROGRAM ADMR	2	23	\$26,862	\$15,579.96	\$ 31,159.92	13.97
DCFS AREA MANAGER	6	23	\$26,862	\$15,579.96	\$ 93,479.76	41.91
DCFS FIELD MANGER	2	22	\$25,231	\$14,633.98	\$ 29,267.96	13.12
TRAINING PROJECT MANAGER	1	22	\$25,231	\$14,633.98	\$ 14,633.98	6.56
INFORMATION SYSTEM PLANNER	1	22	\$25,231	\$14,633.98	\$ 14,633.98	6.56
NURSE SUPERVISOR	1	22	\$25,231	\$14,633.98	\$ 14,633.98	6.56
DHS PLANNING & POLICY DEV COORD	1	21	\$23,718	\$13,756.44	\$ 13,756.44	6.17
DHS PROGRAM MANAGER	2	21	\$23,718	\$13,756.44	\$ 27,512.88	12.34

DCFS PROGRAM ADMR	4	21	\$23,718	\$13,756.44	\$ 55,025.76	24.67
PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINER II	3	21	\$23,718	\$13,756.44	\$ 41,269.32	18.50
QUALITY ASSURANCE COORDINATOR	1	21	\$23,718	\$13,756.44	\$ 13,756.44	6.17
NURSING SERVICE SPECIALIST	1	21	\$23,718	\$13,756.44	\$ 13,756.44	6.17
FAMILY SERVICE WORKER III	48	20	\$22,238	\$12,898.04	\$ 619,105.92	277.57
DHS PROGRAM COORDINATOR	15	20	\$22,238	\$12,898.04	\$ 193,470.60	86.74
MANAGEMENT PROJECT ANALYST II	2	20	\$22,238	\$12,898.04	\$ 25,796.08	11.57
COUNSELOR	5	20	\$22,238	\$12,898.04	\$ 84,490.20	28.91
FAMILY SERVICE WORKER II	156	19	\$20,911	\$12,128.38	\$ 1,892,027.28	848.28
DHS/DCFS FIELD SVCS REP	16	19	\$20,911	\$12,128.38	\$ 194,054.08	87.00
DHS STAFF SUPERVISOR	8	19	\$20,911	\$12,128.38	\$ 97,027.04	43.50
GRANTS COORDINATOR II	4	19	\$20,911	\$12,128.38	\$ 48,513.52	21.75
REHAB STAFF DEVELOPMENT SPEC	1	19	\$20,911	\$12,128.38	\$ 12,128.38	5.44
BUDGET SPECIALIST	1	19	\$20,911	\$12,128.38	\$ 12,128.38	5.44
CHILD CARE LICENSING SPEC	41	18	\$19,592	\$11,363.36	\$ 465,897.76	208.88
DHS PROGRAM ANALYST	6	18	\$19,592	\$11,363.36	\$ 68,180.16	30.57
ADOPTION SPECIALIST	16	18	\$19,592	\$11,363.36	\$ 181,813.76	81.52
STAFF DEVELOPMENT SPEC II	3	18	\$19,592	\$11,363.36	\$ 34,090.08	15.28
YOUTH SVCS COUNSELOR II	2	18	\$19,592	\$11,363.36	\$ 22,726.72	10.19
COTTAGE LIFE PROGRAM SUPERVISOR	1	18	\$19,592	\$11,363.36	\$ 11,363.36	5.09

SOCIAL SERVICE WORKER III	2	18	\$19,592	\$11,363.36	\$ 22,726.72	10.19
MANAGEMENT PROJECT ANALYST I	1	18	\$19,592	\$11,363.36	\$ 11,363.36	5.09
PLANNING SPECIALIST II	1	18	\$19,592	\$11,363.36	\$ 11,363.36	5.09
NURSE I	10	18	\$19,592	\$11,363.36	\$ 113,633.60	50.95
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT II	5	17	\$18,255	\$10,587.90	\$ 52,939.50	23.74
FAMILY SERVICE WORKER I	473	17	\$18,255	\$10,587.90	\$ 5,008,076.70	2,245.34
JOURNEYMAN CARPENTER	1	17	\$18,255	\$10,587.90	\$ 10,587.90	4.75
GRANTS COORDINATOR I	6	17	\$18,255	\$10,587.90	\$ 63,527.40	28.48
PERSONNEL OFFICER II	1	17	\$18,255	\$10,587.90	\$ 10,587.90	4.75
QUALITY CONTROL REVIEWER	14	17	\$18,255	\$10,587.90	\$ 148,230.60	68.46
SOCIAL SERVICE WORKER II	1	17	\$18,255	\$10,587.90	\$ 10,587.90	4.75
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT I	5	15	\$16,224	\$ 9,409.92	\$ 47,049.60	21.09
SOCIAL SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE I	1	15	\$16,224	\$ 9,409.92	\$ 9,409.92	4.22
SOCIAL SERVICE WORKER I	20	15	\$16,224	\$ 9,409.92	\$ 188,198.40	84.38
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE SUPERVISOR	1	15	\$16,224	\$ 9,409.92	\$ 9,409.92	4.22
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/ADMIN SECTY	4	14	\$15,235	\$ 8,836.30	\$ 35,345.20	15.85
SECRETARY II	14	13	\$14,299	\$ 8293.42	\$ 116,107.88	52.06
SOCIAL SERVICE AIDE II	185	13	\$14,299	\$ 8293.42	\$ 1,534,282.70	687.89
DOCUMENT EXAMINER II	3	12	\$13,417	\$ 7,781.86	\$ 23,345.58	10.47
SECRETARY I	13	11	\$ 12,616	\$ 7,317.28	\$ 95,124.64	42.65

DOCUMENT EXAMINER I	3	10	\$11,841	\$ 6,867.78	\$ 20,603.34	9.24
CLERK TYPIST	32	10	\$11,841	\$ 6,867.78	\$ 219,768.96	98.53
RECEPTIONIST	1	10	\$11,841	\$ 6,867.78	\$ 6,867.78	3.08
TOTALS	1157				\$12,332,774.90	5,529.33

The calculations represented by Table 4 may be summarized in the following equation where Q represents the projected quota of children required to generate sufficient federal salary fund claims to balance the child protection agency payroll, S_n represents the true annual salary for each employee in the child protection agency, P represents the percent of agency salary funds obtained from federal salary fund claims, and C represents the average federal salary funds obtained for each child held in State custody.

$$Q = \frac{[\sum_{1...n} S_1 + S_2 S_3 + \dots + S_n] P}{C}$$

Table 5 compares the projected number of founded child abuse allegations, which assumes the founded rate is determined by the agency dependency on federal salary funds, with the actual number of founded child abuse allegations reported by the Arkansas Division of Children and Family Services. With figures for two of the four fiscal years significantly affected by administration decisions, the largest over and underestimation did not exceed 10%. It appears that the number of founded child abuse allegations can be accurately projected using the child protection agency dependency on federal salary funds generated by children held in custody as the predictor.

Table 5
ACCURACY OF PROJECTIONS BASED UPON CHILD PROTECTION AGENCY
DEPENDENCY ON FEDERAL SALARY FUNDS

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL AUTHORIZED POSITIONS FOR DIVISION OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES	FEDERAL FUNDING DEPENDENCY ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FOUNDED ALLEGATIONS	PER CENT UNDER/OVER UNDERESTIMATION	ACTUAL NUMBER OF FOUNDED ALLEGATIONS	PERCENT OF ANNUAL INCREASE
1995-6	1157	5529	- 2	5615	4.68
1996-7	1041	5196*	-10*	5762	2.62
1997-8	1153	5703	+ 9**	5209**	-9.60
1998-9	1153	5705	- 1	5775	10.87

*Administrative decisions resulted in a temporary reduction in the number of Family Service Workers and total allocated Division of Children and Family Services positions in the 1996-7 fiscal year. Since the projection calculation is based in part on the total allocated staff positions, the staff allocation reduction resulted in a decreased number of projected founded child allegations. Please note, that despite a reduction in staff, the number of founded allocations still increased over the previous year. It would be reasonable to expect that a reduction in child abuse investigators would result in a reduction in founded child abuse allegations. A reduced number of Family Service Workers would conduct a reduced number of investigations and detect a reduced number of instances of genuine child abuse and neglect.

**The Arkansas Division of Children and Family Services has stated its 1997-8 reported number of founded child abuse allegations under-reports the true number as a result of changing to a computer based tracking system called CHRIS. Not all of the previous data could be converted to the CHRIS system.

Table 7 lists the total budget for the Department of Human Services and the total federal fund component for four fiscal years. The average federal fund component for the four years is 67.5%. Note that these are billion dollar budgets.

Table 6
TEMPORARY REDUCTION IN FAMILY SERVICE WORKERS

POSITION TITLE	1995-6	1996-7	1997-8	1998-9
FAMILY SERVICE WORKER I	473	417	476	476
FAMILY SERVICE WORKER II	156	158	164	164
FAMILY SERVICE WORKER III	48	49	49	49
TOTAL	677	624	689	689

Table 7
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES DEPENDENCY ON FEDERAL FUNDS FROM SUMMARY BUDGET INFORMATION COMPARING APPROPRIATIONS AND OPERATIONS FOR THE 1995-1997 BIENNIUM WITH REQUESTS FOR 1997-1999 BIENNIUM, (VOLUME 10)

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	ACTUAL EXPENDITURES		REQUESTED BUDGET		REQUESTED BUDGET		REQUESTED BUDGET		
	FISCAL YEAR	1995-6	% OF TOTAL	1996-7	% OF TOTAL	1997-8	% OF TOTAL	1998-9	% OF TOTAL
FEDERAL FUNDS		\$1,232,908,219	68	\$1,335,239,657	68	\$1,455,200,714	67	\$1,566,355,546	67
% ANNUAL INCREASE				8.30%		8.98%		7.64%	
TOTAL BUDGET		\$1,813,799,379		\$1,960,611,367		\$2,177,852,523		\$2,338,117,777	

The Arkansas Division of Children and Family Services is dependent on federal salary fund revenues generated from children taken into state custody to meet its payroll. The number of children necessary to generate the federal fund revenues required to balance the agency payroll is an accurate predictor of the annual number of founded child abuse allegations. For this to reoccur on an annual basis, management protocols would have to be in place to ensure that sufficient children are taken into custody to generate this federal revenue. The other possible explanation, that it repeatedly reoccurs by chance, is not credible.

For the number of children needing protective State custody to continually increase, all of the State, Federal and privately funded programs to reduce child abuse would have to be complete failures. Yet, claims have been made that child abuse reduction programs have been successful. It would be a strange social phenomena indeed for child abuse to be simultaneously increasing and decreasing.

Finding the facts about child custody quotas for the child protection agency in your State

Child protection agencies produce annual financial reports. The information needed to calculate the number of children required to produce sufficient federal salary fund dollars to balance the agency payroll is (1) the total amount paid to all child protection agency staff members; (2) the percent of federal salary funds used to meet the agency payroll for the year; (3) the average amount of federal salary fund claims generated for children held in State custody. If this information is not found in the annual financial report, file a specific request for it or ask your State Senator or Representative to request the information.

Multiply the total staff salaries by the percent of total salary funds derived from federal salary funds. Divide this by the average amount of federal salary funds paid for each child in State custody. Compare the resulting number with the actual number of “founded” or “true” child abuse allegations reported by the agency for that year. If the two numbers match, it implies the number of founded child abuse allegations is determined by agency dependency on conditional federal funds.

As a condition of federal funding, State child protection agencies are required to report the annual number of children who die or are injured in State custody. Obtain a copy of this report for your State. Check to see if your State child protection agency also has a Child Death Review Committee. If they do, request a copy of all documents and reports generated by this Committee. Compare the number of deaths reported to the Child Death Review Committee with the number reported to the federal government. Compare the death rate for children in State custody with the child death rate for the general population. If the death rate is higher for children in State custody, then children are placed at greater risk by being taken into State custody.

4. IT IS 10:00 AM. DO YOU KNOW WHERE YOUR CHILDREN ARE?

Title IV-E Expenditure Reports citing fictitious projections of the number of children held in State custody are filed with the federal government. These fictitious projections are arbitrarily *increased* every reporting period, making it appear that increasing federal fund claims are justified. This is called fraud.

Contracts are issued by child protection agencies that require contractors to continually produce increases in federal fund revenues or have their contract canceled and forfeit any payment for their work. When such contracts are renewed, the increase in revenue generated by the previous contract becomes the baseline for the new contract. Compensating a contractor with a percent of the *increase* in federal fund revenues generated is a commission system. This commission system is based on processing children taken into State custody for federal fund claims.

The staff of child protection agencies must justify and produce federal salary fund claims sufficient to obtain the federal fund component of the agency payroll. This can only be accomplished by seizing and taking into State custody the number of

children necessary to generate the federal salary funds. This is a quota system.

Behind a legislated wall of secrecy, an alliance of political extremists and criminals operating in child protection agencies have established an administrative machine to exploit children for financial gain and to achieve an extremist political agenda. The result is a modern form of child slave trade. Conducting this malicious enterprise requires support from organized criminals and political extremists in mental health, social work, and child abuse investigation units. *The following installments in this series will deal with the tools used by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers and child abuse investigators to falsify evidence used to justify taking children into state custody, file fraudulent insurance and federal fund claims, and obtain guilty verdicts against parents, teachers, ministers and other adults falsely accused of child abuse and molestation.*

No one knows how many children are actually being abused or by whom they are being abused. On the infrequent occasions when alleged child abuse statistics have a basis in actual data, it is derived from the State child protection agency statistical reports. As demonstrated in this installment, the number of children taken into State custody are a product of commission and quota structures.

State child abuse statistical reports are forwarded to the federal government to become the national child abuse statistics. When someone cites statistics about the child abuse rate, ask where those figures came from. Track the source back and you should find the original source to be State child abuse statistical reports, unless the statistics are fictitious as with the figures reported on Title IV-E Reports. (To comprehend the scope and magnitude of the bureaucracies fed by the child abuse industry, visit the National Clearing House on Child abuse and Neglect links <http://calib.com/nccanch/sites.htm>.)

The current child “protection” system is a machine that exploits children to obtain federal funds for State economies. No one financially benefitting from the current system cares about children in State custody. If there was any genuine concern there would be more than two meager studies to determine if children derive any benefits from being held in State custody. If the safety of children was the actual goal of child protection agencies, every one of them would have a built in monitoring system to ensure children are benefitting from being held in State custody and the death rate would be *lower* than the death rate for children in the general population.

Footnotes

¹American Management Systems, Incorporated <http://www.amsinc.com/>, expand box “Everything in this site...” and scroll down list of service areas; DGM MAXIMUS <http://www.dgmmaximus.com/services/index.html>; Public Consulting Group, Inc. <http://www.pcgus.com/units.html>; Renaissance Worldwide, Inc. <http://www.rens.com/consulting/government.html>.

²Thompson, A. H. and Newman, S. C. (1995). “Mortality in a child welfare population: Implications for policy.” *Child Welfare*, LXXIV(4), 843-857.

³Seifert, K., Schwartz, I. M., and Ortega, R. M. (1994). "Infant mortality in Michigan's child welfare system." *Social Work*, 39(5), 754-579.

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HOW ORGANIZED CRIME IN MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SUPPORTS ORGANIZED CRIME IN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

Many mental health experts are, we have found, subject to the same beliefs and behavioral traits as the naive or addicted gambler. They maintain the strong though unwarranted conviction that by virtue of their special training, experience, or gifted intuition, or through reliance on an inchoate method of weighing or interpreting clinically derived information, they can beat the odds imposed by nature. The hubris of the expert in this area is not subject to the humbling reality of the gambler losing, over the long run, at games of chance. When an expert's opinion becomes dispositive of what he or she is postdicting (the absence of objective criteria or correctness being the rich soil in which his or her claims to expertise grow), a self-aggrandizing confidence in his or her inherent abilities ensues. We note that certain experts pride themselves on their "ability" (which might be more accurately termed "readiness," "willingness" or "eagerness") to find abuse where others fail to see the signs. (Horner and Guyer, p. 228)¹

"There can be little doubt that the power and scope of expertise have been aggrandized beyond the actual capabilities of experts to predict effectively or even better than chance levels." (Horner and Guyer, p. 248)¹

An essential fact about psychology is that there are two critical divisions, experimental psychology and therapy. Experimental psychologists work in the laboratory conducting experiments to understand how the human central nervous system works. Their general goal is to understand the physiological processes behind neurological disorders. Their work is responsible for the advances in understanding drug addiction, Parkinson's Disease and other real physiological disorders.

Therapy is the domain of organized criminal activity in "mental health." Over the years since the foundation of "therapy," increasingly sophisticated mechanisms for committing intellectual fraud have been constructed.

To understand how criminal fraud is committed by psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers, we need to examine how intellectual fraud is successfully committed. This will require a crash course in the use of logical fallacies. This will be less painful than one might think. You may discover you have been the unwitting perpetrator, as well as victim, of logical fallacies all your life, you just did not have a

name for what was happening.

The mechanics of intellectual fraud

The Table of Fallacies below is structured to demonstrate how two broad classifications of fallacies interact to create specific types of logical fallacies used by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and child abuse investigators (as well as prosecutors) to commit intellectual fraud.

Table of Fallacies²

FALLACIES OF PRESUMPTION	FALLACIES OF RELEVANCE		
	1. Appeal to Authority	2. Appeal to Ignorance	3. Appeal to Emotion
1. Overlooking The Facts			
a. Sweeping Generalization			
b. Hasty Generalization			
c. Bifurcation			
2. Evading the Facts			
a. Begging the Question			
b. Question-Begging Epithets			
c. Complex Question			
d. Special Pleading			
3. Distorting The Facts			
a. False Analogy			
b. False Cause			
c. Irrelevant Thesis			

INTERACTION BETWEEN FALLACIES OF RELEVANCE AND PRESUMPTION

Expanding the table

A fallacy is a defective or flawed argument. Fallacies occur for one of two reasons, either the individual does not know how to properly construct a logical argument or the intent is to deceive or manipulate. Fallacies are very powerful tools when intentionally used for deceit or manipulation.

I. **Fallacies of Relevance** are arguments in which the propositions, despite

appearances, do not justify the conclusions drawn in the argument. Fallacies of Relevance introduce irrelevant information that tends to confuse. The common element in these fallacies is that the irrelevance introduced is an attempt to obscure the real issues by evoking emotions. Fallacies of Relevance are effective because evoking emotions creates short term changes in the way the central nervous system processes information. Strong emotional states make it more difficult to think clearly. A state of fear, for example, releases Adrenaline into the blood stream, which, among other changes, drastically narrows the focus of attention. When manipulated into an emotional state, arguments that would be immediately recognized as outrageous under other circumstances may seem quite reasonable at the time.

A. **Appeal to Authority** is an argument that attempts to coerce or emotionally blackmail an opponent into accepting a conclusion by playing on their reluctance to challenge famous people, time-honored customs, or widely held beliefs. This fallacy is used to play on our feelings of modesty, insecurity, and to our sense that others might be more knowledgeable.

EXAMPLE: Raising my daughter to hate men is the right thing to do because the editor of Ms magazine, Robin Morgan, said hating men was honorable and the right of all women. ("I feel that 'man-hating' is an honorable and viable political act, that the oppressed have a right to class hatred against the class that is oppressing them." -- Robin Morgan, editor of Ms. magazine http://www.sapphireblue.com/dissident_feminist/quotes.shtml)

B. **Appeal to Ignorance** is an argument that uses an opponent's inability to disprove a conclusion as proof that the conclusion is correct. By shifting the burden of proof outside the argument onto the person hearing the argument, such an argument becomes irrelevant. The inability to disprove a conclusion cannot by itself be regarded as proof that the conclusion is true.

EXAMPLE: Mary and John stand accused of abusing their children. Their parental rights should be terminated because they can not prove they did not abuse their children.

C. **Appeal to Emotion:** Human beings have a wide range of emotions that can be exploited by the unscrupulous. Among some professions, the ability to evoke and exploit emotions is viewed as a valuable skill. Those unable to identify when they are being emotionally exploited are at a disadvantage when making important decisions. Appeal to Fear is an argument that uses the threat of harm to advance one's conclusion. It is an argument that people rely on when they are not interested in advancing relevant reasons for their positions. Appeal to Emotion is an argument that seldom alleviates a dispute. In relations between large groups or nations, Appeal to Emotion frequently means a resort to arms to decide the issue.

EXAMPLE: If all school children who talk about guns are not immediately expelled and placed in residential mental health facilities for treatment, then more children will be murdered in our schools.

II. **Fallacies of Presumption** are arguments that are unsound because of unfounded or unproven assumptions embedded in them. By smuggling presumptions in under the guise of a valid argument, these fallacies give the false impression of being the valid argument they imitate. However, no conclusions can be more reliable than the assumptions on which they are based. The conclusions in such arguments cannot be trusted. In fallacies of presumption, facts relevant to the argument have not been represented correctly in the premises. This inappropriate treatment of facts can take three forms: (1) one may overlook significant facts entirely, (2) one may evade them, or (3) one may distort the facts.

A. **Overlooking the Facts:** In this group of presumptive fallacies, the error committed is one of neglecting important facts relevant to the argument.

1. **Sweeping Generalization:** The error lies in assuming that what is true under certain conditions must be true under all conditions. It is committed when a general rule is applied to a specific case to which the rule is not applicable because of special features of the case.

EXAMPLES:

(1) Because all parents are child abusers, John and Mary are abusing their children.

(2) Everybody has psychological problems and would benefit from therapy.

Both examples incorporate unproven assumptions that all people have certain characteristics in common:

(1) all persons who become parents become child abusers ; and

(2) all person suffer from mental illness.

Unproven assumptions are beliefs whose truth or falsity is not determined by the number of people who hold those beliefs.

2. **Hasty Generalization:** The error lies in assuming that the evidence on which the argument is based is sufficient to warrant its conclusion, when in fact such evidence is either unrepresentative or insufficient. It is precisely the reverse of the sweeping generalization. In hasty generalization, an isolated or exceptional case is used as the basis for a general conclusion that is unwarranted.

EXAMPLE: I read that two Christian fundamentalist parents were convicted of abusing their children, that proves that the children of all Christian fundamentalists should be removed and placed in protective State custody.

3. **Bifurcation:** the error lies in falsely assuming that the alternatives presented in the argument are the only alternatives available, when other alternatives do exist. It is an argument which presumes that a distinction or classification is exclusive or exhaustive, when other alternatives exist. Bifurcation is bound up with confusion over the words "either/or." This fallacy presents **contraries** as if they were **contradictories**. Two

statements are said to be "**contraries**" when it is impossible for both to be true but possible for both to be false. Two statements are said to be "**contradictories**" when it is impossible for both to be true and also impossible for both to be false. The fallacy of bifurcation arises when an either/or statement that actually contains two contraries is instead put forward as containing two contradictories.

EXAMPLE: We have a severe drug abuse problem in this country. There are only two solutions, either we let all the addicts kill themselves or throw them all in jail for life.

B. Evading the Facts: In this second category of fallacies of presumption, the error lies, not in overlooking facts as in the first category, but in seeming to deal with all relevant facts without actually doing so. Such arguments deceive by inviting us to presume that the facts are as they have been stated in the arguments, when the facts are quite otherwise.

1. **Begging the Question:** This fallacy tries to settle a question by simply reasserting it. It is committed when, instead of offering proof for its conclusion, an argument simply reasserts the conclusion in another form. Such arguments invite us to assume that something has been confirmed when in fact it has only been affirmed or reaffirmed.

EXAMPLE: Everyone in the mental health profession knows that therapy works because all mental health practitioners say that therapy works.

2. **Question-Begging Epithets:** this fallacy avoids a reasonable conclusion by prejudging the facts. The error lies in the use of slanted language that reaffirms what we wish to prove but have not yet proven. An "epithet" is a descriptive word or phrase used to characterize a person, a thing, or an idea.

EXAMPLE: Any parent accused of abusing their child is a monster, no longer a human being, and deserves whatever happens to them. When a child abuse allegation is made, the important issue is whether the allegation is true or false.

3. **Complex Question:** this fallacy evades the facts by arguing a question different from the one at issue. It is the interrogative form of the fallacy of begging the question. Like begging the question, it begs the question by assuming the conclusion at issue. A Complex Question accomplishes this by leading one to believe that a particular answer to a prior question has been answered in a certain way, when this may not be the case.

EXAMPLE: "If we must err, we must err on the side of the child."

This reasoning is used by mental health practitioners and child abuse investigators to justify falsely accusing and convicting innocent people of child abuse. This complex question presumes a "yes" answer to a previous question "Do we have to err when investigating child abuse allegations." A more rational policy goal in child abuse investigations

might be to make no errors.

4. **Special Pleading:** this fallacy invites us to view the argument from a biased position. It is committed by applying a double standard: one for ourselves (because we are special) and another (a stricter one) for everyone else. When we engage in special pleading, we favor ourselves and are prejudiced against others. As in the case of question-begging epithets, we imply (and hope others will believe) that our labeling correctly describes reality when in fact it merely reflects our prejudice. To engage in special pleading is to be partial and inconsistent. It is to regard one's own situation as privileged while failing to apply to others the standard we set for ourselves or, conversely, to fail to apply to ourselves those standards we apply to others.

EXAMPLE: Therapists should not be held to the same strict scientific and legal standards applied to experts in the hard sciences (physics, chemistry, biology, etc.) because social scientists have good intentions and cannot use the same tools to study people.

This fallacy presumes that therapists can not establish physiological causal relationships between real dysfunction of the central nervous system and mental disorder alleged to exist by such "official" publications as the *DSM IV*. "Mental disorders" were placed in the *DSM IV*, and previous editions, on the basis of popular votes among mental health practitioners, rather than the establishment of causal relationships with disorders of the central nervous system.

C. **Distorting the Facts:** rather than overlooking or evading relevant facts, these fallacies actually distort such facts.

1. **False Analogy:** in this fallacy, certain cases are made to appear more similar than they really are. Few techniques of reasoning are so potentially useful, or so potentially dangerous, as analogy. When we reason by analogy we attempt to advance our position by likening an obscure or difficult set of facts to one that is already known and understood and to which it bears a significant resemblance. The fallacy of false analogy arises when the comparison is an erroneous one that distorts the facts in the case being argued.

EXAMPLE: "This is your brain," says the announcer holding up an egg. After breaking the egg and dropping it into an over-heated skillet, he says, "This is your brain on drugs."

The sponsors of the advertisement want you to conclude that your brain will be destroyed if you take illegal drugs. The analogy compares an egg to the human brain, which is very complex. The analogy does not make a distinction between legal and illegal drugs. It does not make any statement about helpful versus harmful effects.

2. **False Cause:** this fallacy makes it appear that two events are causally

connected when they are not. It is an argument which suggests that events are causally connected when in fact no such causal connection has been established. Although experts in the philosophy of science disagree on all the requirements that must be met, there are specific minimum requirements for establishing the existence of a causal relationship:

For x to cause y :

1. x must precede y in time on all occasions
2. y must follow x on all occasions
3. y must occur on all occasions of x
4. y cannot occur under any other circumstance except x
5. x must be necessary for y
6. x must be sufficient for y

If any of these conditions are not met, a causal relationship is not established.

There is an additional problem with causal statements against which there is no defense. It is possible to make causal statements that are false but appear to be true and appear to be validated by contemporary science.

The history of causal explanations for malaria provides an excellent example. "Malaria" is a French word meaning "bad air." The first causal explanation for malaria was that at night bad air would rise from the earth and drift around like fog. If you breathed in the bad air while sleeping, you would develop malaria. Using this explanation, the remedy was to seal up the house at night so bad air would not get into the house.

The second explanation was that mosquitoes caused malaria.

The third explanation was an organism carried by mosquitoes caused malaria.

The solution using the first causal explanation, sealing up the house so bad air could not enter, would reduce the incidence of malaria and thereby validate any of the three causal explanations. We have no way of knowing how many of this type false causal statements are imbedded in our current scientific "understanding" of how the universe works.

To clarify "necessary" and "sufficient," will a 451°F heat source applied to paper be necessary and sufficient for it to burn? Answer, "No." Paper will not burn in the absence of oxygen. A 451°F heat source is necessary to ignite paper, but not sufficient, the presence of oxygen is required. Both heat and oxygen are necessary, but neither is sufficient.

EXAMPLE: Playing violent video games causes children to kill because all of the children who brought guns to school and shot other students played violent video games. To meet the requirements for establishing a causal

relationship between violent video games and shooting fellow students, every child who played violent video games would have to take guns to school and shoot students.

3. Irrelevant Thesis: this fallacy distorts by concentrating on an issue that is actually irrelevant to the argument. A "thesis" is a position that one advances by means of an argument. Thus, it can be equated with a conclusion. This fallacy is an argument in which an attempt is made to prove a conclusion that is not the one at issue. This fallacy assumes the form of an argument that, while seeming to refute another's argument, actually advances a conclusion different from the one at issue in the other's argument. Of all the fallacies mentioned thus far none is potentially more deceptive than irrelevant thesis.

This fallacy goes by a variety of names: "irrelevant conclusion," "ignoring the issue," "befogging the issue," "diversion," and "red herring." "Red herring" derives from the fact that escapees would sometimes smear themselves with a herring (which turns brown or red when it spoils) to throw dogs off their track. To sway a red herring in an argument is to try to throw the audience off the right track onto something not relevant to the issue at hand.

EXAMPLE: The National Rifle Association argues the Constitutional right to keep and bear arms protects America from despots taking control of the Government. The National Rifle Association is wrong. Citizens should never be allowed to possess guns because hundreds of people every year are killed or injured by accidents and criminal acts involving guns. There are two different issues here. (1) Does the Constitutional right to keep and bear arms help protect America from despots? (2) Does the fact that people are injured or killed in accidents or criminal acts involving guns warrant depriving all Citizens of the right to keep and bear arms.

This example provides a good demonstration of how Fallacies of Relevance and Fallacies of Presumption interact. It incorporates the emotional appeal Appeal to Fear. The fear appealed to is that someone you know or love may be killed if people are allowed to keep and bear arms. If the counter had been "*The National Rifle Association is wrong, because the Holy Bible says 'You shall not murder' (Exodus 20:13, NAS Bible),*" that would be an example of Irrelevant Thesis incorporating an Appeal to Authority, the Holy Bible. In this case the second issue irrelevant to the first issue would have been, "should we or should we not murder."

Perhaps a more familiar example of Irrelevant Thesis and Appeal to Emotion (anger) might be spousal conversations resembling the following:

Husband: Sweetie, do you know anything about that new dent in

the car fender?

Wife: Why do you always ask me when something happens to the car? You never help me do anything! When are you going to start putting your dirty clothes in the basket instead of throwing them all over the place?

Husband: About the same time you remember to check the oil and transmission fluid in the car before they run dry. I am tired of your pantyhose hanging all over the bathroom. And by the way, when are you going to start putting the commode seat UP after you use it?

LIARS, DAMNED LIARS AND THERAPISTS

"...meaning analysis, like psycho-analysis, may easily turn into 'an affliction that mistakes itself for its cure.'"

Sir Karl Popper³, 1956 rev. 1983, p. 1763

None of the "helping" professions have become as accomplished at the wholesale use of logical fallacies to commit intellectual fraud as practitioners of psychiatry, psychology, social work and "child protection." A few examples have been included in this crash course on logical fallacies.

In Part Four of Organized Crime Management in Government, the next installment will examine the use of logical fallacies in psychological testing and diagnosis. The installment will include BROWN'S AMAZING UNIVERSAL SWISS ARMY TOOL OF INTELLECTUAL FRAUD, a three question pseudoscience based "test" that incorporates logical fallacies identifiable in psychological testing.

Footnotes

¹Horner, Thomas M. and Guyer, Melvin J. (1991) Prediction, prevention, and clinical expertise in child custody cases in which allegations of child sexual abuse have been made: Prediction rates of diagnostic error in relation to various clinical decision-making strategies. *Family Law Quarterly*, 25(2).

²TABLE OF FALLACIES and the explanation of the types of logical fallacies are adapted from *The Essential Skills of Critical Thinking*, (1997), James Roger Brown, THE SOCIOLOGY CENTERTM.

³Popper, Sir Karl. (1956 rev. 1983) *Realism and the Aim of Science*. Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa, New Jersey.

MAJOR CONCEPTS

Argument - a conclusion supported by reasoning documented by evidence.

Contradictories - two statements that are impossible for both to be true and also impossible for both to be false.

Contraries - two statements that are impossible for both to be true but possible for both to be false.

Fallacy - an argument that is unsound.

Reasoning - the process of drawing appropriate conclusions based on the evidence.

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HOW MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK USES LOGICAL FALLACIES TO CREATE JUNK SCIENCE EXPLOITED BY ORGANIZED CRIME IN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

Leaping into the snake pit^{1,2,3,4,5}

In Part Three, two broad categories of interacting logical fallacies were identified and described, Fallacies of Relevance and Fallacies of Presumption. There are three types of Fallacies of Relevance: (1) Appeal to Authority, (2) Appeal to Ignorance, and (3) Appeal to Emotion.

An intellectually honest person making an argument will appeal to reason, facts, or the truth. Bear in mind that an argument is a conclusion supported by reasoning documented by evidence. Citing a qualified authority with relevant expertise as evidence to support a conclusion should be distinguished from appealing to the alleged authority of someone without qualifications and relevant expertise who has expressed a personal opinion on a matter. A qualified authority in one area may have personal opinions about matters outside their area of expertise. The personal opinion of an authority outside their area of expertise is no more or less valid than the personal opinion of anyone else. An intellectually dishonest person will attempt to justify the use of logical fallacies by alleging that: (1) “truth” is relative, (2) “truth” does not exist, or (3) that “truth” is completely subjective.

If any or all the propositions that truth is relative, non-existent, or completely subjective are accepted, then it becomes impossible to tell a lie. Anything one might put forward as a true statement would have equal validity. This mental gymnastic is how intellectually dishonest mental health and social work practitioners justify to themselves falsifying reports and testimony (that is if they have sufficient conscience to be bothered by lying in the first place). One term for this belief system is “moral relativism.”

The types of **Fallacies of Presumption** are outlined below:

- A. OVERLOOKING THE FACTS
 - 1. Sweeping Generalization
 - 2. Hasty Generalization
 - 3. Bifurcation
- B. EVADING THE FACTS
 - 1. Begging the Question
 - 2. Question-Begging Epithets
 - 3. Complex Question
 - 4. Special Pleading
- C. DISTORTING THE FACTS
 - 1. False Analogy
 - 2. False Cause
 - 3. Irrelevant Thesis

[NOTE: For an explanation and examples of each type of logical fallacy, please see PART III.]

I. **Fallacies of Relevance** are a favored and powerful tool of political extremists and organized criminals operating in the child protection and mental health systems. When combined with **Fallacies of Presumption**, **Fallacies of Relevance** frequently overwhelm the abilities of the average person to determine that they are being bamboozled. [The term “bamboozled” comes from a form of torture in which the soles of the feet are beaten with bamboo until the person complies with the wishes of the torturer.]

A. An example of what may be the most despicable and destructive use of the logical fallacy **Appeal to Authority** in human history can be found in the mental health profession. The manual used by psychologists and psychiatrists to diagnose mental disorders is constructed by having members of the mental health professions propose and vote on the “disorders” that will be included in the manual.

The logical fallacy is that “x number of psychologists and psychiatrists can not be wrong,” x being whatever number of votes serve as the threshold of acceptance for inclusion in the manual. The resulting system is subject to blatant economic self-interest and political influence determining what is listed as a “mental disorder.”

An excellent example is the history of homosexuality. Homosexuality was, for several years, listed as a “mental disorder.” The homosexual community eventually gained sufficient political power to have homosexuality removed from the list of “mental disorders.”

For “mental disorders” included in the diagnostic manual to have any foundation in science, the diagnosis would have to be based upon a specified physiological or neurological disorder linked to observed behavior by a causal relationship. A diagnostic manual based on valid cause-and-effect science would specify the appropriate chemical, physiological, or objective technological tools (x-ray, CATSCAN, etc.) which would detect the presence of the physiological disorder that produces specific involuntary behavior and identify an effective treatment to correct the disorder.

If the number of people who believed something was true determined reality, all the uglier aspects of the human condition, such as war, could be rapidly solved by the expedient of convincing a majority to believe a problem, like war, did not exist. Under the current selection system for identifying the types of “mental disorders” that exist, any correspondence to reality is strictly coincidental.

B. The most malicious use of **Appeal to Ignorance** is the contrived use of Legislated secrecy shielding juvenile courts and the child protection system to conceal gross negligence, gross incompetence, perjury, falsification of records, and the systematic exploitation, neglect and abuse of children held in state custody. On two occasions, the Author received evidence that children held in state custody were being abused. A complaint was filed in each case, as

required by law. In the first instance, the caseworker was fired. In the second instance, about two years after the first, the Author was required to bring to an interview by an Arkansas State Police Child Abuse Investigator, copies of his college degrees, copies of the photographic evidence, and was questioned for over an hour about what qualifications and expertise he had in child abuse, medicine, law, and other areas that would qualify him to question the actions of the Arkansas Department of Human Services Division of Children and Family Services. Such conduct by “child abuse investigators” has no other purpose than intimidating anyone who might have the audacity to allege children under State custody are being abused or exploited. Those running the child exploitation system are constantly improving their defenses.

The mechanism now in place to investigate complaints of children abused or neglected in Arkansas State custody is designed to require complainants to produce information and possess knowledge the average person will not have. This is nothing but a sophisticated use of **Appeal to Ignorance**. By making acceptance of the merits of a complaint conditional on the Author having knowledge irrelevant to whether or not abuse actually occurred, the State Police Child Abuse Investigator combined **Appeal to Ignorance** with the **Fallacy of Relevance, Irrelevant Thesis** as justification for dismissing the possibility that a child was abused by foster parents while in State custody.

C. **Appeal to Emotion** is the goose that continually lays golden eggs for the alliance of criminals and political extremists controlling the child protection system to meet their respective goals. With the exception of a small percentage of perverse individuals, most people are horrified by the thought of children being molested or intentionally abused by adults. Unscrupulous individuals have used this, and the reluctance of politicians to appear to support child molesters and abusers, to exploit the child protection system.

Using the specter of overlooking an abused or molested child somewhere and the slogan “If we must err, we must err on the side of the child” (a complex question logical fallacy), laws have been enacted removing the presumption of innocence in child abuse allegation investigations and giving mental health and social work practitioners virtual control of peoples lives.

Mental health and social workers who have successfully ensconced themselves as purported experts in child abuse related cases can obtain payment through court orders, claims filed with State Crime Victim Reparation Boards, insurance claims for therapy and lucrative state contracts to evaluate children and parents drawn into Children and Family Services.

In his capacity as an expert on detecting and documenting pseudo science, science fraud, and structural corruption, the Author accompanied a client to observe and record a Court ordered psychological evaluation. The Arkansas Division of Children and Family Services contracted psychiatric evaluator refused to proceed with the evaluation, stating “No one is going to

scrutinize my work.”

This is an example of the **Special Pleading** logical fallacy, which is a rampant attitude among psychologists, psychiatrists and social workers, that they are a special class of people who should not be questioned because of their good intentions or special insight abilities which allow them to do what others, in their view, can not. Some have claimed to be infallible or unaware of ever having made an error in their entire career. The latter is because the consequences of their errors do not adversely impact their own lives. Such “experts” do not have to serve the prison terms of innocent persons wrongfully convicted of child abuse or molestation on their “expert” testimony that they are guilty.

*Applied junk science: Logical fallacies and psychological testing*⁶

II. Fallacies of Presumption:

Logical analysis of the interpretive structure of psychological tests, such as the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory Test II (MMPI), demonstrate the systematic use of logical fallacies which produce pseudo scientific “psychological evaluations.” The MMPI contains 567 forced choice statements to which the person being “evaluated” must select “TRUE” or “FALSE” in response.

If such tests were valid diagnostic tools, each statement would detect a specific symptom produced by a specific physiological dysfunction. By comparing the pattern of responses to patterns of symptoms, a physiological disorder could be identified, in the same way a physician looks for symptoms in a physical examination.

The physician systematically detects the presence or absence of symptoms. A physician’s methods are based upon cause-and-effect relationships between physiological disorders and the symptoms they produce.

The MMPI items fall into two broad categories, physiological and cognitive police items. Table 1 reports the classification of all 567 MMPI items based upon the type of information required to respond to each item. Only 15% of the items (86) require information about an individual’s physiology.

Cognitive police items are based upon the classification of thoughts, ideas and beliefs as acceptable or unacceptable. Such classifications are arbitrary and represent the opinions of those who constructed the MMPI interpretive structure as to what individuals should or should not think. Thoughts adverse to those valued by the test builders are labeled as indicators of “mental illness.”

MMPI-2 ITEM CONTENT ANALYSIS

	Number of Items	Percent	CATEGORY
TOTAL	86	15.17	Diag. - Diagnosis of physiological dysfunctions
TOTAL	481	84.84	CP - Cognitive Police items
	38	6.70	CC - Cultural conformity
	21	3.70	CT - Critical thinking
	1	0.18	G - Gender
	39	6.88	LE - Life experience
	67	11.82	LS - Life style
	71	12.52	PB - Personal belief
	45	7.94	PP - Personal preferences
	18	3.17	PT - Political thought
	9	1.59	RT - Religious thought
	124	21.87	SR - Social relations
	48	8.47	SV - Subjective value judgment

TABLE 1

The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory II, and similar tests, are flawed by fallacies of presumption. Incorporating items that do not detect the presence or absence of symptoms produced by physiological disorders introduces irrelevance into the interpretation of responses.

A. Overlooking the Facts:

1. **Sweeping Generalization:** Item 1 on the MMPI is "I like mechanics magazines." The interpretive structure for this item actually incorporates two sweeping generalizations. A person who selects "TRUE" scores no points on any of the psychological scales. The sweeping generalization is, "All persons who like mechanics magazines have no psychological problems." A person who selects "FALSE" receives one point on four different scales. The sweeping generalization is, "All persons who do not like mechanics magazines have four psychological problems." Other MMPI items also incorporate sweeping generalizations.

2. **Hasty Generalization:** The MMPI is supported by layered and interacting logical fallacies built upon the hasty generalization that statistical associations are sufficient to support the entire interpretive structure. Sir Karl Popper, author of the standards for identifying science

for legal purposes adopted by the United States Supreme Court in 1993, has identified the fundamental problem in asserting probability as a basis for “scientific” conclusions.

‘To sum up point (a). *Since we aim in science at high content, we do not aim at a high probability.*

(b) The severity of possible tests of a statement or a theory depends (among other factors) on the precision of its assertions and upon its predictive power; in other words, upon its informative content (which increases with these two factors). This may be expressed by saying that *the degree of testability of a statement increases with its content*. But the better a statement can be tested, the better it can be confirmed, i.e. attested by its tests. Thus we find that the opportunities of confirming a statement, and accordingly the degree of its confirmability or corroboration or attestability, increase with its testability, and with its content. To sum up point (b). *Since we want a high degree of confirmation (or corroboration), we need a high content (and thus a low absolute probability).*

Those who identify confirmation with probability must believe that a high degree of probability is desirable. They implicitly accept the rule: 'Always choose the most probable hypothesis!'

(2) In taking up the challenge to construct a better definition of confirmation, I wish to say first that I do not believe that it is possible to give a completely satisfactory definition. My reason is that a theory which has been tested with great ingenuity and with the sincere attempt to refute it will have a higher degree of confirmation than one which has been tested with laxity;" (Sir Karl Popper, *Conjectures and Refutations: The Growth of Scientific Knowledge*, 1989. p. 287-8, emphasis added)

Asserting statistical association, or a probability statement, between an alleged psychological disorder and a non-diagnostic statement on the MMPI is insufficient to justify any claim that interpretation of the response is “scientific.”

3. **Bifurcation:** The bifurcation fallacy is incorporated into the MMPI in the 198 items (35%) which have scales associated with both the “TRUE” and “FALSE” responses. Item 16 on the MMPI is bifurcated with five (5) scales associated with the “TRUE” response and the L Scale (lying) associated with the “FALSE” response.

16. Once in a while I think of things too bad to talk about.

TRUE (5)	FALSE (1)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	L Scale
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	

Because Item 16 does not have face validity (the response interpretations are not based upon the content of the question, but statistical associations hidden from the person required to respond) the logical structure of the real question is:

16. Are you a OR b?

(a)	(b)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	L Scale
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	

The bifurcated question in statement form is:

"Are you a maladjusted paranoid college student with psychasthenia, schizophrenia and post traumatic stress disorder or are you lying?"

This is what has been passing for "scientific" psychological evaluation accepted by the judicial system.

B. Evading the Facts:

1. **Begging the Question:** As Sir Karl Popper has pointed out, statistical associations do not establish a scientific foundation. In "validating" the individual items contained in the MMPI, multiple statistical associations were put forth as a basis for establishing diagnostic value. Statistical associations between MMPI items and specific scales were based upon wives' opinions about their husbands, surveys of air line pilots, surveys of students, and mental patients who were diagnosed by experts (also an example of circular reasoning).

Simply surveying different populations to establish numerous statistical associations to cite, does not overcome the basic fallacy begging the question. The strongest method for establishing a relationship between an MMPI item and a "psychological disorder," would

be to establish a causal relationship between a specific physiological dysfunction and selecting a specific response to an item. If no causal relationship exists, then the MMPI item has no diagnostic value.

2. **Question-Begging Epithets:** The existence of “lying scales” is an excellent example. If causal relationships existed between MMPI items and specific physiological disorders, lying would not be possible or relevant. The nature of a causal relationship is that x follows y on all occasions. If a tumor at a specific location in the brain caused a person to answer “FALSE” to MMPI item 1, then every person who had a tumor at that exact location, would select “FALSE.”

The function of “lying scales” is to label and dismiss persons who question the MMPI items or fail to select responses to all items. To validate the efficacy of the MMPI, responses must be selected for all items. Since responding to all MMPI items ensures positive scores on some scales, it constitutes “proof” that the MMPI detects the existence of psychological problems and that all people have psychological problems (another unproved sweeping generalization).

3. **Complex Question:** The structure of the MMPI presumes an affirmative answer to the prior question, “Do all persons have psychological problems?” With the assumed “yes” answer, the only proper use for the MMPI is to distinguish which psychological problems an individual has. It is not the purpose of the MMPI, and tests constructed in the same manner, to determine **IF** the individual being evaluated has psychological problems. The answer is already “YES.”

4. **Special Pleading:** The best example remains the assertion by psychology and psychiatry practitioners that they should not be held to the same standards of science as other professions. Special pleading exists in the MMPI foundation in the use of statistical associations rather than cause-and-effect relationships. Being granted this exception has retarded their development as real science practitioners and may ultimately be responsible for the destruction of the standing psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers currently have.

C. **Distorting the Facts:**

1. **False Analogy:** Mixing MMPI items that require physiological information to respond with cognitive police items, falsely implies that cognitive police items have physiological diagnostic value.

2. **False Cause:** Constructing a “diagnostic” scale, such as the Paranoia Scale, from MMPI items which have high statistical correlation with a “psychological” disorder, does not establish a causal relationship. In fact, the use of multiple items to construct a scale violates a fundamental requirement for establishing a causal relationship. If a causal relationship existed, every paranoid individual would select all item responses

included in the Paranoid Scale on every occasion it was administered until the physiological condition was altered to remove the paranoid state.

3. Irrelevant Thesis: Two of the stranger scales are the True Response Inconsistency Scale (TRIN)⁷ and the Variable Response Inconsistency Scale (VRIN)⁸. Responses to paired items deemed inconsistent, scores one point on each scale for each pair.

For two statements to be inconsistent, they must be contradictory. The statements “I love my Father” and “I hate my Father” are contradictory. Putting forth as inconsistent two statements that do not address the same logical category or are not contradictory, suffers from irrelevant thesis. A pair of items from the VRIN Scale are:

6. My father is a good man, or (if your father is dead) was a good man.

90. I love my father, or (if your father is dead) I loved my father.

The two items neither address the same logical categories nor contradict each other if both are answered “TRUE” or both answered “FALSE.” The contradictory of “My father is a good man” is “My father is a bad man.” It is possible to hate a father who is good if, for example, he were a missionary or diplomat posted abroad and absent from a child’s life. It is also possible for a child to love a father who is abusive.

The TRIN and VRIN tables may be viewed in their entirety in the footnotes.

Pulling it all together

In the privacy of your own home, you, too, can make your own junk science instruments that are self -validating! Amuse your friends! Develop your own “mental health” snake oil! BROWN’S AMAZING UNIVERSAL SWISS ARMY TOOL OF INTELLECTUAL FRAUD, demonstrated below, incorporates the logical fallacies identifiable in the MMPI. ***It is pure junk science*** that can be adapted to place any label one might want on a person who would take the “test,” while being of virtually no scientific value. This can be accomplished by using carefully crafted bifurcated multiple scale associations with both responses. High statistical associations with any human trait or activity are ensured by the subject of the three statements.

Although this “test” is obviously ludicrous, the reality is that equally ludicrous items have been used in the “mental health” industry for over fifty years to send people to prison and mental institutions. To be labeled as whatever a test is “designed” to detect, all one has to do, is select an answer for every item included in one of these purported evaluation tests structured to produce false positives. If the intellectual fraud is completely successful, the person evaluated will also accept the false results as true. One cannot help but be reminded of the successful Nazi propaganda that resulted in

Jews actually purchasing tickets to board trains that would take them to gas chambers.
BROWN'S AMAZING UNIVERSAL SWISS ARMY TOOL OF INTELLECTUAL FRAUD!

1. I am right-handed.

TRUE

Spouse Abuse Potential
Child Abuse
Ego Strength
Committed Child Abuse Anxiety Scale
Committed Spouse Abuse

FALSE

Deviant Life Style
Potential Stress Scale
Work Problems Scale

2. I am left-handed.

TRUE

Spouse Abuse Potential
Child Abuse Potential
Deviant Life Style
Work Problems Scale
Stress Scale
Committed Child Abuse
Committed Spouse Abuse
Anxiety Scale

FALSE

Ego Strength

3. I am breathing.

TRUE

Spouse Abuse Potential
Child Abuse Potential
Committed Child Abuse
Committed Spouse Abuse
Deviant Life Style
Work Problems
Stress Scale
Ego Strength
Anxiety Scale

FALSE

Health Concerns
Lying Scale
Acute Anxiety

Inconsistency/Deception Scale

1. I am right-handed. TRUE

2. I am left-handed. TRUE

1. I am right-handed. FALSE

2. I am left-handed. FALSE

FINDINGS FROM RESPONSES

[Responding TRUE to both items or FALSE to both items would score one point on the Inconsistency/Deception Scale. This sounds reasonable until one considers how special populations could respond. An ambidextrous individual could honestly answer TRUE or FALSE to both questions. Persons without limbs, by accident or birth defect, could answer FALSE to both questions.]

A person answering TRUE to item 1 would be "diagnosed" as follows:

Respondent's answers indicate past acts of both child abuse and spouse abuse. Potential to engage in child abuse and spouse abuse is indicated, as are ego strength problems. It is possible to calculate the minimum and maximum scores for each scale created by bifurcation.⁹

Probing for the bottom of the snake pit

Those who may be tempted to dismiss Parts Three and Four of this series as intellectual nit-picking should keep in mind that old adage about knowing a tree by its fruit. The consequences of this intellectual fraud for children, and the organized crime it supports, can be the destruction of their entire lives. Junk science is used to place children on psychoactive drugs, remove them from parental custody, label them as violent or sexual predators, and to justify forced placement in institutions or treatment programs.

This is not the worst atrocity committed by the alliance of political extremists and criminals exploiting the child protection, mental health and social work systems. Parts Five and Six will examine how children and adults are manipulated to lie and provide false testimony that financially benefits the criminal interests and helps political extremists achieve their goals.

Footnotes

¹In addition to professional publications and government reports, the popular media also reports horror stories about excesses and incompetence in the child protection system. Media article links to stories may be activated through "Lifting the Veil: Examining the Child Welfare, Foster Care and Juvenile Justice Systems" at: <http://home.rica.net/rthoma/newslink.htm> **[NOTE: This website <http://home.rica.net/> has moved to a new address at <http://liftingtheveil.org/>.]**

(1) Audio News from Around the Web.

Audio news on the topics of foster care, child welfare and juvenile justice gathered from some of the Web's leading news sources.

(2) Featured article series

A selection of newspaper series exploring child protection, foster care, groups

homes, juvenile justice and more. Included are links to series from the Boston Globe, Sacramento Bee, Las Vegas SUN, and more. Updated March 21, 1999.

(3) 1999 News roundup

Articles on the subjects of child protection, foster care, and juvenile justice drawn from many of the leading newspapers. Articles are arranged in reverse chronological order, dating back to the beginning of the year. Frequently updated.

(4) 1998 News roundup

News articles dating back to the beginning of 1998.

(5) 1997 News Roundup

News articles dating from June through December 1997.

²Links to STUDIES, SURVEYS, AND AUDITS describing the state of affairs in the administrative divisions of the child protection system may be activated through: <http://home.rica.net/rthoma/studies.htm> [NOTE: This website <http://home.rica.net/> has moved to a new address at <http://liftingtheveil.org/>.]

I. Foster Care

II. Family Preservation

III. Juvenile Justice

IV. Child Welfare

V. Grand Jury Reports

VI.. Other Research

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(6) Characteristics and Sources of Allegations of Ritualistic Child Abuse. Gail Goodman, Final Report to the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, Grant No. 90CA1405. Executive Summary.

³The current exploitative child protection system has produced the highest number of unnatural orphans in United States history. For personal accounts of surviving the child protection system, research, and publications see "Survivors of the System: Foster Children United" at: <http://www.sos-fosternet.org/index1.html>

⁴Article links through PUBLISHED WRITINGS, Webmaster Emerich Thoma at: <http://home.rica.net/rthoma/> **[NOTE: This website <http://home.rica.net/> has moved to a new address at <http://liftingtheveil.org/>.]**

(1) A Reply to Andrew Vachss' "A Hard Look at How We Treat Children". Webmaster Rick Thoma replies to Andrew Vachss' March 29, 1998, article in Parade Magazine. This article appeared in the Summer 1998 edition of Vindicator, the journal of the Ohio Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers.

(2) "If You Lived Here, You'd be Home Now:" The Business of Foster Care. Article published in the January 1999 edition of the peer-reviewed journal Issues in Child Abuse Allegations.

⁵Recipes for "little boy stew," "little boy pot pies," and "French fried kid" found in written material of convicted child molester "ruled no longer sexually dangerous" who subsequently allegedly killed and ate a child. Man charged in Montana cannibal case Thursday, 21 December 2000 9:31 (ET)

<http://www.vny.com/cf/News/upidetail.cfm?QID=146252>

BOSTON, Dec. 21 (UPI) -- Officials in Massachusetts expressed shock Thursday that a convicted child molester released after being ruled no longer sexually dangerous faced charges in Montana that he butchered a 10-year-old boy and dined on the boy's cooked remains with unsuspecting acquaintances.

Suspected serial killer Nathaniel Bar-Jonah, 43, is charged with murdering Zachary Ramsay who disappeared while walking to school in 1996 in Great Falls, Mont.

Although the boy's remains have never been found, Montana prosecutors believe they have enough evidence against Bar-Jonah without a body.

"Just because he's clever enough to get rid of the body doesn't mean he will get away with homicide," Cascade County prosecutor Brant S. Light said in Thursday's Boston Globe.

Light said in Thursday's Boston Herald that the fact that the boy "may have been butchered and fed to others is real disturbing."

Investigators looking for Ramsay's body this year dug up small bones on Bar-Jonah's property, but DNA testing showed they belonged to another of the man's alleged victims.

Authorities believe Ramsay's remains were not found because Bar-Jonah cut up and cooked the body and served it to a small circle of friends. Those acquaintances told investigators Bar-Jonah occasionally brought them food that tasted "funny," such as burgers, stews, pot pies and chili he claimed were made from venison.

During the investigation, police found some of Bar-Jonah's cryptic handwritten notes that an FBI expert said contained messages like "little boy stew," "little boy pot pies," and "French fried kid."

Court records of earlier therapy sessions showed that Bar-Jonah's bizarre sexual fantasies "outline methods for torture, extending to dissection and cannibalism." A caseworker in 1980 wrote that Bar-Jonah "expresses a curiosity about the taste of human flesh."

Bar-Jonah was charged Wednesday in Great Falls with murder and kidnapping and was being held on \$1.7 million bail. Bar-Jonah is suspected in a series of other disappearances and murders. Police said he kept a list of 22 victims, the last being Ramsay.

Light said he was upset that Massachusetts officials allowed Bar-Jonah to move with his mother to Montana in 1991, where he was charged with sexual assault on an 8-year-old boy in 1994. He is scheduled to go on trial Jan. 16 on sex assault charges involving three other boys.

When known in Webster, Mass., as David P. Brown, Bar-Jonah spent 12 years at the Bridgewater State Hospital after trying to kill two Shrewsbury boys in 1977. He was freed after four mental health professionals convinced a judge he was no longer sexually dangerous.

One psychologist who evaluated Bar-Jonah years ago and felt he was still dangerous was shocked when told by the Herald of the new charges.

"Oh, God," said Leonard Bard. "That's horrible."

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⁶Brown, James R. *The Low Down Quick and Dirty Common Man's Guide to the Essential Skills of Critical Thinking*, THE SOCIOLOGY CENTERTM, North Little Rock, AR, 1999.

⁷Brown, James R. *Pseudo Science and Pseudo Logic in Psychological Testing*, THE SOCIOLOGY CENTERTM, North Little Rock, AR, 1999.

TWIN-TRUE RESPONSE INCONSISTENCY SCALE

Paired questions are listed with the responses considered inconsistent. Some pairs

were counted as inconsistent if both were answered true or both were answered false and listed twice on the scale. Those are noted here with the protocol TRUE:FALSE and FALSE:TRUE rather than two separate listings.

(B) - Bifurcated.

(C) - Items common to both TRIN and VRIN scales.

- Indicates paired items whose negatives are not equivalent to the other member of the pair or paired items that do not address the same logical class as subject.

3. I wake up fresh and rested most mornings. TRUE (C)

39. My sleep is fitful and disturbed. TRUE (B) (C)

12. My sex life is satisfactory. TRUE #

166. I am worried about sex. TRUE (B) #

40. Much of the time my head seems to hurt all over. TRUE (C) #

176. I have very few headaches. TRUE (B) (C) #

(Many sources of pain can affect the head.)

48. Most anytime I would rather sit and daydream than do anything else. TRUE (C) #

184. I dream very little. TRUE # (C)

(Daydreaming and night dreams are the product of different processes. Also, a person may have a strong desire to daydream, but do it infrequently.)

63. My feelings are not easily hurt. TRUE

127. Criticism or scolding hurts me terribly. TRUE (B)

65. Most of the time I feel blue. TRUE:FALSE

95. I am happy most of the time. TRUE:FALSE

73. I am certainly lacking in self-confidence. TRUE (B)

239. I am entirely self-confident. TRUE

83. I have very few quarrels with members of my family. TRUE (B) (C) #

288. My parents and family find more fault with me than they should. TRUE (C) #

99. Someone has it in for me. TRUE #

314. I have no enemies who really wish to harm me. TRUE #

(It is possible for individuals that are not personal acquaintance to "have it in for someone." This is the foundation of terrorism and serial killings.)

125. I believe that my home life is as pleasant as that of most people I know.

TRUE:FALSE (C) #

195. There is very little love and companionship in my family as compared to other homes. TRUE:FALSE (C) #

(It is possible to believe "little love and companionship" is the normal experience.)

209. I like to talk about sex. TRUE (B) #

351. I am embarrassed by dirty stories. TRUE (B) #

("Talk about sex" does not require involvement of "dirty stories.")

359. I enjoy the excitement of a crowd. TRUE:FALSE #

367. Whenever possible I avoid being in a crowd. TRUE:FALSE #

(It is possible to "enjoy" a crowd but avoid crowds because of the inconvenience or risk of violence.)

377. I am not happy with myself the way I am. TRUE

534. If I could live my life over again, I would not change much. TRUE

556. I worry a great deal over money. TRUE #

560. I am satisfied with the amount of money I make. TRUE #

(Concern about money can be based upon issues other than income satisfaction, such as job security, national debt, interest rates, or national economic policy.)

9. My daily life is full of things that keep me interested. FALSE #

56. I wish I could be as happy as others seem to be. FALSE #

(Perceived happiness of others is different from daily life interest level.)

140. Most nights I go to sleep without thoughts or ideas bothering me. FALSE #

196. I frequently find myself worrying about something. FALSE (B) #

("Frequently" and "most" are not equivalent.)

152. I do not tire quickly. FALSE (B) #

464. I feel tired a good deal of the time. FALSE (B) #

(The baseline level of fatigue is logically independent of the rate of fatigue brought on by additional work, unless both are related to a specific physiological condition.)

165. My memory seems to be all right. FALSE

565. It takes a great deal of effort for me to remember what people tell me these days. FALSE

262. In a group of people I would not be embarrassed to be called upon to start a discussion or give an opinion about something I know well. FALSE #

275. In school I found it very hard to talk in front of the class. FALSE (B) #

(This fails to allow for change over time.)

265. I am likely not to speak to people until they speak to me. FALSE (B) #

360. I do not mind meeting strangers. FALSE #

(The subjective desirability of meeting strangers and the personal ritual used to greet acquaintances are distinctly different.)

⁸Brown, James R. *Pseudoscience and Pseudologic in Psychological Testing*, THE SOCIOLOGY CENTER^{TN}, North Little Rock, AR, 1999.

VRIN-VARIABLE RESPONSE INCONSISTENCY

Paired questions are listed with the responses considered inconsistent. Some pairs were counted as inconsistent if both were answered true or both were answered false and listed twice on the scale. Those are noted here with the protocol TRUE:FALSE and FALSE:TRUE rather than two separate listings.

(B) - Bifurcated.

(C) - Paired items common to both TRIN and VRIN scales.

- Indicates paired items whose negatives are not equivalent to the other member of the pair or paired items that do not address the same logical class as subject.

3. I wake up fresh and rested most mornings. TRUE (C)

39. My sleep is fitful and disturbed. TRUE (B) (C)

6. My father is a good man, or (if your father is dead) was a good man. TRUE:FALSE #

90. I love my father, or (if your father is dead) I loved my father. FALSE:TRUE #

9. My daily life is full of things that keep me interested. FALSE (C) #

56. I wish I could be as happy as others seem to be. FALSE (C) #

(See TRIN Scale comment for these items.)

28. I am bothered by an upset stomach several times a week. TRUE #

59. I am troubled by discomfort in the pit of my stomach every few days or oftener.

FALSE #

("Upset stomach" and "discomfort in the pit of my stomach" are not equivalent.)

31. I find it hard to keep my mind on a task or job. TRUE (B) #

299. I cannot keep my mind on one thing. FALSE (B) #

("One thing" is a larger class than a specific "task or job.")

32. I have had very peculiar and strange experiences. FALSE (B) #

316. I have strange and peculiar thoughts. TRUE (B) #

("Experiences" in common usage refers to life events, while "thoughts" are internal subjective phenomena.)

40. Much of the time my head seems to hurt all over. TRUE (C) #

176. I have very few headaches. TRUE (B) (C) #

(See comment in TRIN Scale.)

46. I prefer to pass by school friends, or people I know but have not seen for a long time, unless they speak to me first. TRUE #

265. I am likely not to speak to people until they speak to me. FALSE (B) (C) #

(These paired items are based upon logical classes that do not have all elements in common.)

48. Most anytime I would rather sit and daydream than do anything else. TRUE (C) #

184. I daydream very little. TRUE (C) #

(See comment in TRIN Scale.)

49. I am a very sociable person. TRUE (B) #

280. I seem to make friends about as quickly as other do. FALSE (B) #

(Sociability does not guarantee the acquisition of friends, as this assumes.)

73. I am certainly lacking in self-confidence. TRUE (B) (C) #

377. I am not happy with myself the way I am. FALSE (C) #

(An individual may be self-confident and dissatisfied with their condition if it includes physical deformity or a temporary state due to illness or injury.)

81. I think most people would lie to get ahead. TRUE:FALSE (B) #

284. I think nearly anyone would tell a lie to keep out of trouble. FALSE:TRUE (B) #

("Getting ahead" and "keeping out of trouble" are not the same logical class.)

83. I have very few quarrels with members of my family. TRUE (B) (C) #

288. My parents and family find more fault with me than they should. TRUE (C) #

(See comment in TRIN Scale.)

84. I was suspended from school one or more times for bad behavior. TRUE (B)

105. In school I was sometimes sent to the principal for bad behavior. FALSE (B)

86. I like to go to parties and other affairs where there are lots of loud fun. TRUE #

359. I enjoy the excitement of a crowd. FALSE (C) #

("Parties" and "other affairs" are not the same as "crowd.")

95. I am happy most of the time. FALSE (C)

388. I very seldom have spells of the blues. TRUE (B)

99. Someone has it in for me. FALSE (C) #

138. I believe I am being plotted against. TRUE #
(One may have no personal enemies and realistically "believe" others are working contrary to their interest as a consumer, voter, American citizen, union member, etc.)

103. I enjoy a race or game more when I bet on it. TRUE (B)

344. I enjoy gambling for small stakes. FALSE (B)

110. Most people will use somewhat unfair means to gain profit or an advantage rather than to lose it. TRUE:FALSE (B)

374. Most people will use somewhat unfair means to get ahead in life. FALSE:TRUE

116. Often I can't understand why I have been so irritable and grouchy. TRUE #

430. I am often sorry because I am so irritable and grouchy. FALSE (B) #

(Regret and understanding are independent elements.)

125. I believe that my home life is as pleasant as that of most people I know.

TRUE:FALSE (C) #

195. There is very little love and companionship in my family as compared to other homes. TRUE:FALSE (C) #

(See comment in TRIN Scale.)

135. I have often lost out on things because I couldn't make up my mind soon enough.

FALSE (B) #

482. I usually have a hard time deciding what to do. TRUE #

(Subjectively perceived difficulty making decisions does not ensure lost opportunities have occurred.)

136. It makes me impatient to have people ask my advice or otherwise interrupt me when I am working on something

important. TRUE:FALSE (B)

507. I often become very irritable when people interrupt my work. FALSE:TRUE

152. I do not tire quickly. FALSE (B) (C) #

464. I feel tired a good deal of the time. FALSE (B) (C) #

(See comment in TRIN Scale.)

161. I frequently have to fight against showing that I am bashful. TRUE:FALSE (B)

185. I wish I were not so shy. FALSE:TRUE (B)

165. My memory seems to be all right. FALSE (C)

565. It takes a great deal of effort for me to remember what people tell me these days.

FALSE (C)

166. I am worried about sex. TRUE:FALSE (B) (C) #

268. I wish I were not bothered by thoughts about sex. FALSE:TRUE (B) #

(See comment for 12 and 166 pair in TRIN Scale.)

167. I find it hard to make talk when I meet new people. TRUE:FALSE (B) #

243. When in a group of people I have trouble thinking of the right things to talk about.

FALSE:TRUE (B) #

(Meeting new people and group participation are separate classes of events.)

196. I frequently find myself worrying about something. FALSE (B) (C)

415. I worry quite a bit over possible misfortunes. TRUE

199. I like science. TRUE:FALSE (B)

467. I like to read about science. FALSE:TRUE

226. Sometimes without any reason or even when things are going wrong I feel excitedly happy, "on top of the world." TRUE

267. I have periods in which I feel unusually cheerful without any special reason.

FALSE

259. I am sure I am being talked about. FALSE

333. People say insulting and vulgar things about me. TRUE

262. In a group of people I would not be embarrassed to be called upon to start a discussion or give an opinion about something I know well. FALSE (C) #

275. In school I found it very hard to talk in front of the class. FALSE (B) (C) #

(See comment in TRIN Scale.)

290. I worry over money and business. TRUE:FALSE (B)

556. I worry a great deal over money. FALSE:TRUE (C)

339. I have sometimes felt that difficulties were piling up so high that I could not overcome them. FALSE (B) #

394. My plans have frequently seemed so full of difficulties that I have had to give them up. TRUE (B) #

(Item 339 is vague as to the source of "difficulties," but difficulties that are a consequence of the actions of other individuals are different from those that derive from poor or ineffective planning.)

349. I am never happier than when alone. TRUE:FALSE

515. I am never happier than when I am by myself. FALSE:TRUE

350. If given the chance I would make a good leader of people. FALSE (B) #
521. I like making decisions and assigning jobs to others. TRUE #
(An individual may "like making decisions and assigning jobs," and still not "make a good leader of people.")
353. I enjoy social gatherings just to be with people. TRUE:FALSE (B) #
370. I like parties and socials. FALSE:TRUE #
(An individual may "like parties and socials" for reasons other than "just to be with people.")
364. I feel like giving up quickly when things go wrong. FALSE (B)
554. When my life gets difficult, it makes me want to just give up. TRUE
369. I am apt to pass up something I want to do when others feel that it isn't worth doing. FALSE #
421. I am apt to pass up something I want to do because others feel that I am not going about it the right way. TRUE #
(Whether something is worth doing is different from whether it is being done correctly.)
372. I am not easily angered. TRUE:FALSE
405. I am usually calm and not easily upset. FALSE:TRUE
380. It bothers me when people say nice things about me. TRUE
562. It is hard for me to accept compliments. FALSE
395. I am afraid to be alone in the dark. TRUE:FALSE (B) #
435. I am often afraid of the dark. FALSE:TRUE (B) #
(Fear of the dark and fear of being alone in the dark are different fears.)
396. I have often felt bad about being misunderstood when trying to keep someone from making a mistake. TRUE:FALSE #
403. People have often misunderstood my intentions when I was trying to put them right and be helpful. FALSE:TRUE #
(One may be "misunderstood" without having "felt bad" about it.)
411. At times I think I am no good at all. TRUE:FALSE
485. I often feel that I'm not as good as other people. FALSE:TRUE
472. I am greatly bothered by forgetting where I put things. TRUE:FALSE
533. I forget where I leave things. FALSE:TRUE
491. I feel helpless when I have to make some important decisions. TRUE #

509. Having to make important decisions makes me nervous. FALSE (B) #
(Feeling "helpless" and "nervous" are different.)

506. I have recently considered killing myself. TRUE:FALSE #

520. Lately I have thought a lot about killing myself. FALSE:TRUE #
(A recent act may not be part of a series of such acts.)

513. Sometimes I get so angry and upset I don't know what comes over me. TRUE #

542. I have become so angry with someone that I have felt as if I would explode.
FALSE #

(One may become angry without becoming angry "with someone.")

⁹Brown, James R. *Pseudoscience and Pseudologic in Psychological Testing*,
THE SOCIOLOGY CENTER^{TN}, North Little Rock, AR, 1999.

Some bifurcated items have equal numbers of scales associated with each response option, while others have unequal numbers of scale associations. Although impossible to do, if the respondent could distinguish between the responses that would produce the highest and lowest adverse score, Table 2 shows the lowest and highest adverse scores possible to achieve using only the bifurcated items. Selecting all the response options with the highest number of scales are summarized under the HIGH column. The LOW column summarizes selecting all the response options with the lowest number of scale associations. The EQUAL column indicates the number of scales associated with bifurcated items having equal numbers of scales associated with each response option. In these instances, no strategic advantage is gained by selecting one response over the other to maximize or minimize the adverse score. The minimum and maximum adverse scores that would result from taking the test and answering all the question can be calculated by taking half the EQUAL column total and adding it to the HIGH or LOW column total.

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM POSSIBLE ADVERSE SCORE ENSURED BY
BIFURCATED ITEMS

Standard Validity and Clinical Scales (13 scales)

NUMBER OF ITEMS	MAX. SCORE	MIN. SCORE	EQUAL SCORE	SCALE NAME
15	2	1	1	L Scale [Lie]
60	6	0	0	F Scale [Infrequency]
30	9	11	3	K Scale [Defensiveness]
32	14	0	0	Scale 1 (S1) Hypochondriasis (Hs)
57	19	8	2	Scale 2 (S2) Depression (D)
60	26	8	4	Scale 3 (S3) Hysteria (Hy)
50	19	2	2	Scale 4 (S4) Psychopathic Deviate (Pd)
56	20	8	10	Scale 5 (S5) Masculinity-Femininity (Mf)
40	8	6	2	Scale 6 (S6) Paranoia (Pa)
48	18	0	0	Scale 7 (S7) Psychasthenia (Pt)
78	19	2	0	Scale 8 (S8) Schizophrenia (Sc)
46	17	3	8	Scale 9 (S9) Hypomania (Ma)
69	26	7	8	Scale 0 (S0) Social Introversion (Si)
641	203	56	40	SUBTOTAL

Content Scales (CS) (15 scales)

NUMBER OF ITEMS	MEAN M/F	MAX. SCORE	MIN. SCORE	EQUAL SCORE	SCALE NAME
23	5.53/6.53	8	1	0	Anxiety (ANX)
23	3.80/6.59	5	2	8	Fears (FRS)
16	4.93/5.50	8	0	0	Obsessiveness (OBS)
33	4.79/5.86	9	0	0	Depression (DEP)
36	5.29/6.16	14	0	0	Health Concerns (HEA)
23	2.30/2.21	3	0	0	Bizarre Mentation (BIZ)
16	5.63/5.68	2	2	2	Anger (ANG)
23	9.50/8.73	11	4	2	Cynicism (CYN)
22	7.91/6.17	11	2	3	Antisocial Practices (ASP)
19	8.08/7.41	1	2	6	Type A (TPA)
24	4.25/5.16	2	2	2	Low Self-esteem (LSE)
24	7.65/7.53	6	2	1	Social Discomfort (SOD)
25	5.32/6.14	4	0	1	Family Problems (FAM)
33	7.30/8.51	10	1	1	Work Interference (WRK)
26	4.70/5.02	3	1	1	Negative Treatment (TRT)
366		97	18	26	SUBTOTAL

Koss-Butcher Critical Items (KB) (6 scales)

NUMBER OF ITEMS	MAX. SCORE	MIN. SCORE	EQUAL SCORE	SCALE NAME
17	5	0	0	Acute Anxiety State
22	4	0	0	Depressed Suicidal Ideation
5	3	0	0	Threatened Assault
7	1	0	2	Situational Stress Due to Alcoholism
11	5	0	0	Mental Confusion
16	4	0	0	Persecutory Ideas
78	22	0	2	SUBTOTAL

Lachar-Wrobel Critical Items (LW) (11 scales)

NUMBER OF ITEMS	MAX. SCORE	MIN. SCORE	EQUAL SCORE	SCALE NAME
11	3	0	0	Anxiety and Tension
16	4	0	0	Depression and Worry
6	3	0	0	Sleep Disturbance
15	0	0	0	Deviant Beliefs
10	5	0	0	Deviant Thinking and Experience
3	2	0	0	Substance Abuse
9	5	1	0	Antisocial Attitude
4	1	0	0	Family Conflict
4	2	0	0	Problematic Anger
6	3	1	1	Sexual Concern and Deviation
23	9	0	0	Somatic Symptoms
107	37	2	1	SUBTOTAL

Supplementary Scales (SS) (15 scales)

NUMBER OF ITEMS	MAX. SCORE	MIN. SCORE	EQUAL SCORE	SCALE NAME
39	10	1	2	A Scale Anxiety (A)
37	8	7	5	R Scale Repression (r)
52	8	35	6	Es Scale Ego Strength (Es)
49	16	15	7	MAC-R MacAndrew Alcoholism Scale-Revised (MAC-R)
40	2	0	2	Fb Scale Backside F (Fb)
23*	SEE	TABLE	3	TRIN True Response Inconsistency (TRIN)
67*	SEE	TABLE	4	VRIN Variable Response Inconsistency (VRIN)
28	7	5	5	O-H Overcontrolled Hostility (O-H)
25	7	11	4	Do Scale Dominance (Do)
30	8	9	8	Re Scale Social Responsibility (Re)
41	19	0	0	Mt Scale College Maladjustment (Mt)
47	8	21	12	GM Scale Masculine Gender Role (GM)
46	11	7	10	GF Scale Feminine Gender Role (GF)
46	17	0	0	PK Scale Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PK)
60	19	1	0	PS Scale Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PS)
630	149	112	61	SUBTOTAL

SUMMARY TABLE

NUMBER OF ITEMS	MAX. SCORE	MIN. SCORE	EQUAL SCORE	
641	203	56	40	SUBTOTAL Standard Validity and Clinical Scales (13 scales)
366	97	18	26	SUBTOTAL Content Scales (CS) (15 scales)
78	22	0	2	SUBTOTAL Koss-Butcher Critical Items (KB) (6 scales)
107	37	2	1	SUBTOTAL Lachar-Wrobel Critical Items (LW) (11 scales)
630	149	112	61	SUBTOTAL Supplementary Scales (SS) (15 scales)
1822	508	188	130	TOTALS
	57	31	30	Number of Scales Represented in TOTALS
	8.9	6.1	4.3	Mean Score Per Scale Represented In TOTALS

	13.2	10.4		Combined Mean Scores (With Equally Bifurcated Items)
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* Each component of this scale consists of paired questions. Defined conflict between paired questions scores one point on scale.

** From 567 items on the MMPI-2 60 scales are constructed with a total of 1822 points. This represents data inflation of 322%.

ITMS - Number of items in each scale and maximum possible score.

MEAN - Reported mean score for each scale.

HIGH - Score resulting from choosing bifurcated question responses with the highest number of associated scales.

LOW - Score resulting from choosing bifurcated question responses with the lowest number of associated scales.

EQUAL- Items that have an equal number of scales associated with each response option.

In addition to the logical problems depicted in the TRIN and VRIN tables, there is a serious problem with the logical justification for Scale 5, the Masculinity-Femininity Scale. Scale 5 consists of 56 items with separate response listings for male and female. The only divergence between the male interpretive list and the female interpretive list occurs on items 121, 166, 209 and 268. Responses for the other 52 items are the same for both male and female interpretive lists. The only consequence of using Scale 5 would be to produce a meaningless number associated with the gender of the individual taking the MMPI-2. If the purpose of the scale were to distinguish gender based upon responses, then only items 121, 166, 209 and 268 would be needed. The remaining items would serve no purpose.

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THIS IS AMERICA! HOW CAN THIS BE DONE TO ME?

by
James Roger Brown

Throughout this series on organized criminal exploitation of children, always keep in mind that it is the consequence and tool of an alliance of political extremists and white collar criminals working in and through government agencies and programs.

In addition to the logical fallacies used to construct the junk science of participating mental health and social work practitioners, other sophisticated techniques have been developed and used to take children into State custody and destroy their families. Child abuse investigators participating in this destructive enterprise must have available reliable techniques to falsify evidence, falsify reports, manipulate witnesses, coerce false confessions from accused individuals, and obtain false testimony from alleged victims.

It must take a cold blooded, ruthless individual to knowingly commit these acts upon innocent people who have never personally wronged them, especially children. While the ideology of the political extremists involved is of the supremacist rather than communist persuasion, they share with communists the attitudes expressed by Joseph Stalin.

These extremists, and their knowing allies, have been successful at concealing their efforts, in part, because it is difficult for people with some semblance of a traditional life to comprehend how such an enterprise could be destroying people all around them without their knowledge. Few people understand the consequences of the wall of secrecy around the alleged child protection system, including juvenile court, and the use of gag orders by Judges knowingly participating.

A partial list of techniques developed by these political extremists and criminals to obtain false statements from children include the following:

1. Children may be told that one or both parents are sick and for the parent(s) to receive medical treatment the child must falsely state that their parent(s) abused or molested them.
2. A child may be told that other children interviewed have said the accused touched them in a bad way and their supporting statement is needed to help the other children.
3. If the child's teacher, or someone else for whom the child may have affection, is the target, the child may be told the teacher is sick and for them to get help, the child must say that they were molested by the individual.
4. A child may be told that if they do not admit to being molested by the target, other children will be molested by him in the future.
5. A child may be threatened with incarceration or prosecution if they continue to deny they were molested or abused.
6. A child may be placed on medication as punishment for continuing to deny they were molested or abused.
7. Children may be deprived of food and sleep until they enter a semi-hypnotic state in which they become susceptible to influence and programming. (This can be accomplished in as little as five to eight hours.)

The simple methods used to extract false statements from children exploit emotional attachments, fears and the desire to please adults. The more complex methods involve programming and brainwashing techniques, frequently acquired from military training and experience. Use of the United States Armed Forces by political extremists to obtain free training is not the exclusive domain of White Supremacists, militia members, and middle eastern terrorists. Political extremists intent on exploiting the child protection system have also learned this trick.

HOW CORRUPT CHILD ABUSE INVESTIGATORS BRAINWASH CHILDREN TO LIE

Among the expert services provided by the Author is an instrument developed to test the hypothesis that there is no difference between the characteristics of a specific case and the known characteristics of a false child abuse allegation. The protocol for applying the instrument requires documentary evidence, such as video tapes, audio tapes, or written documents. The following examples of techniques used to obtain false statements and testimony from children are taken from cases in which the Author was consulted and demonstrate specific characteristics of false allegations.

The first lengthy citation documents techniques used to transform a child who says that no abuse or molestation occurred, into a child who not only says abuse or molestation did occur, but can provide details consistent with what the child abuse investigator wants to hear. Notes inserted into the transcript, describe each step in the process used on this child. The names have been removed and replaced with italicized descriptors to conceal identities.

TRANSCRIPTS FROM STATE ONE

Page 9, line 200-page 13, line 282 August 18, 1998 *Alleged Victim* interview by *Detective One* and *Social Worker One*

[NOTE: *Detective One* introduces *Alleged Victim* to the concept of "secret touches".]

200 Do you know what secret touches are? (*Detective One*)

201 What? (*Alleged Victim*)

202-203 Well that's when like if somebody touches ya and they're not supposed to be touching ya. (*Detective One*)

204 Nope. (*Alleged Victim*)

205-206 Yeah. So what we wanna know from you today *Alleged Victim* is if anybody has ever touched your private places that wasn't supposed to. Has that ever happened to you? (*Detective One*)

[NOTE: *Detective One* begins losing control of the situation. *Alleged Victim* denies ever being the victim of "secret touches".]

207 Uhm...uh...no. (*Alleged Victim*)

208 No? Has anybody ever touch [sic] your cookie? (*Detective One*)

209 No. (*Alleged Victim*)

210 That wasn't supposed to? (*Detective One*)

211 No. (*Alleged Victim*)

212 What about uh...any boys or anything? (*Detective One*)

[NOTE: *Alleged Victim* unsuccessfully attempts to provide an acceptable response without naming anyone specific.]

213 Boys did it to it. (*Alleged Victim*)

214 Who did it? (*Detective One*)

215 Nobody (*Alleged Victim*)

[NOTE: *Detective One* attempts to regain control of *Alleged Victim* by trying to evoke positive feelings toward herself.]

216-217 Nobody? Wow! You're lucky. So have you told somebody that somebody touched your cookie? (*Detective One*)

218 No. I didn't. (*Alleged Victim*)

[NOTE: *Alleged Victim* makes another attempt to provide a response that will be accepted by *Detective One* without naming a specific individual.]

219 Did you tell your mommy that, that somebody did it? (*Detective One*)

220 Somebody did. (*Alleged Victim*)

221 Huh? (*Detective One*)

222 I told mommy. (*Alleged Victim*)

223 You told your mommy that somebody did? (*Detective One*)

224 Uh-huh. (*Alleged Victim*)

[NOTE: *Detective One* persists and *Alleged Victim* provides the name wanted.]

225 Who did you tell her did that? (*Detective One*)

226 *Alleged Perpetrator*. (*Alleged Victim*)

[NOTE: *Detective One* communicates to *Alleged Victim* that *Alleged Perpetrator's* name is acceptable and tests to see if *Alleged Victim* has accepted *Alleged Perpetrator* touching her "cookie" as a real event.]

227 *Alleged Perpetrator*? Okay. Did that really happen or was that just a made up thing. (*Detective One*)

[NOTE: *Alleged Victim* recognizes that *Alleged Perpetrator* touching her "cookie" is a fictitious event. *Detective One* smoothly transitions to evoking stronger positive emotions by coercing *Alleged Victim* to reestablish eye contact and uses flattery on her by complimenting her eyes. *Alleged Victim* initially verbally resists.]

228 That's the make up thing. (*Alleged Victim*)

229-230 It was a make up thing? Okay. You can look at me. Let me see those pretty eyes? (*Detective One*)

231 Uh-uh. (*Alleged Victim*)

232-233 Let me see what color they are again, I forgot. Are they pink? Oh, they're brown, that's the color, they're brown. They're pretty eyes. (*Detective One*)

234 You have a pretty smile. (*Alleged Victim*)

[NOTE: *Detective One* regains control of *Alleged Victim's* responses and retests

to see if *Alleged Victim* has accepted *Alleged Perpetrator* touching her "cookie" as a real event..]

235 So *Alleged Victim*... (*Detective One*)

236 What? (*Alleged Victim*)

237 Uhm...So *Alleged Perpetrator*, he didn't really touch you? (*Detective One*)

238 Uh my mom's husband touched me. (*Alleged Victim*)

239 Your mom's husband? What's your mom's husband's name. (*Detective One*)

240 Is *Alleged Perpetrator*. (*Alleged Victim*)

241 Okay. (*Detective One*)

[NOTE: *Alleged Victim* makes a weaker attempt at resistance by stating that there are two *****s. *Detective One* again regains control by getting *Alleged Victim* to name "*Alleged Perpetrator*" as the perpetrator.]

242 There's two *****s, little ***** ...two *****s. *Alleged Perpetrator*, little *****. (*Alleged Victim*)

243 *Alleged Perpetrator* and little *****? (*Detective One*)

244 Uh-huh. (*Alleged Victim*)

245 So which one touched you? (*Detective One*)

246 *Alleged Perpetrator*. (*Alleged Victim*)

[NOTE: *Detective One* tests *Alleged Victim* twice to determine if she has accepted *Alleged Perpetrator* touching her "cookie" as a real event. *Alleged Victim* has accepted it as a real event and begins giving consistent answers.]

247 *Alleged Perpetrator*? Okay. So was it just a made up thing or did it really happen? (*Detective One*)

248 It really happened. (*Alleged Victim*)

249 It did? Because just a minute ago, you said maybe it was a made up thing. (*Detective One*)

[NOTE: *Alleged Victim* makes another weak attempt at resistance.]

250 Well it just..It really happened. (*Alleged Victim*)

251 Where did this happen at, can you tell me that? (*Detective One*)

252 At the old ["]partment. (*Alleged Victim*)

253-254 The old apartment? Okay. Uhm...so where was you [sic] mommy when this happened? (*Detective One*)

255 Uh her was at...at the store and *Alleged Perpetrator* touched me. (*Alleged Victim*)

256 What did he do, can you tell me, can you tell me about it? (*Detective One*)

257 Huh-uh. (*Alleged Victim*)

258 Where did he touch you. (*Detective One*)

259 In my cookie. (*Alleged Victim*)

[NOTE: *Detective One* now acts to erase any remorse or guilt *Alleged Victim* might feel about naming *Alleged Perpetrator* as the perpetrator and communicates that she feels positively toward *Alleged Victim*. *Detective One* draws *Social Worker One* into the approval by name.]

260 In your cookie? Okay. Alright. Now you know you're not in trouble, right? (*Detective One*)

261 No. (*Alleged Victim*)

262 Okay. You're not in trouble at all, okay. (*Detective One*)

263 Okay. (*Alleged Victim*)

264 And I'm not mad at you and *Social Worker One's* not mad at you okay?

265 Nope. (*Social Worker One*)

[NOTE: This approval by *Detective One* and *Social Worker One* is generalized to everyone. *Alleged Victim* indicates she has accepted it.]

266 Nobody's mad at you. (*Detective One*)

267 Okay. (*Alleged Victim*)

[NOTE: *Detective One* now converts *Alleged Victim's* positive emotion and acceptance, reminding *Alleged Victim* that her help is needed to obtain more "details" about *Alleged Perpetrator* touching her "cookie". *Alleged Victim* is well along the way to being trained to lie and suppress remorse or guilt.]

268 But you know what *Alleged Victim*? (*Detective One*)

269 What? (*Alleged Victim*)

270 I need to know a little bit about what happened, okay. (*Detective One*)

271 Okay. (*Alleged Victim*)

272 ["]Cause I need to find out so I need your help on that okay. (*Detective One*)

273 Yeah. (*Alleged Victim*)

274 Okay. (*Detective One*)

275 Okay. (*Alleged Victim*)

276-277 So you said it happened in the old apartment, what room were you guys in? (*Detective One*)

278 In *Alleged Perpetrator's* bedroom. (*Alleged Victim*)

279 *Alleged Perpetrator's* bedroom? (*Detective One*)

280 And *Brother* was in his bedroom. (*Alleged Victim*)

281 Okay. (*Detective One*)

282 And *Alleged Perpetrator* was touching my cookie. (*Alleged Victim*)

283 So you were in *Brother..in..let's see, Alleged Perpetrator's* bedroom,

right? (*Detective One*)
284 Yeah. (*Alleged Victim*)

[NOTE: *Detective One* resumes instructing *Alleged Victim* about good and bad touches. *Detective One* further conditions and shapes *Alleged Victim* on providing answers consistent with *Alleged Perpetrator* touching *Alleged Victim's* "cookie". There are several good examples of leading questions.]

Page 13, line 290-page 15, line 331 August 18, 1998 *Alleged Victim* interview by *Detective One* and *Social Worker One*

290 That's *Alleged Perpetrator's* bedroom? (*Detective One*)
291 Uh-huh. (*Alleged Victim*)
292 Okay. Were you on the floor, on the bed or where were you at in there? (*Detective One*)
293 On the bed. (*Alleged Victim*)
294-295 You were on the bed? Okay. So do you remember what kind of a touch it was? (*Detective One*)
296 No. (*Alleged Victim*)
297 I'll show you what I mean cause there's different kinds of touches huh? (*Detective One*)
298 (No audible response). (*Alleged Victim*)
299-302 Like you can punch somebody (smacking sound), you can poke'em, you can rub'em like that (soft rubbing sound), you can tickle'em, you can pinch'em, you can slap'em, you can flip'em. There's a whole bunch huh? What kind of touch did *Alleged Perpetrator* do on you, that's what I need to know. (*Detective One*)
303 I don't know. (*Alleged Victim*)
304 Can you show me how he did it? (*Detective One*)
305 Uh-uh. (*Alleged Victim*)
306 What did he touch you with? (*Detective One*)
307 With his finger. (*Alleged Victim*)
308 With his finger? Okay. So he touched your cookie with his finger? (*Detective One*)
309 (No audible response). (*Alleged Victim*)
310 What kind of a touch was it? (*Detective One*)
311 (No verbal response). (*Alleged Victim*)
312 Okay. That's his finger like that, right? (*Detective One*)
313 Uh-huh. (*Alleged Victim*)
314-315 So what did he do? If this is your cookie and this is his finger, what did he do, can you show me? (*Detective One*)
316 (No verbal response). (*Alleged Victim*)
317-318 Did he just like...remember all the touches I showed ya, there's

- pokes and there's rubs like that and you can flip... (*Detective One*)
319 Well he touched me like this. (*Alleged Victim*)
320 Like a poke? (*Detective One*)
321 (Inaudible). (*Alleged Victim*)
322 Okay. And did he say anything to you when that happened?
(*Detective One*)
323 No, he didn't say nothing. (*Alleged Victim*)
324 Okay. *Alleged Victim*, why do you think he touched you, what was he
doing. (*Detective One*)
325 Just because. (*Alleged Victim*)
326 Did he say anything to ya? (*Detective One*)
327 Uhm...no. (*Alleged Victim*)
328 He didn't? (*Detective One*)
329 No. (*Alleged Victim*)
330 Did he touch you with anything else? (*Detective One*)
331 Uh he didn't. He...he just touched me. (*Alleged Victim*)

[NOTE: *Detective One* again communicates that she needs *Alleged Victim's* help. *Detective One* tests *Alleged Victim* again to determine if she has accepted *Alleged Perpetrator* touching her "cookie" as real. *Detective One* has to reestablish eye contact to ensure she has control of the situation. *Detective One* proceeds to get *Alleged Victim* to elaborate on the reality she has accepted. *Detective One* has moved *Alleged Victim* from denying that anyone touched her "cookie" to accepting that *Alleged Perpetrator* touched it and *Alleged Victim* can now reliably provide supporting "details".]

Page 15, line 334-page 19 line 410, August 18, 1998 *Alleged Victim* interview by *Detective One* and *Social Worker One*

- 334-335 No. Okay. And so now what I need you to do *Alleged Victim*
okay...Look at me for just a second, I need to make sure... Remember
when we talked about the cookie jar? (*Detective One*)
336 Uh-huh. (*Alleged Victim*)
337-338 And there's telling the truth and telling a lie huh? And you know
what telling a lie is, don't ya? (*Detective One*)
339 (No verbal response). (*Alleged Victim*)
340 That's not... (*Detective One*)
341 No. (*Alleged Victim*)
342 We only tell what happened huh? (*Detective One*)
343 Uh-huh. (*Alleged Victim*)
344-345 So what I wanna make sure, now...are you telling me the...what
really happened, the truth that *Alleged Perpetrator* touched you?
(*Detective One*)

- 346 He really touched me. (*Alleged Victim*)
347 He really touched you? Okay. Did you tell anybody about that?
(*Detective One*)
348 No. (*Alleged Victim*)
349 How come? (*Detective One*)
350 Only I tell my mom. (*Alleged Victim*)
351 You told your mom? (*Detective One*)
352 Yep. (*Alleged Victim*)
353 Okay. Uhm...so did *Alleged Perpetrator* tell you not to tell? (*Detective One*)
354 He said...he told me "Don't tell nobody" and I did. (*Alleged Victim*)
355 And you did? (*Detective One*)
356 Yeah because all wanted... I wanted to tell somebody. (*Alleged Victim*)
357 Yeah. (*Detective One*)
358 Because all one...I wanna do it like he said. (*Alleged Victim*)
359 You don't wanna do it like he said? (*Detective One*)
360 Yeah. (*Alleged Victim*)
361 Okay. How did he say to do it? (*Detective One*)
362 Uhm..."Don't say it." (*Alleged Victim*)
363-364 Don't tell anybody? Okay. So how many times did he touch you with his finger? (*Detective One*)
365 Rub it in. (*Alleged Victim*)
366 He what? I can't hear you honey. (*Detective One*)
367 Rub it in I said. (*Alleged Victim*)
368 He rubbed it in? (*Detective One*)
369 (No verbal response). (*Alleged Victim*)
370 Okay. So can you tell me how his clothes were when he was doing that? (*Detective One*)
371 He had his clothes on. (*Alleged Victim*)
372 He had'em on? Okay. What about your clothes? (*Detective One*)
373 I had my clothes on too. (*Alleged Victim*)
374-375 You did? So...if I do uhm ... let's see... how did... Did he touch you on top of your clothes or underneath your clothes? (*Detective One*)
376 Underneath my clothes? (*Alleged Victim*)
377 Okay. What kind of pants did you have on, do you remember? (*Detective One*)
378 Uhm...I don't know. (*Alleged Victim*)
379 Okay. If you don't remember, that's okay. (*Detective One*)
380 I don't know what I was wearing. (*Alleged Victim*)
381 Okay. How did he uhm...how did he get his finger under your clothes? (*Detective One*)

- 382 Uhm...I don't know. (*Alleged Victim*)
383 Don't remember? (*Detective One*)
384 Don't remember. (*Alleged Victim*)
385 Okay. So but he touched you under your clothes though? (*Detective One*)
386 (No verbal response). (*Alleged Victim*)
387 What about... Did you have underwear on? (*Detective One*)
388 Yeah. (*Alleged Victim*)
389-390 Okay. did he touch you on top of your underwear or underneath your underwear? (*Detective One*)
391 Underneath my underwear. (*Alleged Victim*)
392 Okay. Alright. Did you say anything to him? (*Detective One*)
393 No I didn't. (*Alleged Victim*)
394-395 Okay. What did you...what... How did it make you feel when he did that to ya? (*Detective One*)
396 I feeled bad. (*Alleged Victim*)
397 You feel bad? Okay. How else did you feel? (*Detective One*)
398 Nothing. (*Alleged Victim*)
399 Were you scared? (*Detective One*)
400 (No verbal response). (*Alleged Victim*)
401 Were ya? Okay. What were you scared of *Alleged Victim*? (*Detective One*)
402 I was scared, that's scary. (*Alleged Victim*)
403 Uh-huh. Okay. Is there anything else that *Alleged Perpetrator's* done to ya? (*Detective One*)
404 *Alleged Perpetrator's* done...touched me. (*Alleged Victim*)
405 Okay. (*Detective One*)
406 And then he didn't tell my mom. (*Alleged Victim*)
407 Uh-huh. (*Detective One*)
408 And...and I went and I told my mom at grandpa's house. (*Alleged Victim*)
409 Uh-huh. (*Detective One*)
410 And I told her. (*Alleged Victim*)

[NOTE: The divorced Father had a history of filing child abuse allegations against every boyfriend of the custodial Mother and against Maternal relatives. By age three, the Alleged Victim had undergone two and possibly three comprehensive genital physical examinations resulting from molestation allegations filed by the Father. None of the physical examinations found evidence of molestation.]

Detective One and Social Worker One

460 Okay. *Alleged Victim* did your dad tell you anything to tell us? (*Detective One*)

461 Uhm...he didn't. (*Alleged Victim*)

462 has your dad ever told you to tell us about *Alleged Perpetrator*? (*Detective One*)

463 Yes. (*Alleged Victim*)

464 What did he say to ya, what did your dad say to ya? (*Detective One*)

465 He didn't say...he... I don't know what he said. (*Alleged Victim*)

466 Did he tell you that he wanted you to tell us about *Alleged Perpetrator*? (*Detective One*)

467 He didn't say that. (*Alleged Victim*)

468 He didn't? (*Detective One*)

469 No. (*Alleged Victim*)

470 Okay. (*Detective One*)

471 Oh, her did. (*Alleged Victim*)

472 What did she say? (*Detective One*)

473 Her said tell you guys. (*Alleged Victim*)

474 Tell us what? (*Detective One*)

475 About *Alleged Perpetrator* touching my cookie. (*Alleged Victim*)

476 Oh, okay. She told you that? (*Detective One*)

477 Uh-huh. (*Alleged Victim*)

478 Did she tell you that today or another day? (*Detective One*)

479 Another day. (*Alleged Victim*)

[NOTE: *Detective One* conducts another test of *Alleged Victim*'s acceptance and commitment to the constructed reality and ties it to benefitting *Alleged Perpetrator*. If *Alleged Victim* has positive feelings remaining, she can believe that *Alleged Perpetrator* will benefit from the constructed reality.]

480-481 Okay. Alright. so I'm just gonna make sure *Alleged Victim*, you're telling us the truth today? (*Detective One*)

482 Uh-huh. (*Alleged Victim*)

483 The real truth, what rally happened? (*Detective One*)

484 Uh-huh. (*Alleged Victim*)

485 [']Cause we don't want anybody to get in trouble if they didn't do anything, do we? (*Detective One*)

486 Okay. (*Alleged Victim*)

487-488 [']Cause we don't want anybody to get in trouble if they didn't do anything, do we? (*Detective One*)

489 No. (*Alleged Victim*)

490 No. But if somebody did something, then we wanna help'em, don't we? (*Detective One*)

- 491 Uh-huh. (*Alleged Victim*)
492 Okay. So are you telling us what really happened? (*Detective One*)
493 (No verbal response). (*Alleged Victim*)
494 You're not making it up? (*Detective One*)
495 Nope. (*Alleged Victim*)
496-497 Okay. Alright. Do you have some other questions, I'm sure I missed something. (*Detective One*)
498 Uhm...(inaudible)...think we're fine. (*Social Worker One*)

[NOTE: *Detective One* previously communicated to *Alleged Victim* that Doctor touches were good touches. Despite undergoing at least two vaginal exams by Doctors before this interview, *Alleged Victim* reports in the following exchange that no one else has touched her in a bad way. *Doctor One* reported in his Progress Notes on the second examination he conducted that *Alleged Victim* resisted the examination.]

Page 23, line 512-page 24, line 522, August 18, 1998 *Alleged Victim* interview by *Detective One* and *Social Worker One*

- 512 Okay. Alright. Has anybody else ever done anything like this to ya? (*Detective One*)
513 No. (*Alleged Victim*)

[NOTE: *Alleged Victim* provides the "I don't know" answer *Detective One* communicated for *Alleged Victim* to use when she could not anticipate the desired response. *Detective One* again narrows the possible responses for *Alleged Victim* and *Alleged Victim* indicates she does not like *Alleged Perpetrator*. *Detective One* communicates her approval of the response.]

- 514 Okay. What do you think about *Alleged Perpetrator*? (*Detective One*)
515 I don't know. (*Alleged Victim*)
516 Do you like him? (*Detective One*)
517 No. (*Alleged Victim*)
518 You don't like him? (*Detective One*)
519 I don't like him no more. (*Alleged Victim*)
520 Uh-huh. How come you don't like him no more? (*Detective One*)
521 Because he touched my cookie. (*Alleged Victim*)
522 Okay. Alright. (*Alleged Victim*)

[NOTE: *Alleged Victim* is given a reward immediately after complying with the desires of *Detective One*. If this were a POW or military criminal in custody who had been questioned, they would have been offered cigarettes, food or another reward.]

Page 26, line 571-574, August 18, 1998 *Alleged Victim* interview by *Detective One* and *Social Worker One*

571 You sure did a good job *Alleged Victim* and I really appreciate ya talking to us, okay. (*Detective One*)

572 Okay. (*Alleged Victim*)

573-574 So we can go out now and you can play with the toys and we'll talk to your mom, okay. (*Detective One*)

[NOTE: *Alleged Victim* answers questions about *Alleged Perpetrator* touching her "cookie" with the conditioned responses created by *Detective One* during the 1998 interview. New details are added.]

Page 2-5, April 19, 1999 *Alleged Victim* interview by *Detective Two*

Detective Two: your cookie, where's your cookie at? Right here, okay. And we talked about good touch's and bad touch's, right. And you told me that if your mom gives you a hug, then what kind of a touch was it.

Alleged Victim: why people have things on right there shirt.

Detective Two: um so they don't bother us, so people outside don't bother us. Okay now if your mom gives you a hug will that be a good touch or a bad touch? If your mommy gives you a hug.

Alleged Victim: good touch

Detective Two: okay and if somebody punch's you, is that a good touch or a bad touch?

Alleged Victim: bad touch

Detective Two: okay and if somebody touch's your private parts, is that a good touch or a bad touch?

Alleged Victim: bad touch

Detective Two: okay now has anyone ever touched your private parts? Has anyone ever given you a bad touch on your private part?

Alleged Victim: only *Alleged Perpetrator*

Detective Two: only *Alleged Perpetrator*, okay where did *Alleged Perpetrator* touch you? Right there, okay where

Alleged Victim: and on my bum

Detective Two: and your bum, how did he touch your bum?

Alleged Victim: he just does it on top of my clothes

Detective Two: hum, okay,

Alleged Victim: he makes bubbles

Detective Two: he what, okay so when *Alleged Perpetrator* touched you, where does *Alleged Perpetrator* touch you? Where did *Alleged Perpetrator* touch you?

Alleged Victim: cookie and my bum

Detective Two: your cookie and your bum, when *Alleged Perpetrator*

touched your cookie and your bum, where were you? Where did it happen?

Alleged Victim: in my mom's bedroom

Detective Two: in your mom's bedroom, where was your mom when it happened?

Alleged Victim: at work and my brother was at school

Detective Two: okay when was the last time that he touched your cookie and your bum?

Alleged Victim: a...today and tomorrow, yesterday

Detective Two: yesterday

Alleged Victim: and today

Detective Two: yesterday and today. okay what did Alleged Perpetrator touch your cookie with?

Alleged Victim: with his finger

Detective Two: with his finger,

Alleged Victim: and then and then he does it the same thing, he does it to it, with his thumb and the bum.

Detective Two: and the bum okay, when he did it yes, or today and yesterday what were you wearing? When he did that?

Alleged Victim: um shorts

[NOTE: In contrast to the sophisticated techniques to recover control of *Alleged Victim's* responses used by *Detective One*, *Detective Two* uses the less sophisticated response of attempting to ignore unwanted responses. Implied in this exchange is that *Alleged Victim* for some reason associated participating in the interview with watching a movie. *Detective Two* makes no effort to determine if *Alleged Victim* has been promised a reward for participating in the interview.]

Detective Two: shorts okay, when *Alleged Perpetrator* touched your cookie and your bum, did he put his

Alleged Victim: when we watching a movie.

Detective Two: you were watching a movie

Alleged Victim: no, when

Detective Two: when are we going to watch a movie?

Alleged Victim: yeah

Detective Two: oh I don't know, I don't know. Um let me ask you some more questions. Okay now when *Alleged Perpetrator* touched your cookie and your bum, did he put his hand, did he put his hands on top of your shorts, was his hands on the top of your shorts or was his hand under your shorts?

Alleged Victim: What's this for?

Detective Two: it's just to sit on,

Alleged Victim: um a...

Detective Two: was he touching your skin with his hand on your cookie or was he just touching your pants?

Alleged Victim: my skin

[NOTE: *Alleged Victim* uses the "I don't know response" acquired from *Detective One* for use in situations when *Alleged Victim* cannot understand the response wanted, she then thinks of a possible answer that will be acceptable.]

Detective Two: he was touching your skin, what was he doing when he was touching your cookie? What was he doing?

Alleged Victim: I don't know

Detective Two: you don't know? Okay

Alleged Victim: he was putting his finger inside!!!!

Detective Two: inside how do you know it was inside?

Alleged Victim: I could just feel it.

Detective Two: you could just feel it, okay what did it feel like?

Alleged Victim: real hard

[NOTE: *Detective Two* ignores an unwanted response from *Alleged Victim* and again moves on.]

Page 5, April 19, 1999 *Alleged Victim* interview by *Detective Two*

Detective Two: just on TV okay has anybody ever asked you to touch their private parts?

Alleged Victim: no I don't

Detective Two: no

Alleged Victim: if they tell me to, I don't do it, I run to my house

Detective Two: okay good, good um did you tell somebody that *Alleged Perpetrator* touched your private parts?

[NOTE: *Alleged Victim* expresses the negative attitude toward *Alleged Perpetrator* conditioned by *Detective One* during the 1998 interview.]

Page 5, April 19, 1999 *Alleged Victim* interview by *Detective Two*

Detective Two: un-huh, okay do you like *Alleged Perpetrator*?

Alleged Victim: uh-uh

Detective Two: how come?

Alleged Victim: because he touch's my private stuff.

[NOTE: *Alleged Victim* receives a toy to keep after participating in the interview.]

Page 12, April 19, 1999 interview of *Alleged Victim* by *Detective Two*

Detective Two: okay all right well should we go, go play, okay lets go play.

Alleged Victim: are there some toys in there, lots of toys

Detective Two: yeah there's toys out here, yeah you know what, you and your brother can come over here and pick out a toy and you can keep it.

Alleged Victim: I know I pick one of those

Detective Two: did ya

Alleged Victim: I take

Detective Two: well take a look through here and see if there's one that you would like to keep. And we'll see if your grandma wants some,

Alleged Victim: people keep one of these toys,

Detective Two: un-huh you pick one

To purportedly increase professionalism and more effectively utilize resources, several States have established child abuse investigation centers where all the professionals needed to conduct investigations work together with everything allegedly recorded. One argument made for funding these centers is that fraud, corruption, and professional misconduct would be eliminated. The transcript citations demonstrating advanced child manipulation skills above were made at one of these center. With no criminal consequences for such conduct, it does not seem to matter to the knowing participants whether such acts are videotaped or not.

States without specialized child abuse investigation centers have the same brainwashing techniques in use. These organized crime management tools have been put in place nation-wide over the approximately twenty eight year time period since development of this system began. The following transcript citations from another state demonstrate the emotional manipulation of asking for the child's help to protect other children, asking the child to help the investigator, and communicating that they are not in trouble if false statements are made, some of the same techniques documented in State One:

TRANSCRIPTS FROM STATE TWO

Alleged Victim One Interview 1, page 5 line 19-22

Investigator One: Okay. Well, you know if something else happened, some of the other boys may have already told you about it. But I need to hear it from you, okay?

Alleged Victim One: [unintelligible]

Alleged Victim One Interview 1, page 9 line 6-10

Investigator One: Well, you don't have to be scared of me. You're not in trouble. But I need to know what happened so I can make it stop - to keep him from doing those things again. I need your help. Are you sure there's nothing else you want to tell me?

Alleged Victim One: No.

Alleged Victim Two Interview 1, page 2 line 3-7

Investigator One: Okay, let's start slowly. I can tell You're real nervous.

Alleged Victim Two: [Laughs]

Investigator One: You don't have anything . . . you are not in trouble. You didn't do anything wrong and do I make you uncomfortable?

Alleged Victim Two: Yeah.

These two cases were selected as examples because they have another important common element. "Detective One" and "Investigator One" are viewed as models of success due to their high rates of finding "evidence" of child abuse and molestation. They are both instructors who **train** child abuse investigators.

A somewhat novel, although not unique, feature of the case from State Two is that the alleged perpetrator documented alibis for all of the dates and times specified in the original charges. Upon being presented with this evidence, the Prosecutor assembled and reinterviewed all the alleged victims who changed their statements to report the alleged molestations occurred on dates they could not specify in a three month time period. The alleged perpetrator's offer to submit to a polygraph examination was rejected, after initial acceptance by the Prosecutor. The alleged perpetrator subsequently submitted to and passed a polygraph examination.

How can you prevent a child abuse investigator manipulating your child to lie?

"May the forces of evil become confused on the way to your house."

George Carlin,

http://www.cyber•nation.com/victory/quotations/subjects/quotes_evil.html

There are two proactive practical solutions that can be implemented. For different reasons, both are ugly undertakings to contemplate. One solution is to identify and remove all the political extremists and criminals knowingly or willingly participating in the criminal exploitation of children through the child protection, mental health, and social work systems. The other solution is to train your child from birth how to identify and resist all the techniques that could be used by corrupt child abuse investigators to manipulate your child to lie and falsely implicate you in abuse or molestation.

There is at least one possible passive solution, join George Carlin in his invocation that "evil become confused on the way to your house."

How to document the manipulation of children in your state

Due to the wall of secrecy, it is virtually impossible to obtain transcripts, audio tape recordings or view video tape recordings of child abuse investigation interviews. Child abuse investigation interviews, therapy or counseling sessions, and social work sessions are not subject to freedom of information act requests from the public.

The only possible means of locating transcripts, would be searching case records maintained by the court clerk. In some cases, such as the two used here in

which the Author was a consultant, transcripts, audio and video tape copies can be obtained through discovery and become part of the record when submitted as evidence at trial.

Moving on

The next installment in this series will continue documentation of the techniques used by child abuse investigators to falsify evidence, tamper with witnesses and obtain false confessions.

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DOING GEORGE ORWELL PROUD: A CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM THAT ENSURE THE ABUSE OF EVERY CHILD

WARNING: THIS ARTICLE CONTAINS THREE CITATIONS TAKEN FROM PHYSICIANS NOTES DESCRIBING GENITAL EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE IF MOLESTATION HAD OCCURRED. THE CITATIONS WERE SELECTED TO DOCUMENT THAT CHILDREN ARE SUBJECTED TO MEDICAL EXAMINATION PROCEDURES INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM MOLESTATION. THIS IS A SERIOUS ISSUE IN CASES WHERE CHILDREN ARE SUBJECTED TO SUCH PROCEDURES SOLELY FOR PERSONAL, POLITICAL OR FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION OF A CHILD ABUSE ALLEGATION. READERS WHO MAY BE OFFENDED BY MEDICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF A GENITAL EXAMINATION SHOULD NOT READ THE CITATIONS IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE PARAGRAPH EXPLAINING "NOSOCOMIAL ABUSE" AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS ARTICLE.

More vital information you would not need to know if everything worked as it should.

It is time to do a major vocabulary expansion with the concept "nosocomial abuse." Nosocomial abuse occurs when professional conduct produces the very result the professional conduct is supposed to prevent or remedy. A person who enters a hospital for treatment and becomes infected with a microorganism living in the hospital, acquires a nosocomial infection. When a mental health professional uses junk science to create false memories of events in a client, the client has developed a nosocomial disorder. The children who died in the ATF/FBI raid at Waco, Texas, purportedly conducted to protect them from child abuse, became the victims of nosocomial law enforcement. A child whose first forced genital invasion occurs at the hands of a physician searching for evidence of molestation that never occurred, becomes the victim of nosocomial molestation.

After becoming the victim of nosocomial molestation, a child may exhibit the same behavior as a child molested by someone with malicious intent. The following citations, taken from the STATE ONE case cited in PART FIVE, document how this can

distort the conclusions reached if additional evidentiary genital examinations are conducted:

STATE ONE DOCUMENTATION

December 5, 1994

Progress Notes of (*Doctor One*) :

(*Alleged Victim*) (*Case File Number*) 12-5-94 12-5-94 [illegible written notes] reaction to [illegible written notes]

O: The patient does indeed have mild bilateral otitis media with URI signs and inflamed TMs, and sluggish. The pharynx is mildly inflamed. She does have mild URI signs. Her lungs are clear. The abdomen is soft. She has only mild diaper irritation. Examination of the internal structures shows intact hymenal ring, which is not at all distended. There is mild erythema of her vaginal vault, but this is not striking and represents only mild irritation. There is no sign of trauma, bleeding, bruising, scarring, etc.

A: I feel she does have otitis media, mild, plus possible sinusitis.

P: We have elected to treat her today with Ceclor and we will follow from here.

(*Doctor One*)

March 11, 1996

Progress Notes of (*Doctor One*):

3-11-96 ["check" symbol] before court tomorrow

03/11/96 (*Alleged Victim*)

CHART #: *****

S: (*Alleged Victim*) generally is here for evaluation of possible sexual abuse. She is brought in here by her mom. There is a note on (*Brother*) on the same day. I know one of the concerns has been that (*Alleged Victim*) will hold her legs together and not want to open them up to have a diaper change. She certainly showed some of that behavior today when we initially attempted to examine her.

O: She does appear to be bright. She does have normal tympanic membranes. Her nose and pharynx seem to be fine. Lungs are clear. Abdomen soft. Pulses 2+. Tones, strength and reflexes are normal. Normal femoral pulses. Her perineal area is normal. Over her buttocks she does have some papules consistent with diaper rash. The anal area appears to be normal. There are no scars or irregularities and certainly no acute lesions. The labia appeared to be normal with no scars noted. No changes. Her hymenal ring is small and intact and there are no lesions or scars noted in the vestibula area.

A: While physical examination certainly does not exclude more subtle forms of sexual abuse, at least it is reassuring that more overt forms are

not going on. From the historical evidence, while I understand the family's concerns and certainly they are very concerned about this child to make sure that nothing happens to her. I suspect that at least at this point in time we do not have the evidence to support allegations of sexual abuse.

P: Certainly these children need to be followed carefully and watched.

HQR (*Doctor One*)

April 27, 1999

Citation from the report on (*Alleged Victim*)'s April 26, 1999 physical examination at ***** Medical Center

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: Vital signs were the following: Blood pressure was 108/64, temperature 38.2, in the left ear and it was checked twice. Pulse 112, respiration 20. Her height was 109.5 cm which places her above the 10th percentile. Her weight was 20 kg which places her in the 50th percentile. Head, eyes, ears, nose, throat and neck were within normal limits. The chest was clear. Heart was regular without murmur. The abdomen was soft, no organomegaly noted. Extremities and spine were within normal limits. An anogenital exam was performed with the use of a colposcope with ***** R.N. assisting. Tanner Staging of the breasts and genitalia were I. Inguinal adenopathy was negative. Medial aspects of the thighs were normal. The perineum was normal. There was no vulvovaginal or urethral discharge. No condyloma acuminata. The labia majora and labia minora appeared to be normal. The hymen was slightly rolled outward and the integrity of the hymen was verified with an applicator and was free of any disruptions. The fossa navicularis and posterior fourchette were both unremarkable. The anal exam revealed that the buttocks were normal. The perianal skin was normal. The anal folds and rugae were symmetrical. The anal tone was good, there was no anal spasm or laxity noted. There was a midline rectal tag at 12 o'clock.

LABORATORY ASSESSMENT: A combined vaginal and rectal gonorrhea culture was obtained and both vaginal and rectal chlamydia cultures were obtained.

ASSESSMENT: The anogenital findings were unremarkable. It is important to note that a normal examination does not rule out the possibility of sexual abuse as the tissue may heal or not be injured in many cases of inappropriate sexual contact.

RECOMMENDATIONS: It was discussed with the father to assume that all the laboratory tests are normal unless he is contacted. He was advised that a copy of the report would be sent to those investigating the case. He

was also advised that this child needs to receive counseling due to the allegations of abuse. He was further advised to provide a safe environment for this child.

Nosocomial child abuse in the name of child protection is a direct product of the malicious intent of political extremists and sociopathic indifference of white collar criminals united by their overlapping interests in exploiting the child protection system.

Another sophisticated logical fallacy, of the bifurcated variety combined with appeal to fear, is at the heart of this aspect of the child protection system. The logical fallacy can be summarized as, "Child abuse allegations, even false allegations, must not be questioned or children really being abused will go undetected because adults will be afraid to report child abuse." This purported reasoning is a bifurcated fallacy because it ignores or conceals the abuse and molestation of children by individuals operating within the child protection system. Suggestions of this logical fallacy are evident in the more crudely stated slogan, "If we must err, we must err on the side of the child."

One policy priority resulting from this bifurcated fallacy is "*unmolested children should be subjected to the nosocomial molestation of a genital examination rather than inconvenience adults by determining if they are falsely reporting child abuse.*" Laws have been enacted applying this policy by protecting anyone filing a child abuse allegation from civil liability for the consequences of making a false allegation. A child protection system that protects children from nosocomial abuse and molestation would first apply any invasions of privacy to adults involved. Although inadmissible as evidence, conducting immediate polygraph examinations of both accuser and accused could effectively reduce false allegations and nosocomial molestation of children by providing preliminary evidence upon which to base an informed decision about the need to conduct a genital examination on an alleged victim. In cases where abuse or molestation is not manifestly evident, not supported by an eyewitness, or not made in sufficient time for application of a rape evidence kit, questioning adults under conditions which might reveal deceit seems more reasonable than placing the burden and trauma of mistakes on children.

Nosocomial abuse also occurs when children are brainwashed by child abuse investigators to falsely state that abuse or molestation occurred when it did not. Other forms of nosocomial abuse have been intentionally built into the child abuse investigation process.

Sorting wheat from chaff

It is possible to distinguish law enforcement officers participating in the criminal child exploitation process from honest child abuse investigators. The following brief citations provide examples of how a Captain questions the same alleged victim as an Investigator who incorporates brainwashing techniques into the questioning process.

STATE TWO TRANSCRIPTS

Investigator One

(Alleged Victim One) Interview 1, page 5 line 19-24

(Investigator One): Okay. Well, you know if something else happened, some of the other boys may have already told you about it. But I need to hear it from you, okay?

(Alleged Victim One): [unintelligible]

(Investigator One): Did you hear about strange games that you all play. Can you tell me about that?

[NOTE: "Strange games" is a prejudicial reference to standard card and board games some alleged victims reported playing with each other at the alleged perpetrator's residence.]

(Alleged Victim One) Interview 1, page 9 line 6-10

(Investigator One): Well, you don't have to be scared of me. You're not in trouble. But I need to know what happened so I can make it stop - to keep him from doing those things again. I need your help. Are you sure there's nothing else you want to tell me?

(Alleged Victim One): No.

(Alleged Victim two) Interview, page 3 line 17-21

(Investigator One): Well, everybody keeps saying that he, that some of the boys boxed naked?

[NOTE: Fictitious event created by Investigator One and referred to in interviews with every alleged victim.]

(Alleged Victim two): No, I don't think so.

(Investigator One): But you never have?

(Alleged Victim two): Mm-mm.

(Alleged Victim two) Interview, page 9 line 3-5

(Investigator One): But he tried to show you some dirty magazines?

[NOTE: Another fictitious event. The alleged perpetrator was purported to possess magazines containing photographs of naked boxers, but no such material was found during the search of his residence when arrested and statements made by the alleged victims conflicted on their existence, in some cases by the same alleged victim in subsequent interviews.]

(Alleged Victim two): He didn't try. He asked us if we wanted to look at some. Me and ***** said no.

Captain

(Alleged Victim One) Interview 2, page 1 line 13-17

(Captain): Okay. And you've been up to his apartment before? Okay. I already knew that. Now why don't you just kind of tell me what's kinda

going on. What you know about the (*Alleged Perpetrator*) and what you know yourself, not really what any of your friends has told you or anything but what you know yourself from you going up there.

(*Alleged Victim One*) Interview 2, page 1 line 25-27

(*Captain*): Okay, not what she told you or anybody else, but what you know. Did you...have you talked to any of the other guys that you know of that had gone up there? Have you gone up there boxing before?

(*Alleged Victim One*) Interview 2, page 11 line 9-12

(*Captain*): Now in amongst talking with your friends and stuff, do you know anybody else, not what anybody else told you, but I m talking about you talking to one of your friends, has any one of your friends told you about anything that has happened to them?

(*Alleged Victim One*) Interview 2, page 11 line 27-page 12 line 14

(*Captain*): Alright, now, 'cause I m going to go back out here and I m going to talk to her. Now you do me a favor, okay? If there s anything else that you want to go ahead and talk about out there, I m there or maybe that you forgot about and want to tell me about, you go ahead and have your mamma get in touch with me and I ll meet you somewhere and we ll talk or something but don't be worried or scared if you need to talk to me about something. Go ahead and I ll be glad to listen. All we're trying to do up here is find out if anything is going on and if so, what is going on, you know. And I m not trying to trick you into telling me nothing. I m not trying to tell you something did happen if it didn't happen. I just want to make sure. I want you to feel good about what we talked about and I don't want you to have to worry about telling me something, you know, because it, you think, might embarrass me or it might embarrass you or somebody would get you, one way or the other. Okay? So anytime at all that you need to, tell your mamma to call me and you want to talk to me for a minute.

There is a documentable difference between the conduct of honest child abuse investigators and the conduct of corrupt child abuse investigators who engage in the nosocomial abuse of children to achieve the joint goals of political extremists and white collar criminals who currently control the child protection system. Ask your children on a regular schedule what authority figures have talked to them and what they talked about. Parents may be surprised at the answers.

A quick inventory of more ugliness

Under the pretense of making children more comfortable, a system has been put

in place that has the consequence of rewarding children who learn how to tell child abuse investigators what they want to hear. Occasionally, this involves ignoring evidence that parents or other interested parties may have promised rewards to children who report being abused or molested by a targeted individual.

STATE ONE TRANSCRIPTS

August 18, 1998 interview of *(Alleged Victim)* by *(Detective One)* and *(Caseworker One)*

Page 2, lines 40-45

40-41 You can climb up there and you can hold one of those bears if you want to. Wanna hold one of those bears? *(Detective One)*

42 Uh-huh. *(Alleged Victim)*

43 Okay. You can if you want. *(Detective One)*

44 And look, here's a skunk. *(Caseworker One)*

45 There's a skunk.

Page 5, April 19, 1999 *(Alleged Victim)* interview by *(Detective two)*

(Detective two): shorts okay, when *(Alleged Perpetrator)* touched your cookie and your bum, did he put his

(Alleged Victim): when we watching a movie.

(Detective two): you were watching a movie

(Alleged Victim): no, when

(Detective two): when are we going to watch a movie?

(Alleged Victim): yeah

(Detective two): oh I don't know, I don't know. Um let me ask you some more questions. Okay now when *(Alleged Perpetrator)* touched your cookie and your bum, did he put his hand, did he put his hands on top of your shorts, was his hands on the top of your shorts or was his hand under your shorts?

Page 12-13, April 19, 1999 interview of *(Alleged Victim)* by *(Detective two)*

(Detective two): oh okay, so um is there, are there any more secrets? Anymore secrets that you're not suppose to tell?

(Alleged Victim): nope

(Detective two): okay all right well should we go, go play, okay lets go play.

(Alleged Victim): are there some toys in there, lots of toys

(Detective two): yeah there's toys out here, yeah you know what, you and your brother can come over here and pick out a toy and you can keep it.

(Alleged Victim): I know I pick one of those

(Detective two): did ya

(Alleged Victim): I take

(Detective two): well take a look through here and see if there's one that you would like to keep. And we'll see if your grandma wants some.

(Alleged Victim): people keep one of these toys.

(Detective two): un-huh you pick one

During investigation interviews children may be taught through direct instructions and leading questions what they are expected to report.

STATE ONE TRANSCRIPTS

Page 9, line 200-page 13, line 282 August 18, 1998 *(Alleged Victim)* interview by *(Detective One)* and *(Caseworker One)*

200 Do you know what secret touches are? *(Detective One)*

201 What? *(Alleged Victim)*

202-203 Well that's when like if somebody touches ya and they're not supposed to be touching ya. *(Detective One)*

204 Nope. *(Alleged Victim)*

205-206 Yeah. So what we wanna know from you today *(Alleged Victim)* is if anybody has ever touched your private places that wasn't supposed to. Has that ever happened to you? *(Detective One)*

207 Uhm...uh...no. *(Alleged Victim)*

....

212 What about uh...any boys or anything? *(Detective One)*

213 Boys did it to it. *(Alleged Victim)*

...

219 Did you tell your mommy that, that somebody did it? *(Detective One)*

220 Somebody did. *(Alleged Victim)*

....

227 *(Alleged Perpetrator)*? Okay. Did that really happen or was that just a made up thing. *(Detective One)*

228 That's the make up thing. *(Alleged Victim)*

229-230 It was a make up thing? Okay. You can look at me. Let me see those pretty eyes? *(Detective One)*

231 Uh-uh. *(Alleged Victim)*

232-233 Let me see what color they are again, I forgot. Are they pink? Oh, they're brown, that's the color, they're brown. They're pretty eyes. *(Detective One)*

234 You have a pretty smile. *(Alleged Victim)*

235 So *(Alleged Victim)*... *(Detective One)*

236 What? *(Alleged Victim)*

237 Uhm...So *(Alleged Perpetrator)*, he didn't really touch you? *(Detective One)*

238 Uh my mom's husband touched me. *(Alleged Victim)*

239 Your mom's husband? What's your mom's husband's name.
(*Detective One*)

240 Is (*Alleged Perpetrator*). (*Alleged Victim*)

241 Okay. (*Detective One*)

.....

247 Big (*Alleged Perpetrator*)? Okay. So was it just a made up thing or did it really happen? (*Detective One*)

248 It really happened. (*Alleged Victim*)

249 It did? Because just a minute ago, you said maybe it was a made up thing. (*Detective One*)

250 Well it just..It really happened. (*Alleged Victim*)

.....

268 But you know what (*Alleged Victim*)? (*Detective One*)

269 What? (*Alleged Victim*)

270 I need to know a little bit about what happened, okay. (*Detective One*)

271 Okay. (*Alleged Victim*)

272 ["]Cause I need to find out so I need your help on that okay.
(*Detective One*)

273 Yeah. (*Alleged Victim*)

.....

Page 13, line 290-page 15, line 331 August 18, 1998 (*Alleged Victim*) interview by (*Detective One*) and (*Caseworker One*)

.....

292 Okay. Were you on the floor, on the bed or where were you at in there? (*Detective One*)

293 On the bed. (*Alleged Victim*)

294-295 You were on the bed? Okay. So do you remember what kind of a touch it was? (*Detective One*)

296 No. (*Alleged Victim*)

297 I'll show you what I mean cause there's different kinds of touches huh? (*Detective One*)

298 (No audible response). (*Alleged Victim*)

299-302 Like you can punch somebody (smacking sound), you can poke'em, you can rub'em like that (soft rubbing sound), you can tickle'em, you can pinch'em, you can slap'em, you can flip'em. There's a whole bunch huh? What kind of touch did (*Alleged Perpetrator*) do on you, that's what I need to know. (*Detective One*)

303 I don't know. (*Alleged Victim*)

304 Can you show me how he did it? (*Detective One*)

305 Uh-uh. (*Alleged Victim*)

306 What did he touch you with? (*Detective One*)

307 With his finger. (*Alleged Victim*)

308 With his finger? Okay. So he touched your cookie with his finger?
(*Detective One*)
309 (No audible response). (*Alleged Victim*)
310 What kind of a touch was it? (*Detective One*)
311 (No verbal response). (*Alleged Victim*)
312 Okay. That's his finger like that, right? (*Detective One*)
313 Uh-huh. (*Alleged Victim*)
314-315 So what did he do? If this is your cookie and this is his finger,
what did he do, can you show me? (*Detective One*)
316 (No verbal response). (*Alleged Victim*)
317-318 Did he just like...remember all the touches I showed ya, there's
pokes and there's rubs like that and you can flip... (*Detective One*)
319 Well he touched me like this. (*Alleged Victim*)
320 Like a poke? (*Detective One*)
321 (Inaudible). (*Alleged Victim*)
322 Okay. And did he say anything to you when that happened?
(*Detective One*)

Page 21, line 460-page 23 line 498, August 18, 1998 (*Alleged Victim*) interview
by (*Detective One*) and (*Caseworker One*)

. . . .
462 has your dad ever told you to tell us about (*Alleged Perpetrator*)?
(*Detective One*)
463 Yes. (*Alleged Victim*)
464 What did he say to ya, what did your dad say to ya? (*Detective One*)
465 He didn't say...he... I don't know what he said. (*Alleged Victim*)
466 Did he tell you that he wanted you to tell us about (*Alleged*
Perpetrator)? (*Detective One*)
467 He didn't say that. (*Alleged Victim*)
468 He didn't? (*Detective One*)
469 No. (*Alleged Victim*)
470 Okay. (*Detective One*)
471 Oh, her did. (*Alleged Victim*)
472 What did she say? (*Detective One*)
473 Her said tell you guys. (*Alleged Victim*)
474 Tell us what? (*Detective One*)
475 About (*Alleged Perpetrator*) touching my cookie. (*Alleged Victim*)
476 Oh, okay. She told you that? (*Detective One*)
477 Uh-huh. (*Alleged Victim*)

Page 23, line 512-page 24, line 522, August 18, 1998 (*Alleged Victim*) interview
by (*Detective One*) and (*Caseworker One*)

- 514 Okay. What do you think about (*Alleged Perpetrator*)? (*Detective One*)
- 515 I don't know. (*Alleged Victim*)
- 516 Do you like him? (*Detective One*)
- 517 No. (*Alleged Victim*)
- 518 You don't like him? (*Detective One*)
- 519 I don't like him no more. (*Alleged Victim*)
- 520 Uh-huh. How come your don't like him no more? (*Detective One*)
- 521 Because he touched my cookie. (*Alleged Victim*)
- 522 Okay. Alright. (*Alleged Victim*)

The examples used above and in the previous article are not a comprehensive demonstration of the range of techniques developed and used to manipulate and exploit children. A comprehensive evaluation and comparison of all transcripts, audio tapes, video tapes, witness interview summaries, police reports, medical records, child protection services files, mental health evaluations, social work evaluations, and other documents peculiar to specific cases may be several hundred pages in length and require weeks to complete.

Dealing with the problem in your state

The consequences of being accused of child abuse or molestation may be more destructive than being accused of murder. The transcripts and medical records cited in this and the previous article document how *children* are treated by child abuse investigators and physicians. The questions asked are all ugly. Involvement in a child abuse investigation is a life changing event for everyone. Even if a person is innocent and not prosecuted, having ugly questions asked about them changes their life and the lives of everyone who know them.

Think about it. You are falsely accused of abusing or molesting your own children and are fortunate enough to be assigned an investigator who is NOT participating in the political extremist/white collar criminal alliance.

You will be asked if you had sex with your children. Your children may be taken into State custody and placed in foster care. Your children will be asked if you had sex with them. Your spouse will be asked if you had sex with your children and they knew about it. Your neighbors will be asked if they ever observed you being violent with your children or engaging in strange behavior. Your co-workers may be asked what you discussed with them at work and social functions. Your bank, credit card, and telephone records may be subpoenaed to determine what you have purchased and where you have telephoned. Your home computer, work computer and floppy disks may be seized and examined for child pornography. The fact that you are being investigated may be reported in the local and national media.

Ultimately, you may be informed by the investigator that the County Prosecutor has declined to prosecute you. There is no declaration that you are innocent. There is

no apology. How do you undo the consequences of all the ugly questions asked about you? How do you repair the disruption of your family? How do you recover the financial losses incurred from attorney costs, therapists, expert witnesses, charges from the State for placing your children in foster care (that's right, you might have to pay for the privilege of not being allowed to see your children), temporary housing, bail, and temporary or permanent loss of employment?

Now, think about the consequences if the investigator assigned your case is one depicted in these transcript citations.

When your children are asked if you had sex with them, they will be subjected to brainwashing techniques to obtain false statements from them. Your children may be told that you are sick and can only receive help if they say that you molested them. They will be told that siblings or other children have already admitted you molested them and the investigator will ask your child for help in putting you away to protect siblings and other children from future molestation at your hands. Your children may be threatened with incarceration, medication, or removal from home if they refuse to implicate you in acts of abuse or molestation.

The investigator will create fictitious accounts of molestation attributed to you and ask everyone interviewed to confirm or deny if they have knowledge of those fictitious events. Even if you are innocent, the fictitious events will spread through the gossip network and the entire community will be aroused against you. All adults and children interviewed will be informed that you need to be removed from the community and their help will be solicited. Your wife will be informed that she must testify you molested your children or they will be taken away and neither of you will ever see them again. You will be told that if you do not admit to child molestation your children will be taken away from your wife and she will be prosecuted for failing to protect your children from you.

As documented in this series, the conditional federal funding mechanism has resulted in a child protection system structured to constantly increase the number of children investigated and taken into State custody. There is no off switch. If every individual in the United States were to be investigated and all child molesters identified, convicted and removed from society, State child protection agencies could only continue in business if more children were taken into protective custody.

Nothing currently exists that will protect any family anywhere from becoming a casualty of this corrupt system, not even innocence. The only remedy is prevention. The only prevention is to remove the allied political extremists and white collar criminals from positions of authority they currently occupy.

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PART III: SCIENCE FRAUD

Brown, J.

PSEUDOSCIENCE AND PSEUDOLOGIC IN PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING: HOW THE INTERPRETIVE STRUCTURE FOR THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY 2, AND POSSIBLY OTHER PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING, IS RIGGED TO PRODUCE FALSE POSITIVE CONCLUSIONS OF MENTAL DISORDERS AND LABEL CERTAIN THOUGHTS, LIFE EXPERIENCES, PERSONAL HABITS, SOCIAL RELATIONS, RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL BELIEFS AS INDICATORS OF MENTAL DISORDERS

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Introduction

In its 1993 decision regarding *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 129 L.Ed.2d 469, 113 S.Ct. 2786, the United States Supreme Court adopted the criterion of testability, refutability, and falsifiability to distinguish between science and pseudoscience. These criteria were developed by Sir Karl Popper. Psychology was one purported science evaluated by Sir Karl Popper in developing these criteria. Popper stated very specific reasons for concluding psychological theories were not testable, falsifiable, or refutable, and that psychology in its current state of development should be considered a pseudoscience:

1. Theories are argued in an uncritical manner.
2. The method used to test psychological theories was to look for verification or confirmation rather than falsifying instances that would invalidate the theory.
3. Verifications or confirmation derived from therapy are a consequence of the influence of the therapist.
4. It is a fundamental error to accept that verifying or confirming instances supporting a psychological theory establish psychology as a science.
5. Psychology fails to understand the main task of the explanatory social sciences.
6. Psychology mistakenly assumes that all social phenomena can be reduced to psychological explanations.
7. A valid science of psychology would be a biological discipline.
8. Psychoanalytic theories are not testable; no conceivable human behavior can contradict them.
9. Psychological theories are subjective.
10. The goal of science is high content, not high probability.
11. Psychologists do not look for severe tests of psychological theories.
12. Psychological methodology cannot predict behavior.

13. Psychological practitioners cannot state what information would be required to predict behavior.

Recognition of the inadequacies identified by Popper will be forced upon the social sciences by the United States Supreme Court decision in *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 129 L.Ed.2d 469, 113 S.Ct. 2786 and passage of the Federal Data Quality Act. To implement the Data Quality Act, the Office of Management and Budget in 2002 published guidelines that established procedures and standards for Federal Agencies to develop regulations that ensure the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of information used by the United States Government (see Office of Management and Budget, 2002 in Bibliography). Statistics derived from defective psychological evaluation instruments rigged to produce false positives would not qualify as valid data under these standards. As of October 2002, Federal Agencies have procedures in place that allow data used by each Agency to be challenged.

In *Daubert* the United States Supreme Court adopted the standards of testability, falsifiability, and refutability as the judicial criteria for distinguishing science from pseudoscience. In subsequent cases, Federal Courts applying these standards, such as *Gier v. Educational Service Unit No. 16*, 845 F.Supp. 1342, have ruled that the testimony of psychologists and psychiatrists was inadmissible. *Isely v. Capuchin Province*, 877 F.Supp. 1055, clearly states the new stringent requirements and the limits of admissibility regarding conclusions from psychological expert testimony.

Problems created for Psychology by the *Daubert* decision have been recognized in professional literature (See for example, Underwager, R. & Wakefield, H. "A Paradigm Shift for Expert Witnesses." in the Bibliography section), especially the inability of indicator lists with contradictory indicators to meet the falsifiability and testability requirements (Underwager, p. 160).

If Popper is correct in his criticism of psychology, finding evidence of pseudoscience in the current methods and procedures used in psychology should be possible. One of the most widely used psychological test instruments is the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. To search for evidence of the types of errors Popper describes, a logical analysis of the interpretive structure for the MMPI-2 was conducted.

Methodology

The MMPI-2 consists of 567 items that require a true or false response. Responses to the psychological evaluation instrument items are interpreted using scales constructed by grouping items together. There is no theoretical foundation for scale construction. These scales were created based solely upon statistical associations between the specific items and persons identified as having specific "disorders." A description of the development process can be found in *Development and Use of the MMPI-2 Content Scales* (Butcher).

A listing of the constituent items for the MMPI-2 was obtained from *Development*

and Use of the MMPI-2 Content Scales (Butcher) and entered into an electronic text file. A list of interpretive scales developed for the MMPI-2 (Appendix 1) and the specific MMPI-2 items that constitute each scale were obtained from *Development and Use of the MMPI-2 Content Scales* and *MMPI-2: Assessing Personality and Psychology* (Graham). This information was used to construct a text file listing each scale association for each response option for the 567 items that constitute the MMPI-2 (Appendix 3).

Content analysis of the 567 items was conducted to classify the type of information required for an individual to provide a response to the item as stated on the MMPI-2. The following classification system was used:

Diag. - Diagnosis of physiological dysfunctions

Item requires information about diet, health or physiological processes to respond.

CP - Cognitive Police items

Items that are not constructed to diagnose the presence or absence of physiological dysfunctions but police cognitive processes by classifying as indicators of psychological disorders, thoughts or types of thoughts, memories, life experiences, beliefs and other phenomena.

CC - Cultural conformity.

Compliance with social norms or subculture membership.

CT - Critical thinking.

Development or use of critical thinking, independent thinking or problem solving skills.

G - Gender.

Socially-based gender phenomena.

LE - Life experience.

Events that occur over the course of a life.

LS - Life style.

Routines and habits that evolve over the course of a life.

PB - Personal belief.

Personal beliefs about the rules that govern how the world or reality operates.

PP - Personal preferences.

Personal likes and dislikes.

PT - Political thought.

Beliefs or opinions about individual rights, policy, government, political processes, institutions or management principals.

RT - Religious thought.

Thoughts or beliefs about spirituality and the spiritual world.

SR - Social relations.

The manner in which the individual chooses to interact with other human beings.

SV - Subjective value judgment.

Requires value judgment of quality, desirability or undesirability to respond.

The resulting classification for each MMPI-2 item is listed at the end of the item in Appendix 2 and 3. Summary statistics reported in Tables 1 and 2 were developed. The logic of scale construction, scale associations and the interaction of scales was analyzed.

Results

The following table describes the number and percent of MMPI-2 items falling into each content analysis classification. Only 15% of the items request information regarding physiological processes, a necessity to be consistent with a medical model causal basis for “diagnosed” psychological disorders.

Even this fact is deceptive. Although a particular item may require physiological information to respond, the physiological information may not constitute a medical symptom of a specific physiological disorder. It must be kept constantly in mind that the items which constitute each scale were selected solely on the basis of statistical association and not on the basis of any theory or causal relationship.

MMPI-2 ITEM CONTENT ANALYSIS

	Number of Items	Percent	CATEGORY
TOTAL	86	15.17	Diag. - Diagnosis of physiological dysfunctions
TOTAL	481	84.84	CP - Cognitive Police items
	38	6.70	CC - Cultural conformity
	21	3.70	CT - Critical thinking
	1	0.18	G - Gender
	39	6.88	LE - Life experience
	67	11.82	LS - Life style
	71	12.52	PB - Personal belief
	45	7.94	PP - Personal preferences
	18	3.17	PT - Political thought
	9	1.59	RT - Religious thought

	124	21.87	SR - Social relations
	48	8.47	SV - Subjective value judgment

TABLE 1

Of the 567 MMPI-2 items, 198 items have fixed bifurcated scale associations (See Appendix 2 for an explanation of fixed bifurcation and variable bifurcation). An additional 43 items have variable bifurcation associations with both response options for each item. Fixed Bifurcated Items invariably have one or more scales associated with each response option that are not conditional upon responses to any other item. Variable Bifurcated Items are created by an artifact of the TRIN and VRIN Scales. Scores on the TRIN and VRIN Scales are incremented when two different paired items are answered in a particular manner. Pairing two (2) true-false response items creates four (4) possible response combinations TRUE-TRUE, TRUE-FALSE, FALSE-TRUE, AND FALSE-FALSE. Variable Response Items occur when fixed scales are associated with one (1) response options, and only one of the four (4) possible VRIN and/or TRIN response combinations is associated with the other response option. Variable bifurcation is only created when either or both TRIN and VRIN paired items are answered in the designated combination(s) that will increment the scale score. Some TRIN and VRIN items increment the score if one (1) specific response combination is made while other items will increment the score if one (1) of two (2) specific response combinations occurs.

On any particular application of the MMPI-2, it is possible that up to 241 of the 567 items may be afflicted with the bifurcation logical fallacy. The logical fallacy of bifurcation occurs when two choices are falsely put forth as the only choices possible. The application of the bifurcation fallacy to the MMPI-2 is obscured by the hidden scale associations with the TRUE and FALSE response options. The individual choosing TRUE or FALSE is not informed they are actually choosing to increment their scores on two different sets of scales. The false assumption is that the individual has one set or the other set of disorders and ignores other possibilities, *including that they have none of the disorders*. It is not possible to choose a response to all 567 items without obtaining an adverse score on one or more scales.

Table 2 shows the number of items associated with each scale contained in the bifurcated items. Some bifurcated items have equal numbers of scales associated with each response option, while others have unequal numbers of scale associations. Variations in the number of scales associated with each response option for each item is an artifact of the lack of logical and causal foundation for establishing the scale associations. If causal relationships were the basis for each item, then each item would be designed to detect the presence or absence of a specific symptom for a specific disorder and only one response option would affirm the presence of the symptom and one response option would affirm the absence of the symptom or disorder.

Although impossible to accomplish due to the absence of any logical foundation in the association between the response and interpretive scale(s), if the respondent could distinguish between the responses that would produce the highest and lowest adverse score, Table 2 shows the lowest and highest adverse scores possible to achieve using only the bifurcated items.

Selecting all the response options with the highest number of scales are summarized under the “HIGH” column. The “LOW” column summarizes selecting all the response options with the lowest number of scale associations. The “EQUAL” column indicates the number of scales associated with bifurcated items having equal numbers of scales associated with each response option. In these instances, no strategic advantage is gained by selecting one response over the other to maximize or minimize the adverse score. The minimum and maximum adverse scores that would result from taking the test and selecting a response to each of the 567 items can be calculated by taking half the “EQUAL” column total and adding it to the “HIGH” or “LOW” column total.

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM POSSIBLE ADVERSE SCORE ENSURED BY BIFURCATED ITEMS

Standard Validity and Clinical Scales (13 scales)

NUMBER OF ITEMS	MAX. SCORE	MIN. SCORE	EQUAL SCORE	SCALE NAME
15	2	1	1	L Scale [Lie]
60	6	0	0	F Scale [Infrequency]
30	9	11	3	K Scale [Defensiveness]
32	14	0	0	Scale 1 (S1) Hypochondriasis (Hs)
57	19	8	2	Scale 2 (S2) Depression (D)
60	26	8	4	Scale 3 (S3) Hysteria (Hy)
50	19	2	2	Scale 4 (S4) Psychopathic Deviate (Pd)
56	20	8	10	Scale 5 (S5) Masculinity-Femininity (Mf)
40	8	6	2	Scale 6 (S6) Paranoia (Pa)
48	18	0	0	Scale 7 (S7) Psychasthenia (Pt)
78	19	2	0	Scale 8 (S8) Schizophrenia (Sc)
46	17	3	8	Scale 9 (S9) Hypomania (Ma)
69	26	7	8	Scale 0 (S0) Social Introversion (Si)
641	203	56	40	SUBTOTAL

Content Scales (CS) (15 scales)

NUMBER OF ITEMS	MEAN M/F	MAX. SCORE	MIN. SCORE	EQUAL SCORE	SCALE NAME
23	5.53/6.53	8	1	0	Anxiety (ANX)
23	3.80/6.59	5	2	8	Fears (FRS)
16	4.93/5.50	8	0	0	Obsessiveness (OBS)
33	4.79/5.86	9	0	0	Depression (DEP)
36	5.29/6.16	14	0	0	Health Concerns (HEA)
23	2.30/2.21	3	0	0	Bizarre Mentation (BIZ)
16	5.63/5.68	2	2	2	Anger (ANG)
23	9.50/8.73	11	4	2	Cynicism (CYN)
22	7.91/6.17	11	2	3	Antisocial Practices (ASP)
19	8.08/7.41	1	2	6	Type A (TPA)
24	4.25/5.16	2	2	2	Low Self-esteem (LSE)
24	7.65/7.53	6	2	1	Social Discomfort (SOD)
25	5.32/6.14	4	0	1	Family Problems (FAM)
33	7.30/8.51	10	1	1	Work Interference (WRK)
26	4.70/5.02	3	1	1	Negative Treatment (TRT)
366		97	18	26	SUBTOTAL

Koss-Butcher Critical Items (KB) (6 scales)

NUMBER OF ITEMS	MAX. SCORE	MIN. SCORE	EQUAL SCORE	SCALE NAME
17	5	0	0	Acute Anxiety State
22	4	0	0	Depressed Suicidal Ideation
5	3	0	0	Threatened Assault
7	1	0	2	Situational Stress Due to Alcoholism
11	5	0	0	Mental Confusion
16	4	0	0	Persecutory Ideas
78	22	0	2	SUBTOTAL

Lachar-Wrobel Critical Items (LW) (11 scales)

NUMBER OF ITEMS	MAX. SCORE	MIN. SCORE	EQUAL SCORE	SCALE NAME
11	3	0	0	Anxiety and Tension
16	4	0	0	Depression and Worry
6	3	0	0	Sleep Disturbance
15	0	0	0	Deviant Beliefs
10	5	0	0	Deviant Thinking and Experience
3	2	0	0	Substance Abuse
9	5	1	0	Antisocial Attitude
4	1	0	0	Family Conflict
4	2	0	0	Problematic Anger
6	3	1	1	Sexual Concern and Deviation
23	9	0	0	Somatic Symptoms
107	37	2	1	SUBTOTAL

Supplementary Scales (SS) (15 scales)

NUMBER OF ITEMS	MAX. SCORE	MIN. SCORE	EQUAL SCORE	SCALE NAME
39	10	1	2	A Scale Anxiety (A)
37	8	7	5	R Scale Repression (R)
52	8	35	6	Es Scale Ego Strength (Es)
49	16	15	7	MAC-R MacAndrew Alcoholism Scale-Revised (MAC-R)
40	2	0	2	Fb Scale Backside F (Fb)
23*	SEE	TABLE	3	TRIN True Response Inconsistency (TRIN)
67*	SEE	TABLE	4	VRIN Variable Response Inconsistency (VRIN)
28	7	5	5	O-H Overcontrolled Hostility (O-H)
25	7	11	4	Do Scale Dominance (Do)
30	8	9	8	Re Scale Social Responsibility (Re)
41	19	0	0	Mt Scale College Maladjustment (Mt)
47	8	21	12	GM Scale Masculine Gender Role (GM)
46	11	7	10	GF Scale Feminine Gender Role (GF)
46	17	0	0	PK Scale Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PK)
60	19	1	0	PS Scale Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PS)
630	149	112	61	SUBTOTAL

SUMMARY TABLE

NUMBER OF ITEMS	MAX. SCORE	MIN. SCORE	EQUAL SCORE	
641	203	56	40	SUBTOTAL Standard Validity and Clinical Scales (13 scales)
366	97	18	26	SUBTOTAL Content Scales (CS) (15 scales)
78	22	0	2	SUBTOTAL Koss-Butcher Critical Items (KB) (6 scales)
107	37	2	1	SUBTOTAL Lachar-Wrobel Critical Items (LW) (11 scales)
630	149	112	61	SUBTOTAL Supplementary Scales (SS) (15 scales)
1822	508	188	130	TOTALS
	57	31	30	Number of Scales Represented in TOTALS
	8.9	6.1	4.3	Mean Score Per Scale Represented In TOTALS
	13.2	10.4		Combined Mean Scores (With Equally Bifurcated Items)

* Each component of this scale consists of paired questions. Defined conflict between paired questions scores one point on scale.

** From 567 items on the MMPI-2 60 scales are constructed with a total of 1822 points. This represents data inflation of 322%.

MEAN - Reported (M)ale/(F)emale mean score for each scale.

MAX. SCORE - Score resulting from choosing bifurcated question responses with the highest number of associated scales.

MIN. SCORE - Score resulting from choosing bifurcated question responses with the lowest number of associated scales.

EQUAL SCORE - Items that have an equal number of scales associated with each bifurcated response option.

TABLE 2

Two of the scales consist of paired items scored as scale points if the responses are labeled as inconsistent. The important issue for the TRIN and VRIN scales is whether the indicated responses to the paired items are inconsistent, as indicated in the MMPI-2 interpretive structure. TRIN Scale paired items 12 and 166 provide a clear example of the logical fallacies upon which these associations are constructed. (B) indicates the item is one with fixed bifurcated scale associations.

12. My sex life is satisfactory. TRUE

166. I am worried about sex. TRUE (B)

If the MMPI-2 also contained the item "My sex life is not satisfactory," a response of TRUE would be inconsistent with a TRUE response to item 12. The statements "My sex life is not satisfactory" and "I am worried about sex" are not equivalent. For example, an individual could have a "satisfactory" sex life and be "worried" about acquiring sexually transmitted diseases.

This provides an excellent demonstration of Popper's criticism of only looking for confirmation (See Popper's discussion of "confirmation" in Appendix 4, 4. *Conjectures and Refutations: The growth of scientific knowledge*) when other logical possibilities clearly exist. In addition, the term "satisfactory sex life" is highly subjective. What would it mean if an ascetic monk or nun completed the MMPI-2 and answered TRUE to item 12, which they very well could? For statistical relevance, how could that be considered equivalent to a homemaker or prostitute responding TRUE to item 12? These issues raise serious questions about validity, reliability and generalizability.

Tables 3 and 4 list the TRIN and VRIN scale items. A "#" indicates paired items whose negatives are not equivalent to the other member of the pair, or paired items that do not address the same logical category as subject.

TRIN-TRUE RESPONSE INCONSISTENCY SCALE

Paired questions are listed with the responses considered inconsistent. Some pairs were counted as inconsistent if both were answered true or both were answered false and listed twice on the scale. Those are noted here with the protocol TRUE:FALSE and FALSE:TRUE rather than two separate listings.

(B) - Bifurcated.

(C) - Items common to both TRIN and VRIN scales.

- Indicates paired items whose negatives are not equivalent to the other member of the pair or paired items that do not address the same logical category as subject.

3. I wake up fresh and rested most mornings. TRUE (C)

39. My sleep is fitful and disturbed. TRUE (B) (C)

12. My sex life is satisfactory. TRUE #

166. I am worried about sex. TRUE (B) #

40. Much of the time my head seems to hurt all over. TRUE (C) #

176. I have very few headaches. TRUE (B) (C) #

(Many sources of pain can affect the head.)

48. Most anytime I would rather sit and daydream than do anything else. TRUE (C) #

184. I dream very little. TRUE # (C)

(Daydreaming and night dreams are the product of different processes. Also, a person may have a strong desire to daydream, but do it infrequently.)

63. My feelings are not easily hurt. TRUE
127. Criticism or scolding hurts me terribly. TRUE (B)
65. Most of the time I feel blue. TRUE:FALSE
95. I am happy most of the time. TRUE:FALSE
73. I am certainly lacking in self-confidence. TRUE (B)
239. I am entirely self-confident. TRUE
83. I have very few quarrels with members of my family. TRUE (B) (C) #
288. My parents and family find more fault with me than they should. TRUE (C) #
99. Someone has it in for me. TRUE #
314. I have no enemies who really wish to harm me. TRUE #
(It is possible for individuals that are not personal acquaintance to "have it in for someone." This is the foundation of terrorism and serial killings.)
125. I believe that my home life is as pleasant as that of most people I know.
TRUE:FALSE (C) #
195. There is very little love and companionship in my family as compared to other homes. TRUE:FALSE (C) #
(It is possible to believe "little love and companionship" is the normal experience.)
209. I like to talk about sex. TRUE (B) #
351. I am embarrassed by dirty stories. TRUE (B) #
("Talk about sex" does not require involvement of "dirty stories.")
359. I enjoy the excitement of a crowd. TRUE:FALSE #
367. Whenever possible I avoid being in a crowd. TRUE:FALSE #
(It is possible to "enjoy" a crowd but avoid crowds because of the inconvenience or risk of violence.)
377. I am not happy with myself the way I am. TRUE
534. If I could live my life over again, I would not change much. TRUE
556. I worry a great deal over money. TRUE #
560. I am satisfied with the amount of money I make. TRUE #
(Concern about money can be based upon issues other than income satisfaction, such as job security, national debt, interest rates, or national economic policy.)
9. My daily life is full of things that keep me interested. FALSE #
56. I wish I could be as happy as others seem to be. FALSE #

(Perceived happiness of others is different from daily life interest level.)

140. Most nights I go to sleep without thoughts or ideas bothering me. FALSE #

196. I frequently find myself worrying about something. FALSE (B) #

("Frequently" and "most" are not equivalent.)

152. I do not tire quickly. FALSE (B) #

464. I feel tired a good deal of the time. FALSE (B) #

(The baseline level of fatigue is logically independent of the rate of fatigue brought on by additional work, unless both are related to a specific physiological condition.)

165. My memory seems to be all right. FALSE

565. It takes a great deal of effort for me to remember what people tell me these days.

FALSE

262. In a group of people I would not be embarrassed to be called upon to start a discussion or give an opinion about something I know well. FALSE #

275. In school I found it very hard to talk in front of the class. FALSE (B) #

(This fails to allow for change over time.)

265. I am likely not to speak to people until they speak to me. FALSE (B) #

360. I do not mind meeting strangers. FALSE #

(The subjective desirability of meeting strangers and the personal ritual used to greet acquaintances are distinctly different.)

TABLE 3

VRIN-VARIABLE RESPONSE INCONSISTENCY

Paired questions are listed with the responses considered inconsistent. Some pairs were counted as inconsistent if both were answered true or both were answered false and listed twice on the scale. Those are noted here with the protocol TRUE:FALSE and FALSE:TRUE rather than two separate listings.

(B) - Bifurcated.

(C) - Paired items common to both TRIN and VRIN scales.

- Indicates paired items whose negatives are not equivalent to the other member of the pair or paired items that do not address the same logical category as subject.

3. I wake up fresh and rested most mornings. TRUE (C)

39. My sleep is fitful and disturbed. TRUE (B) (C)

6. My father is a good man, or (if your father is dead) was a good man. TRUE:FALSE #

90. I love my father, or (if your father is dead) I loved my father. FALSE:TRUE #

9. My daily life is full of things that keep me interested. FALSE (C) #

56. I wish I could be as happy as others seem to be. FALSE (C) #

(See TRIN Scale comment for these items.)

28. I am bothered by an upset stomach several times a week. TRUE #

59. I am troubled by discomfort in the pit of my stomach every few days or oftener.

FALSE #

("Upset stomach" and "discomfort in the pit of my stomach" are not equivalent.)

31. I find it hard to keep my mind on a task or job. TRUE (B) #

299. I cannot keep my mind on one thing. FALSE (B) #

("One thing" is a larger class than a specific "task or job.")

32. I have had very peculiar and strange experiences. FALSE (B) #

316. I have strange and peculiar thoughts. TRUE (B) #

("Experiences" in common usage refers to life events, while "thoughts" are internal subjective phenomena.)

40. Much of the time my head seems to hurt all over. TRUE (C) #

176. I have very few headaches. TRUE (B) (C) #

(See comment in TRIN Scale.)

46. I prefer to pass by school friends, or people I know but have not seen for a long time, unless they speak to me first. TRUE #

265. I am likely not to speak to people until they speak to me. FALSE (B) (C) #

(These paired items are based upon logical categories that do not have all elements in common.)

48. Most anytime I would rather sit and daydream than do anything else. TRUE (C) #

184. I daydream very little. TRUE (C) #

(See comment in TRIN Scale.)

49. I am a very sociable person. TRUE (B) #

280. I seem to make friends about as quickly as other do. FALSE (B) #

(Sociability does not guarantee the acquisition of friends, as this assumes.)

73. I am certainly lacking in self-confidence. TRUE (B) (C) #

377. I am not happy with myself the way I am. FALSE (C) #

(An individual may be self-confident and dissatisfied with their condition if it includes physical deformity or a temporary state due to illness or injury.)

81. I think most people would lie to get ahead. TRUE:FALSE (B) #
284. I think nearly anyone would tell a lie to keep out of trouble. FALSE:TRUE (B) #
("Getting ahead" and "keeping out of trouble" are not the same logical categories .)
83. I have very few quarrels with members of my family. TRUE (B) (C) #
288. My parents and family find more fault with me than they should. TRUE (C) #
(See comment in TRIN Scale.)
84. I was suspended from school one or more times for bad behavior. TRUE (B)
105. In school I was sometimes sent to the principal for bad behavior. FALSE (B)
86. I like to go to parties and other affairs where there are lots of loud fun. TRUE #
359. I enjoy the excitement of a crowd. FALSE (C) #
("Parties" and "other affairs" are not the same as "crowd.")
95. I am happy most of the time. FALSE (C)
388. I very seldom have spells of the blues. TRUE (B)
99. Someone has it in for me. FALSE (C) #
138. I believe I am being plotted against. TRUE #
(One may have no personal enemies and realistically "believe" others are working contrary to their interest as a consumer, voter, American citizen, union member, etc.)
103. I enjoy a race or game more when I bet on it. TRUE (B)
344. I enjoy gambling for small stakes. FALSE (B)
110. Most people will use somewhat unfair means to gain profit or an advantage rather than to lose it. TRUE:FALSE (B)
374. Most people will use somewhat unfair means to get ahead in life. FALSE:TRUE
116. Often I can't understand why I have been so irritable and grouchy. TRUE #
430. I am often sorry because I am so irritable and grouchy. FALSE (B) #
(Regret and understanding are independent elements.)
125. I believe that my home life is as pleasant as that of most people I know. TRUE:FALSE (C) #
195. There is very little love and companionship in my family as compared to other homes. TRUE:FALSE (C) #
(See comment in TRIN Scale.)
135. I have often lost out on things because I couldn't make up my mind soon enough. FALSE (B) #

482. I usually have a hard time deciding what to do. TRUE #
(Subjectively perceived difficulty making decisions does not ensure lost opportunities have occurred.)

136. It makes me impatient to have people ask my advice or otherwise interrupt me when I am working on something important. TRUE:FALSE (B)

507. I often become very irritable when people interrupt my work. FALSE:TRUE

152. I do not tire quickly. FALSE (B) (C) #

464. I feel tired a good deal of the time. FALSE (B) (C) #
(See comment in TRIN Scale.)

161. I frequently have to fight against showing that I am bashful. TRUE:FALSE (B)

185. I wish I were not so shy. FALSE:TRUE (B)

165. My memory seems to be all right. FALSE (C)

565. It takes a great deal of effort for me to remember what people tell me these days. FALSE (C)

166. I am worried about sex. TRUE:FALSE (B) (C) #

268. I wish I were not bothered by thoughts about sex. FALSE:TRUE (B) #
(See comment for 12 and 166 pair in TRIN Scale.)

167. I find it hard to make talk when I meet new people. TRUE:FALSE (B) #

243. When in a group of people I have trouble thinking of the right things to talk about. FALSE:TRUE (B) #
(Meeting new people and group participation are separate categories of events.)

196. I frequently find myself worrying about something. FALSE (B) (C)

415. I worry quite a bit over possible misfortunes. TRUE

199. I like science. TRUE:FALSE (B)

467. I like to read about science. FALSE:TRUE

226. Sometimes without any reason or even when things are going wrong I feel excitedly happy, "on top of the world." TRUE

267. I have periods in which I feel unusually cheerful without any special reason. FALSE

259. I am sure I am being talked about. FALSE

333. People say insulting and vulgar things about me. TRUE

262. In a group of people I would not be embarrassed to be called upon to start a discussion or give an opinion about something I know well. FALSE (C) #

275. In school I found it very hard to talk in front of the class. FALSE (B) (C) #
(See comment in TRIN Scale.)

290. I worry over money and business. TRUE:FALSE (B)

556. I worry a great deal over money. FALSE:TRUE (C)

339. I have sometimes felt that difficulties were piling up so high that I could not overcome them. FALSE (B) #

394. My plans have frequently seemed so full of difficulties that I have had to give them up. TRUE (B) #

(Item 339 is vague as to the source of "difficulties," but difficulties that are a consequence of the actions of other individuals are different from those that derive from poor or ineffective planning.)

349. I am never happier than when alone. TRUE:FALSE

515. I am never happier than when I am by myself. FALSE:TRUE

350. If given the chance I would make a good leader of people. FALSE (B) #

521. I like making decisions and assigning jobs to others. TRUE #

(An individual may "like making decisions and assigning jobs," and still not "make a good leader of people.")

353. I enjoy social gatherings just to be with people. TRUE:FALSE (B) #

370. I like parties and socials. FALSE:TRUE #

(An individual may "like parties and socials" for reasons other than "just to be with people.")

364. I feel like giving up quickly when things go wrong. FALSE (B)

554. When my life gets difficult, it makes me want to just give up. TRUE

369. I am apt to pass up something I want to do when others feel that it isn't worth doing. FALSE #

421. I am apt to pass up something I want to do because others feel that I am not going about it the right way. TRUE #

(Whether something is worth doing is different from whether it is being done correctly.)

372. I am not easily angered. TRUE:FALSE

405. I am usually calm and not easily upset. FALSE:TRUE

380. It bothers me when people say nice things about me. TRUE

562. It is hard for me to accept compliments. FALSE

395. I am afraid to be alone in the dark. TRUE:FALSE (B) #

435. I am often afraid of the dark. FALSE:TRUE (B) #

(Fear of the dark and fear of being alone in the dark are different fears.)

396. I have often felt bad about being misunderstood when trying to keep someone from making a mistake. TRUE:FALSE #

403. People have often misunderstood my intentions when I was trying to put them right and be helpful. FALSE:TRUE #

(One may be "misunderstood" without having "felt bad" about it.)

411. At times I think I am no good at all. TRUE:FALSE

485. I often feel that I'm not as good as other people. FALSE:TRUE

472. I am greatly bothered by forgetting where I put things. TRUE:FALSE

533. I forget where I leave things. FALSE:TRUE

491. I feel helpless when I have to make some important decisions. TRUE #

509. Having to make important decisions makes me nervous. FALSE (B) #

(Feeling "helpless" and "nervous" are different.)

506. I have recently considered killing myself. TRUE:FALSE #

520. Lately I have thought a lot about killing myself. FALSE:TRUE #

(A recent act may not be part of a series of such acts.)

513. Sometimes I get so angry and upset I don't know what comes over me. TRUE #

542. I have become so angry with someone that I have felt as if I would explode.

FALSE #

(One may become angry without becoming angry "with someone.")

TABLE 4

Besides the logical problems depicted in the TRIN and VRIN tables, there is a serious problem with the logical justification for Scale 5, the Masculinity-Femininity Scale. Scale 5 consists of 56 items with separate response listings for male and female.

The only divergence between the male interpretive list and the female interpretive list occurs on items 121, 166, 209 and 268. Responses for the other 52 items are the same for both male and female interpretive lists. The only consequence of using Scale 5 would be to produce a meaningless number associated with the gender of the individual taking the MMPI-2. If the purpose of the scale were to distinguish gender based upon

responses, then only items 121, 166, 209 and 268 would be needed. The remaining items would serve no purpose.

Conclusions

A close examination of the logical structure and use of the MMPI-2 clearly demonstrates examples of specific criticisms of psychology Sir Karl Popper expressed. The MMPI-2 is fatally flawed by the lack of logical, causal and scientific foundation, especially in light of the *Daubert* decision and implementation of the Federal Data Quality Act. There are indications of pseudoscience and clear evidence that many questions in the MMPI-2 represent cognitive police functions (thought police) rather than the diagnosis of physiological dysfunctions in the brain and central nervous system, as would be required for a "science" allegedly based upon the medical model. Cognitive police functions are mechanisms by which one social group attempts to control the thoughts of other social groups through negative labels, coercion and sanctions. For example, what physiological disorder produces a like or dislike of mechanics magazines addressed in Item One?

The rational foundation for psychology is purported to be the medical model. According to the medical model, physiological dysfunctions produce psychological disorders. To discriminate between the presence and absence of a physiological dysfunction, test questions, such as those used in the MMPI-2, must meet certain logical requirements. A proper discriminator must follow a chain of logic relating a symptom to the physiological dysfunction it diagnoses. Such a logical chain would resemble the following:

1. Brain condition x is a diseased state.
2. Brain condition x produces behavior y.
3. There is a causal connection between brain condition x and behavior y.
 - a. Behavior y follows brain condition x in time.
 - b. Behavior y occurs at all instances of brain condition x.
 - c. Behavior y does not occur in the absence of brain condition x.
4. A question can be developed to detect the occurrence of behavior y and thereby establish the existence or occurrence of brain condition x.
5. State a question such that the response will determine the existence or nonexistence of behavior y in subjects taking test.

Very few questions approach meeting these requirements. Question 551 appears to be based upon a physiological disorder that misprocesses brain activity as auditory input and the analysis of the response is designed to distinguish between occurrence and none occurrence:

55. I sometimes seem to hear my thoughts being spoken out loud.

TRUE FALSE
CS Bizarre Mentation (BIZ)

The format and interpretation of the question are as required for proper use. It is set up to distinguish occurrence or nonoccurrence. This is not what occurs in the response interpretation and represents one example of pseudoscience. Interpretation of the response is not based upon reversing the above chain of logic to identify a specific physiological problem. Question 551 is a member of a set of questions assigned to a Content Scale titled Bizarre Mentation. Assignment of questions to various scales is not the product of logic, but statistical association that results in interpretation based upon probability. Sir Karl Popper is quite specific about the requirements of science regarding probability statements:

To sum up point (a). *Since we aim in science at high content, we do not aim at a high probability.*

(b) The severity of possible tests of a statement or a theory depends (among other factors) on the precision of its assertions and upon its predictive power; in other words, upon its informative content (which increases with these two factors). This may be expressed by saying that *the degree of testability of a statement increases with its content*. But the better a statement can be tested, the better it can be confirmed, i.e. attested by its tests. Thus we find that the opportunities of confirming a statement, and accordingly the degree of its confirmability or corroboration or attestability, increase with its testability, and with its content.

To sum up point (b). *Since we want a high degree of confirmation (or corroboration), we need a high content (and thus a low absolute probability).*

Those who identify confirmation with probability must believe that a high degree of probability is desirable. They implicitly accept the rule: 'Always choose the most probable hypothesis!'

....

(2) In taking up the challenge to construct a better definition of confirmation, I wish to say first that I do not believe that it is possible to give a completely satisfactory definition. My reason is that a theory which has been tested with great ingenuity and with the sincere attempt to refute

it will have a higher degree of confirmation than one which has been tested with laxity;" (See Appendix 4, 4. *Conjectures and Refutations: The growth of scientific knowledge* Popper, 1989. p. 287-8, emphasis added)

The appropriateness and relevance of these observations by Popper may become obvious if one reads chapter 2 of *Development and Use of the MMPI-2 Content Scale*, James N. Butcher, et. al.

The influence of circular reasoning can be seen in the "Other Samples" and "Criteria for Excluding Subjects from the Sample" sections of *Development and Use of the MMPI-2 Content Scale*. This is "co-dependent" with the problems of bifurcation, circular reasoning and looking for confirmation rather than stringent testing. The allegedly objective experimental results establishing the reliability and validity of the MMPI-2 reported by Butcher are, in fact, a result of the intermixture of confirmation seeking methodology and the belief structures of experimenter and subject. Formation of these contaminating belief structures in experimenter and subject are elaborately described in Psychiatrist E. Fuller Torrey's book *Freudian Fraud: The Malignant Effect of Freud's Theory on American Thought and Culture*. Horner and Guyer (1991) report experimental results indicating experts relying on "insights" produced by presumed special abilities perform more poorly in decision making than nonexperts using logical rules.

"Many mental health experts are, we have found, subject to the same beliefs and behavioral traits as the naive or addicted gambler. They maintain the strong though unwarranted conviction that by virtue of their special training, experience, or gifted intuition, or through reliance on an inchoate method of weighing or interpreting clinically derived information, they can beat the odds imposed by nature. The hubris of the expert in this area is not subject to the humbling reality of the gambler losing, over the long run, at games of chance. When an expert's opinion becomes *dispositive* of what he or she is postdicting (the absence of objective criteria or correctness being the rich soil in which his or her claims to expertise grow), a self-aggrandizing confidence in his or her inherent abilities ensues. We note that certain experts pride themselves on their "ability" (which might be more accurately termed "readiness," "willingness" or "eagerness") to find abuse where others fail to see the signs." (Horner and Guyer, p. 228)

"There can be little doubt that the power and scope of expertise have been aggrandized beyond the actual capabilities of experts to predict effectively or even better than chance levels." (Horner and Guyer, p. 248)

These become insidious problems in response interpretation for specific questions. The

manner in which the bifurcated scale associations are constructed would be appreciated by Niccolo Machiavelli. The MMPI-2 contains two sets of questions, those that the respondent reads and those hidden in the interpretive structure. They are not the same questions.

In addition, as might be expected from Popper's criticism, the MMPI-2 interpretive structure also classifies critical attitudes toward the effectiveness of psychology or disbelief in psychology as indicators of psychological disorders. The logic is that anyone who does not accept the validity of psychology suffers from a psychological disorder. As indicated by the fact that 85% of the questions are cognitive (thought) police questions, which the interpretive structure associates with mental disorders, the MMPI-2 and possibly other similar "diagnostic tests" have more to do with political, cultural and social control of other social groups or other segments of society by the psychology profession than the practice of any healing art.

Regarding the MMPI-2 questions, bifurcation would occur when, rather than asking the fundamental question "do you have brain condition x," the question asked is "do you belong to category a OR category b" without recognizing that you may not be in category a OR b, but category c, d, or e, which are not recognized in the question. Forcing a false declaration of belonging to category a OR b, creates a false, or, at best, untestable categorization and invalid data.

Now, to examine some specific questions:

16. Once in a while I think of things too bad to talk about.

TRUE (5)	FALSE (1)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	L Scale
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
SS P-Trauf. Str. Dis. (PK)	

Rather than being a discriminator based upon the logical model stated previously, this question has no exclusive logical relationship to one, if any, physiological dysfunction. This violates the requirements for establishing a causal relationship.

The major factor in this fatal flaw is that the interpretative associations are not derived from logical association but statistical association. While the content of the question concerns learned social values, the interpretations are based upon an unrelated and unasked question hidden in the scale associations. The logical model for the interpretations and the actual question is:

16. Are you a OR b?

(a)	(b)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	L Scale
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
SS P-Trauv. Str. Dis. (PK)	

The bifurcated question can be stated:

"Are you a maladjusted paranoid college student with psychasthenia, schizophrenia and post-traumatic stress disorder or are you lying?"

This question, only designed to produce "verification," is pseudoscientific and pseudological.

Face validity is an additional problem. The question of face validity is "does the question as stated measure what it was intended to measure?" In the MMPI-2, the person tested is deceived about what they are being asked. Besides being highly subjective and relative, this question has no face validity. "Things too bad to talk about," may differ substantially between a Mormon and a mortician, a Peoria, Illinois, homemaker and a Los Angeles police officer.

Of the 567 items on the MMPI-2, 198, 35% of the total items have fixed bifurcated interpretive structures. These 198 items ensure an adverse score, and can be responsible for 100% of the adverse score. Due to these bifurcated interpretive structures, anyone who answers all the questions will receive an adverse score that "confirms" a need for psychological counseling or treatment. To be blunt, the MMPI-2 is, in essence, rigged to ensure results that indicate some level of psychological dysfunction. The hidden assumption embedded in the interpretive structure for the MMPI-2 is that everyone has psychological disorders, the only question is which type of disorder the person evaluated has. This is an example of only seeking verification that Popper articulated and criticized. There is no set of responses possible that will disprove the assumption that the test taker has psychological disorders. This violates the *Daubert* falsifiability requirement. Normative, and most other statistical results based upon such bifurcated questions will be solely a direct consequence of the bifurcated interpretive structure. Besides validating Popper's criticism that psychology only looks for verification or confirmation (an indicator of pseudoscience), rather than stringent scientific testing, the resulting statistics are worthless.

To demonstrate how all these fatal flaws interact, the following three-item test and sample interpretive structure incorporate all the pseudoscience, pseudologic, and patterns of questionable statistical associations incorporated in the MMPI-2.

1. I am right-handed.

TRUE

Spouse Abuse Potential
Child Abuse Potential
Ego Strength
Committed Child Abuse
Committed Spouse Abuse

FALSE

Deviant Life Style
Stress Scale
Work Problems Scale
Anxiety Scale

2. I am left-handed.

TRUE

Spouse Abuse Potential
Child Abuse Potential
Deviant Life Style
Work Problems Scale
Stress Scale
Committed Child Abuse
Committed Spouse Abuse
Anxiety Scale

FALSE

Ego Strength

3. I am breathing.

TRUE

Spouse Abuse Potential
Child Abuse Potential
Committed Child Abuse
Committed Spouse Abuse
Deviant Life Style
Work Problems
Stress Scale
Ego Strength
Anxiety Scale

FALSE

Health Concerns
Lying Scale
Acute Anxiety

Inconsistency/Deception Scale

1. I am right-handed. TRUE

2. I am left-handed. TRUE

1. I am right-handed. FALSE

2. I am left-handed. FALSE

[Responding TRUE to both items or FALSE to both items would score one point on the Inconsistency/Deception Scale. This sounds reasonable until one considers how special populations could respond. An ambidextrous individual could honestly answer TRUE or FALSE to both questions. Persons without limbs, by accident or birth defect, could answer FALSE to both questions.]

A person answering TRUE to item one would be "diagnosed" as follows:

Respondent's answers indicate past acts of both child abuse and spouse abuse. Potential to engage in child abuse and spouse abuse is indicated, as are ego strength problems.

From this example, it should be obvious how ludicrous such conclusions would be, *yet the interpretive structure of the MMPI-2 results in equally ludicrous conclusions accepted, even by the judiciary*, because of the mantle of respectability provided by the psychology profession. That the MMPI-2 has incorporated such pseudoscience and pseudologic undetected for over half a century raises serious questions about the competence of associated professions and the judicial system which have relied upon them without question. Considering the length of time the MMPI has been in use and the presumed scrutiny it has undergone by members of the psychology profession, there are a limited number of explanations for these problems to still exist.

The most prominent explanations are (1) that, due to negligence or incompetence, these fatal flaws have not been discovered; or (2) their continued use is the result of informed, conscious choice.

The last explanation implies the possibility of consumer and science fraud. Any test used by the psychology and counseling industry that incorporates the pseudoscience and pseudologic problems identified here would ensure an adverse score indicating some level of psychological problems and therefore justify some level of intervention.

Obviously, this could be the source of substantial revenue. Individuals taking such tests would also suffer consequences from being falsely categorized as suffering psychological problems. The use of such flawed tests by the courts and criminal justice system raise questions of entrapment and self-incrimination. If the flaws in these tests are common knowledge and the tests used anyway, there is a serious problem. Knowing use of defective evaluation instruments by members of the affected professions could arguably constitute willful conspiracy.

Whatever the mental health profession failings responsible for the situation, the public should be advised of the possibly disastrous consequences of submitting to such rigged testing. Before submitting to any psychological or assessment testing, each person should take the necessary steps to determine if the test includes any items that

are interpreted using multiple scale associations with either or both answer options.

If the person administering the test cannot or will not disclose whether response interpretation is based upon bifurcated multiple scale associations or discriminating questions, careful consideration should be given to the risk of suffering irreversible damaging consequences. Any test identified as containing bifurcated multiple scale associations must be avoided. It is highly questionable whether response interpretations based upon the use of scales have any real validity or reliability.

A properly designed and safely designed test should consist of questions that are all discriminators. A properly constructed discriminator will be based upon logic, a causal relationship and have one answer choice interpreted as indicating the presence or absence of a specific physiological dysfunction.

The following are also examples of bifurcated questions in which individuals being tested must "admit" to specific mental disorders or be categorized as lying and receive other adverse score points.

29. At times I feel like swearing.

TRUE (1)
CS Anger (ANG)

FALSE (6)
L Scale
K Scale
S2 Depression (D)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)

123. If I could get into a movie without paying and be sure I was not seen I would probably do it.

TRUE (1)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)

FALSE (2)
L Scale
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

232. Sometimes in elections I vote for people about whom I know very little.

TRUE (1)
SS Dominance (Do)

FALSE (1)
L Scale

These examples may seem humorous, but they are part of a set of questions structured to ensure that anyone taking the MMPI-2 receives a score indicating the existence of psychological problems sufficient to warrant counseling intervention or treatment.

The MMPI-2 is an excellent example of the dangerous interaction of statistical

associations and looking for verification rather than hypothesis testing that Sir Karl Popper pointed out as indicators of pseudoscience. Consider the following bifurcated MMPI question and the scales associated with it:

15. I work under a great deal of tension.
- | TRUE | FALSE |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| S2 Depression (D) | SS Overcont. Host. (O-H) |
| S9 Hypomania (Ma) | |
| CS Anxiety (ANX) | |
| CS Work Interfer. (WRK) | |
| KB Acute Anxiety State | |
| LW Anxiety & Tension | |
| SS College Maladj. (Mt) | |

The question does not discriminate between the presence and absence of a specific physiological dysfunction because the scale interpretations are neither derived by logic nor do the response options allow a response indicating a nondysfunctional state. The scale associations are arbitrary associations. Because the question is bifurcated, anyone responding will provide statistical validation that the question diagnoses at least one psychological problem. Any conclusions based upon such associations are, for all practical purposes, worthless, unless one has sinister motives.

This can easily be demonstrated. Since the association between the question and the listed scales is arbitrary, the scales can be labeled as indicating anything. For example, this question can be turned into a political loyalty indicator by renaming the scales:

15. I work under a great deal of tension.
- | TRUE | FALSE |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Anti-capitalism | Subversive Attitude |
| Communist Sympathies | |
| Labor Union Sympathies | |
| Employer Disloyalty | |
| Militia Membership Potential | |
| Party Disloyalty | |
| Official Policy Criticism | |

Anyone who answers this reconfigured model question would unknowingly indicate that they need political reeducation. Depending upon their answers to other bifurcated questions listing these same scales, the severity of their need for political reeducation could be "scientifically" determined. An appropriate "expert" could review the test results and determine whether weekly political counseling, treatment in a political reeducation center, or institutionalization would be the appropriate "treatment."

Of course, any level of need for political reeducation would also suggest the respondent was an unfit parent and require that any children should be placed in state custody for a proper upbringing.

The MMPI-2 and other tests that rely on bifurcated questions and arbitrary scale associations are possibly the best con artist tools that have ever been developed. This type of test construction can, literally, be used to develop "objective" tests that justify anything - need for investment counseling, need for a specific product, or "proof" that one was an unfit parent. Every test currently used by the therapy and child abuse industry should be evaluated for these specific problems. Any defective test discovered should be immediately removed from use. One of Sir Karl Popper's criticisms is almost prophetic:

"...meaning analysis, like psycho-analysis, may easily turn into 'an affliction that mistakes itself for its cure.'" (Popper, 1956 rev. 1983, p. 176)

According to the Eastern District of Arkansas United States District Attorney's Office, use of pseudoscience and pseudologic by psychologists in testing and treatment does not violate Federal law. Until some remedy is developed, each individual would be well advised to take active responsibility for their own protection. Anyone who has undergone psychological testing or psychological evaluation may find it in their interest to determine if false adverse conclusions were reached using the types of pseudoscience and pseudologic incorporated in the MMPI-2. Consulting an attorney regarding possible civil damages may be advisable. The only possible civil recourse might be through deceptive and unconscionable trade practices state or federal law.

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APPENDIX 1

MMPI-2 QUESTION ANALYSIS

60 SCALES USED IN SCALE ASSOCIATION CONSTRUCTION

Standard Validity and Clinical Scales

L Scale [Lie]
F Scale [Infrequency]
K Scale [Defensiveness]
Scale 1 (S1) Hypochondriasis (Hs)
Scale 2 (S2) Depression (D)
Scale 3 (S3) Hysteria (Hy)
Scale 4 (S4) Psychopathic Deviate (Pd)
Scale 5 (S5) Masculinity-Femininity (Mf)
Scale 6 (S6) Paranoia (Pa)
Scale 7 (S7) Psychasthenia (Pt)
Scale 8 (S8) Schizophrenia (Sc)
Scale 9 (S9) Hypomania (Ma)
Scale 0 (S0) Social Introversion (Si)

Content Scales (CS)

Anxiety (ANX)
Fears (FRS)
Obsessiveness (OBS)
Depression (DEP)
Health Concerns (HEA)
Bizarre Mentation (BIZ)
Anger (ANG)
Cynicism (CYN)
Antisocial Practices (ASP)
Type A (TPA)
Low Self-esteem (LSE)
Social Discomfort (SOD)
Family Problems (FAM)
Work Interference (WRK)
Negative Treatment (TRT)

Koss-Butcher Critical Items (KB)

Acute Anxiety State
Depressed Suicidal Ideation
Threatened Assault
Situational Stress Due to Alcoholism
Mental Confusion
Persecutory Ideas

Lachar-Wrobel Critical Items (LW)

Anxiety and Tension
Depression and Worry
Sleep Disturbance
Deviant Beliefs
Deviant Thinking and Experience
Substance Abuse
Antisocial Attitude
Family Conflict
Problematic Anger
Sexual Concern and Deviation
Somatic Symptoms

Supplementary Scales (SS)

A Scale Anxiety (A)
R Scale Repression (R)
Es Scale Ego Strength (Es)
MAC-R MacAndrew Alcoholism Scale-Revised (MAC-R)
Fb Scale Backside F (Fb)
TRIN True Response Inconsistency (TRIN)
VRIN Variable Response Inconsistency (VRIN)
O-H Overcontrolled Hostility (O-H)
Do Scale Dominance (Do)
Re Scale Social Responsibility (Re)
Mt Scale College Maladjustment (Mt)
GM Scale Masculine Gender Role (GM)
GF Scale Feminine Gender Role (GF)
PK Scale Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PK)
PS Scale Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PS)

APPENDIX 2

LISTING OF BIFURCATED QUESTIONS AND SCALE ASSOCIATIONS

Numbers in parenthesis by response options indicate number of associated scales.

The summary list below places each bifurcated item into one of three (3) categories. The total 241 bifurcated items constitute 42.5% of the total 567 of all items.

(1) **Fixed Bifurcated Items** have one or more scales associated with each response option that are not conditional upon responses to any other item.

The 152 Fixed Bifurcated Items constitute 63.1% of the 241 bifurcated items and 26.8% of the 567 total items.

(2) **Variable Bifurcated Items** are created by an artifact of the TRIN and VRIN Scales. Scores on the TRIN and VRIN Scales are incremented when two different paired items are answered in a particular manner. Pairing two (2) true-false response items creates four (4) possible response combinations TRUE-TRUE, TRUE-FALSE, FALSE-TRUE, AND FALSE-FALSE. Variable Response Items occur when fixed scales are associated with one (1) response options and only one of the four (4) possible VRIN and/or TRIN response combinations is associated with the other response option. Thus bifurcation is only created when either or both TRIN and VRIN paired items are answered in the designated combination(s) that will increment the scale score. Some TRIN and VRIN items increment the score if one (1) specific response combination is made while other items will increment the score if one (1) of two (2) specific response combinations occurs.

The 43 Variable Bifurcated Items constitute 17.8% of the 241 bifurcated items and 7.6% of the 567 total items.

(3) **Combined Fixed/Variable Items** have both fixed scales and variable TRIN and VRIN combinations associated with both response options. Selecting either TRUE or FALSE will increment scores on the fixed scales associated with either answer and may increment the TRIN and VRIN scores, depending upon the response given to the other paired TRIN and VRIN items.

The 46 Combined Fixed/Variable Bifurcated Items constitute 19.1% of the 241 bifurcated items and 8.1% of the 567 total items.

Fixed Bifurcated Items (152):

2, 4, 7, 8, 15, 16, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 33, 36, 37, 44, 45, 52, 53, 55, 58, 60, 61, 62, 64, 69, 70, 74, 76, 79, 80, 82, 87, 89, 98, 100, 104, 112, 115, 117, 119, 121, 122, 123, 124, 128, 130, 131, 134, 137, 141, 143, 145, 146, 151, 154, 155, 158, 159, 160, 163, 168, 169, 172, 175, 177, 179, 181, 187, 189, 202, 207, 212, 213, 214, 215, 220, 221, 224, 225, 227, 229, 232, 235, 236, 237, 238, 241, 244, 245, 246, 248, 250, 251, 253, 254, 256, 257, 263, 264, 266, 283, 286, 287, 289, 307, 309, 310, 315, 321, 325, 328, 338, 341, 342, 346, 348, 358, 385, 387, 390, 391, 392, 399, 400, 401, 406, 412, 418, 420, 422, 423, 431, 438, 440, 441, 447, 449, 456, 458, 462, 468, 469, 470, 471, 473, 487, 510, 511, 519, 548, 550

Combined Fixed/Variable Bifurcated Items (46):

31, 32, 39, 49, 73, 81, 83, 84, 103, 105, 110, 116, 127, 135, 136, 152, 161, 166, 167, 176, 185, 196, 199, 209, 243, 265, 268, 275, 280, 284, 290, 299, 316, 339, 344, 350, 351, 353, 364, 388, 394, 395, 430, 435, 464, 509

Variable Bifurcated Items (43):

3, 6, 12, 56, 59, 63, 65, 86, 90, 95, 99, 125, 184, 195, 226, 239, 259, 314, 349, 359, 367, 369, 370, 372, 374, 377, 396, 403, 405, 411, 467, 472, 485, 506, 507, 515, 520, 521, 533, 542, 556, 562, 565

2. I have a good appetite. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)
SS Ego Strength (Es)

FALSE (7)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
S2 Depression (D)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
KB Acute Anxiety State
LW Depression & Worry
SS College Maladj. (Mt)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)

3. I wake up fresh and rested most mornings. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (2)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (39. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (39. T)

FALSE (9)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
CS Depression (DEP)
KB Acute Anxiety State
LW Depression & Worry
SS College Maladj. (Mt)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

4. I think I would like the work of a librarian. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

FALSE (1)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

6. My father is a good man, or (if your father is dead) was a good man. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (90. F)

FALSE (3)
F Scale
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (90. T)

7. I like to read newspaper articles on crime. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)

FALSE (3)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
SS Repression (R)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)

8. My hands and feet are usually warm enough. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

FALSE (2)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)

12. My sex life is satisfactory. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (166. T)

FALSE (4)
F Scale
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
LW Sex. Con. & Dev.

15. I work under a great deal of tension. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (7)
S2 Depression (D)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)
CS Anxiety (ANX)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)
KB Acute Anxiety State
LW Anxiety & Tension
SS College Maladj. (Mt)

FALSE (1)
SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

16. Once in a while I think of things too bad to talk about. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (5)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)

FALSE (1)
L Scale

20. I am very seldom troubled by constipation. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

FALSE (4)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
S2 Depression (D)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)

23. At times I have fits of laughing and crying that I cannot control. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (2)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	

25. I would like to be a singer. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)

26. I feel that it is certainly best to keep my mouth shut when I'm in trouble. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

27. When people do me wrong, I feel I should pay them back if I can, just for the principle of the thing. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (3)
CS Type A (TPA)	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
LW Antisocial Attitude	SS Social Responsb. (Re)
	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

29. At times I feel like swearing. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (6)
CS Anger (ANG)	L Scale
	K Scale
	S2 Depression (D)
	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)
	SS Social Responsb. (Re)

31. I find it hard to keep my mind on a task or job. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (14)	FALSE (2)
S2 Depression (D)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)	SS Dominance (Do)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	
CS Anxiety (ANX)	
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	
KB Mental Confusion	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (299. F)	

32. I have had very peculiar and strange experiences. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (7)	FALSE (4)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)	SS Social Responsb. (Re)
KB Mental Confusion	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (316. T)
LW Dev. Think. & Exper.	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

33. I seldom worry about my health. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (4)
SS Ego Strength (Es)	S2 Depression (D)
	S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
	CS Health Concerns (HEA)
	LW Somatic Symptoms

36. I have a cough most of the time. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
F Scale	SS Ego Strength (Es)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)	
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	

37. At times I feel like smashing things. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (3)
CS Anger (ANG)	K Scale
KB Threat. Assault	S2 Depression (D)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	SS Repression (R)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

39. My sleep is fitful and disturbed. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (9)	FALSE (1)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
S2 Depression (D)	
S3 Hysteria (Hy)	
CS Anxiety (ANX)	
KB Acute Anxiety State	
LW Sleep Disturbance	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (3. T)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (3. T)	

44. Once a week or oftener I suddenly feel hot all over, for no real reason. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (1)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Health Concerns (HEA)	
LW Somatic Symptoms	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

45. I am in just as good physical health as most of my friends. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (6)
SS Ego Strength (Es)	S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
	S2 Depression (D)
	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
	CS Health Concerns (HEA)
	SS Repression (R)
	SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

49. I am a very sociable person. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (4)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	S2 Depression (D)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (280. F)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	CS Social Discom. (SOD)
	SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)

52. I have not lived the right kind of life. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (1)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	SS Dominance (Do)
CS Depression (DEP)	
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	

53. Parts of my body often have feelings like burning, tingling, crawling, or like "going to sleep." **[Diag.]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)	
LW Somatic Symptoms	

55. I sometimes keep on at a thing until others lose their patience with me. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	S2 Depression (D)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)	
SS Dominance (Do)	

56. I wish I could be as happy as others seem to be. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (8)	FALSE (2)
S2 Depression (D)	TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (9. F)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (9. F)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	
CS Depression (DEP)	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

58. I think a great many people exaggerate their misfortunes in order to gain the sympathy and help others. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	K Scale
	S3 Hysteria (Hy)

59. I am troubled by discomfort in the pit of my stomach every few days or oftener. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (1)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (28. T)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)	
KB Acute Anxiety State	
LW Somatic Symptoms	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

60. When I am with people, I am bothered by hearing very strange things. **[Diag. AND/OR CP-SV]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
F Scale	SS Ego Strength (Es)
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)	
LW Dev. Think. & Exper.	

61. I am an important person. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)

FALSE (1)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)

62. I have often wished I were a girl, (Or if you are a girl) I have never been sorry that I am a girl. **[CP-G]**

TRUE (3)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
LW Sex. Con. & Dev. (M)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

FALSE (1)
LW Sex. Con. & Dev. (F)

63. My feelings are not easily hurt. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (127. T)

FALSE (2)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

64. I enjoy reading love stories. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

FALSE (1)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

65. Most of the time I feel blue. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (10)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
CS Depression (DEP)
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.
LW Depression & Worry
SS Anxiety (A)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (95. T)

FALSE (1)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (95. F)

69. I think I would like the kind of work a forest ranger does. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)

FALSE (3)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
SS Repression (R)
SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

70. I am easily downed in an argument. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)

FALSE (4)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
SS Ego Strength (Es)
SS Dominance (Do)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

73. I am certainly lacking in self-confidence. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (8)	FALSE (3)
S2 Depression (D)	SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	SS Dominance (Do)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	
LW Depression & Worry	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (239. T)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (377. F)	

74. I would like to be a florist. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

76. It takes a lot of argument to convince most people of the truth. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (4)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	K Scale
	S2 Depression (D)
	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

79. I do not mind being made fun of. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (3)
SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)	S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

80. I would like to be a nurse. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

81. I think most people would lie to get ahead. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (3)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	S6 Paranoia (Pa)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (284. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (284. F)	

82. I do many things which I regret afterwards (I regret things more than others seem to). **TWO**
QUESTIONS: [CP-LE], [CP-PB]

TRUE (7)	FALSE (2)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	SS Dominance (Do)
CS Depression (DEP)	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	

83. I have very few quarrels with members of my family. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (3)
K Scale	S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (288. T)	CS Family Problems (FAM)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (288. T)	LW Family Conflict

84. I was suspended from school one or more times for bad behavior. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (2)
F Scale	SS Social Responsb. (Re)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)
LW Antisocial Attitude	
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (105. F)	

86. I like to go to parties and other affairs where there is lots of loud fun. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (3)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (359. F)	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	CS Social Discom. (SOD)

87. I have met problems so full of possibilities that I have been unable to make up my mind about them.
[CP-CT]

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)	

89. My hardest battles are with myself. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	

90. I love my father, or (if your father is dead) I loved my father. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (3)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (6. F)	F Scale
	S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (6. T)

95. I am happy most of the time. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (11)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (65. T)	S2 Depression (D)
	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
	S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
	S6 Paranoia (Pa)
	CS Depression (DEP)
	KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.
	SS College Maladj. (Mt)
	SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)
	SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)
	TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (65. F)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (388. T)

98. Some people are so bossy that I feel like doing the opposite of what they request, even though I know they are right. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (3)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	S6 Paranoia (Pa)
SS Ego Strength (Es)	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

99. Someone has it in for me. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (1)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (138. T)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	
KB Persecutory Ideas	
LW Deviant Beliefs	
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (314. T)	

100. I have never done anything dangerous for the thrill of it. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (3)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	S6 Paranoia (Pa)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)	S9 Hypomania (Ma)
	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

103. I enjoy a race or game more when I bet on it. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (2)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (344. F)	SS Social Responsb. (Re)

104. Most people are honest chiefly because they are afraid of being caught. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (2)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	S6 Paranoia (Pa)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	

105. In school I was sometimes sent to the principal for bad behavior. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (3)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	SS Social Responsb. (Re)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	SS Fem. Gen. Role (GF)
LW Antisocial Attitude	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (84. T)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	

110. Most people will use somewhat unfair means to gain profit or an advantage rather than to lose it. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (4)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	K Scale
CS Cynicism (CYN)	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	S6 Paranoia (Pa)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (374. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (374. F)	

112. I like dramatics. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	SS Repression (R)

115. The sight of blood doesn't frighten me or make me sick. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
	CS Fears (FRS)

116. Often I can't understand why I have been so irritable and grouchy. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (3)
CS Anger (ANG)	K Scale
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (430. F)	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

117. I have never vomited blood or coughed up blood. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (4)
S2 Depression (D)	S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
	CS Health Concerns (HEA)
	SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)
	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

119. I like collecting flowers or growing house plants. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)	

121. I have never indulged in any unusual sex practices. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (2)
S5:F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	S5:M Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)	LW Sex. Con. & Dev.

122. At times my thoughts have raced ahead faster than I could speak them. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (2)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	K Scale
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
LW Dev. Think. & Exper.	

123. If I could get into a movie without paying and be sure I was not seen I would probably do it. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	L Scale
	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

124. I often wonder what hidden reason another person may have for doing something nice for me. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
KB Persecutory Ideas	

125. I believe that my home life is as pleasant as that of most people I know. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (8)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (195. T)	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (195. T)	S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
	CS Family Problems (FAM)
	KB Sit. Strs.-Alcoholism
	LW Family Conflict
	SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)
	TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (195. F)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (195. F)

127. Criticism or scolding hurts me terribly. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (1)
S2 Depression (D)	K Scale
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	
SS Anxiety (A)	
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (63. T)	

128. I like to cook. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (2)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	SS Repression (R)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)	

130. I certainly feel useless at times. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (7)	FALSE (1)
S2 Depression (D)	K Scale
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
CS Depression (DEP)	
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.	
LW Depression & Worry	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	

131. When I was a child, I belonged to a group of friends that tried to be loyal through all kinds of trouble. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	SS College Maladj. (Mt)

134. At times I feel like picking a fist fight with someone. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (2)
CS Anger (ANG)	S2 Depression (D)
KB Threat. Assault	SS Repression (R)
LW Problematic Anger	

135. I have often lost out on things because I couldn't make up my mind soon enough. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (2)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (482. T)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

136. It makes me impatient to have people ask my advice or otherwise interrupt me when I am working on something important. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (3)
CS Type A (TPA)	K Scale
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (507. F)	S9 Hypomania (Ma)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (507. T)

137. I used to keep a diary. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (1)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

FALSE (2)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

141. During the past few years I have been well most of the time. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)
SS Ego Strength (Es)

FALSE (5)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
S2 Depression (D)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

143. I am neither gaining nor losing weight. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

FALSE (3)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
S2 Depression (D)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)

145. I feel that I have often been punished without cause. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (6)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)
CS Family Problems (FAM)
KB Persecutory Ideas
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

FALSE (1)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)

146. I cry easily. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (4)
S2 Depression (D)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)
CS Depression (DEP)
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.

FALSE (1)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

151. I resent having anyone trick me so cleverly that I have to admit I was fooled. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)
CS Type A (TPA)

FALSE (1)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)

152. I do not tire quickly. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

FALSE (5)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (464. F)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (464. F)

154. I am afraid when I look down from a high place. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (1)
CS Fears (FRS)

FALSE (1)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)

155. It wouldn't make me nervous if any members of my family got into trouble with the law. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)

FALSE (1)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

158. It makes me uncomfortable to put on a stunt at a party even when others are doing the same sort of things. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
CS Social Discom. (SOD)

FALSE (3)
K Scale
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)

159. I have never had a fainting spell. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (2)
SS Ego Strength (Es)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

FALSE (3)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)
LW Somatic Symptoms

160. I liked school. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)

FALSE (2)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)

161. I frequently have to fight against showing that I am bashful. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (185. F)

FALSE (2)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (185. T)

163. I do not have a great fear of snakes. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

FALSE (2)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
CS Fears (FRS)

166. I am worried about sex. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (3)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)	S5:F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
S5:M Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (268. T)
LW Sex. Con. & Dev.	
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (12. T)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (268. F)	

167. I find it hard to make talk when I meet new people. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (5)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	K Scale
CS Social Discom. (SOD)	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (243. F)	S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
	S9 Hypomania (Ma)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (243. T)

168. I have had periods in which I carried on activities without knowing later what I had been doing. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (7)	FALSE (1)
F Scale	SS Repression (R)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	
LW Substance Abuse	
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

169. When I get bored I like to stir up some excitement. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (2)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)
SS Ego Strength (Es)	SS Social Responsb. (Re)

172. I frequently notice my hand shakes when I try to do something. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (1)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)	SS Dominance (Do)
KB Acute Anxiety State	
LW Anxiety & Tension	
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	

175. I feel weak all over much of the time. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (1)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
S2 Depression (D)	
S3 Hysteria (Hy)	
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
CS Health Concerns (HEA)	
LW Somatic Symptoms	

176. I have very few headaches. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (4)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)	S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (40. T)	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (40. T)	CS Health Concerns (HEA)
	LW Somatic Symptoms

177. My hands have not become clumsy or awkward. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
SS Ego Strength (Es)	

179. I have had no difficulty in keeping my balance in walking. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (4)
SS Ego Strength (Es)	S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
	S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
	CS Health Concerns (HEA)

181. I do not have spells of hay fever or asthma. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
S2 Depression (D)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	CS Health Concerns (HEA)

184. I daydream very little. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (48. T)	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (48. T)	

185. I wish I were not so shy. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (3)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
CS Social Discom. (SOD)	S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (161. F)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (161. T)

187. If I were a reporter I would very much like to report news of the theater. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1) S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	FALSE (1) SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)
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189. I like to flirt. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1) SS Ego Strength (Es)	FALSE (3) S2 Depression (D) S0 Social Introv. (Si) SS Repression (R)
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195. There is very little love and companionship in my family as compared to other homes. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (4) S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd) CS Family Problems (FAM) TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (125. T) VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (125. T)	FALSE (2) TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (125. F) VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (125. F)
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196. I frequently find myself worrying about something. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (5) S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf) S7 Psychasthenia (Pt) CS Anxiety (ANX) CS Obsessiveness (OBS) SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	FALSE (4) K Scale SS Ego Strength (Es) TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (140. F) VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (415. T)
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199. I like science. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (4) SS Ego Strength (Es) SS Social Responsb. (Re) SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM) VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (467. F)	FALSE (3) S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf) SS Repression (R) VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (467. T)
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202. My parents often objected to the kind of people I went around with. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (2) S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd) SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	FALSE (2) SS Dominance (Do) SS Social Responsb. (Re)
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207. I would like to belong to several clubs. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (2) SS Overcont. Host. (O-H) SS Dominance (Do)	FALSE (2) S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf) S0 Social Introv. (Si)
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209. I like to talk about sex. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (3)
S5:M Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
SS Ego Strength (Es)	S5:F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (351. T)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)

212. I have at times stood in the way of people who were trying to do something, not because it amounted to much but because of the principle of the thing. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	S2 Depression (D)
CS Type A (TPA)	

213. I get mad easily and then get over it soon. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (2)
KB Threat. Assault	K Scale
LW Problematic Anger	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
SS Ego Strength (Es)	

214. I have been quite independent and free from family rule. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)	

215. I brood a great deal. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (1)
S2 Depression (D)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	
CS Depression (DEP)	
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	

220. I never worry about my looks. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	SS Dominance (Do)
	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

221. I dream frequently about things that are best kept to myself. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (2)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	S2 Depression (D)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

224. I have few or no pains. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)

FALSE (4)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)
LW Somatic Symptoms

225. My way of doing things is apt to be misunderstood by others. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (2)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
CS Cynicism (CYN)

FALSE (1)
SS Ego Strength (Es)

226. Sometimes without any reason or even when things are going wrong I feel excitedly happy, "on top of the world." **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (267. F)

FALSE (2)
S2 Depression (D)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)

227. I don't blame people for trying to grab everything they can get in this world. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (3)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)
LW Antisocial Attitude

FALSE (1)
SS Dominance (Do)

229. I have had blank spells in which my activities were interrupted and I did not know what was going on around me. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (4)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)
LW Somatic Symptoms
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)

FALSE (1)
SS Ego Strength (Es)

232. Sometimes in elections I vote for people about whom I know very little. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)
SS Dominance (Do)

FALSE (1)
L Scale

235. I was a slow learner in school. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)

FALSE (2)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)

236. If I were an artist I would like to draw flowers. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1) S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	FALSE (1) SS Ego Strength (Es)
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237. It does not bother me that I am not better looking. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1) SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)	FALSE (2) S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf) S0 Social Introv. (Si)
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238. I sweat very easily even on cool days. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (2) S9 Hypomania (Ma) SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	FALSE (2) S2 Depression (D) SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)
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239. I am entirely self-confident. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1) TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (73. T)	FALSE (2) S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf) SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)
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241. It is safer to trust nobody. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (2) CS Cynicism (CYN) KB Persecutory Ideas	FALSE (1) S3 Hysteria (Hy)
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243. When in a group of people I have trouble thinking of the right things to talk about. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (4) S0 Social Introv. (Si) CS Work Interfer. (WRK) SS Anxiety (A) VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (167. F)	FALSE (6) K Scale S3 Hysteria (Hy) S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd) S9 Hypomania (Ma) SS Dominance (Do) VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (167. T)
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244. Something exciting will almost always pull me out of it when I am feeling low. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1) S9 Hypomania (Ma)	FALSE (2) S6 Paranoia (Pa) SS Dominance (Do)
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245. When I leave home I do not worry about whether the door is locked and the windows closed. **CP-LS]**

TRUE (2) SS Ego Strength (Es) SS Dominance (Do)	FALSE (1) S2 Depression (D)
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246. I believe my sins are unpardonable. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
F Scale	SS Ego Strength (Es)
CS Depression (DEP)	

248. I do not blame a person for taking advantage of people who leave themselves open to it. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (2)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	S2 Depression (D)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	SS Repression (R)

250. At times I have been so entertained by the cleverness of some criminals that I have hoped they would get away with it. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	

251. I have often felt that strangers were looking at me critically. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (1)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	
KB Persecutory Ideas	
SS Anxiety (A)	

253. I drink an unusually large amount of water every day. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	S3 Hysteria (Hy)

254. Most people make friends because friends are likely to be useful to them. **[PC-PB]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	
LW Antisocial Attitude	

256. Once in a while I feel hate toward members of my family whom I usually love. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	SS Repression (R)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Family Problems (FAM)	

257. If I were a reporter I would very much like to report sporting news. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

259. I am sure I am being talked about. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (5)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)
KB Persecutory Ideas
LW Deviant Beliefs

FALSE (1)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (333. T)

263. I am always disgusted with the law when a criminal is freed through the arguments of a smart lawyer. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (1)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

FALSE (2)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)

264. I have used alcohol excessively. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (4)
F Scale
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
KB Sit. Strs.-Alcoholism
LW Substance Abuse

FALSE (1)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

265. I am likely not to speak to people until they speak to me. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
CS Social Discom. (SOD)

FALSE (3)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (360. F)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (46. T)

266. I have never been in trouble with the law. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (2)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

FALSE (5)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)
LW Antisocial Attitude
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)

268. I wish I were not bothered by thoughts about sex. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (4)
S5:M Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
LW Sex. Con. & Dev.
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (166. F)

FALSE (2)
S5:F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (166. T)

275. In school I found it very hard to talk in front of the class. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (4)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	SS Dominance (Do)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	SS Social Responsb. (Re)
CS Social Discom. (SOD)	TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (262. F)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (262. F)

280. I seem to make friends about as quickly as others do. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (5)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	CS Social Discom. (SOD)
	SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (49. T)

281. I dislike having people around me. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Social Discom. (SOD)	
SS Backside F (Fb)	

283. The person who provides temptation by leaving valuable property unprotected is about as much to blame for its theft as the one who steals it. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	S6 Paranoia (Pa)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	

284. I think nearly anyone would tell a lie to keep out of trouble. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (3)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	K Scale
CS Cynicism (CYN)	S6 Paranoia (Pa)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (81. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (81. F)	

286. Most people inwardly dislike putting themselves out to help other people. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	S6 Paranoia (Pa)
SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)	

287. Many of my dreams are about sex. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)
	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

289. I am easily embarrassed. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
SS Anxiety (A)

FALSE (1)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

290. I worry over money and business. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (2)
CS Anxiety (ANX)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (556. F)

FALSE (3)
K Scale
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (556. T)

299. I cannot keep my mind on one thing. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (7)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
CS Anxiety (ANX)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)
KB Mental Confusion
LW Anxiety & Tension
SS College Maladj. (Mt)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

FALSE (2)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (31. T)

307. At times I hear so well it bothers me. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (3)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
LW Dev. Think. & Exper.

FALSE (1)
SS Ego Strength (Es)

309. I usually have to stop and think before I act even in small matters. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (3)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)
SS Anxiety (A)

FALSE (1)
SS Dominance (Do)

310. Often I cross the street in order not to meet someone I see. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
SS Anxiety (A)

FALSE (1)
SS Ego Strength (Es)

314. I have no enemies who really wish to harm me. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (1)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (99. T)

FALSE (3)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)
KB Persecutory Ideas
LW Deviant Beliefs

315. I tend to be on my guard with people who are somewhat more friendly than I had expected. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	S6 Paranoia (Pa)

316. I have strange and peculiar thoughts. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (7)	FALSE (1)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)	
KB Mental Confusion	
LW Dev. Think. & Exper.	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (32. F)	

321. I have no dread of going into a room by myself where other people have already gathered and are talking. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (3)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)	S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	CS Social Discom. (SOD)

325. I have more trouble concentrating than others seem to have. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (2)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	SS Dominance (Do)
KB Mental Confusion	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

328. Sometimes some unimportant thought will run through my mind and bother me for days. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (2)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
LW Sleep Disturbance	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

338. People often disappoint me. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	K Scale
SS Anxiety (A)	

339. I have sometimes felt that difficulties were piling up so high that I could not overcome them. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (2)
CS Anxiety (ANX)	K Scale
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (394. T)
LW Depression & Worry	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	

341. At periods my mind seems to work more slowly than usual. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
SS Anxiety (A)	K Scale

342. While in trains, busses, etc., I often talk to strangers. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)

344. I enjoy gambling for small stakes. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (3)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (103. T)

346. I have often met people who were supposed to be experts who were no better than I. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	K Scale
	SS Repression (R)

348. I often think, "I wish I were a child again." **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	K Scale

349. I am never happier than when alone. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (1)
F Scale	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (515. T)
CS Social Discom. (SOD)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (515. F)	

350. If given the chance I would make a good leader of people. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (3)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	SS Repression (R)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (521. T)

351. I am embarrassed by dirty stories. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (209. T)	

353. I enjoy social gatherings just to be with people. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (4)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (370. F)	CS Social Discom. (SOD)
	SS Repression (R)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (370. T)

358. I have often found people jealous of my good ideas, just because they had not thought of them first. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (2)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
CS Type A (TPA)	SS Social Responsb. (Re)

359. I enjoy the excitement of a crowd. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (5)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (367. T)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	CS Social Discom. (SOD)
	SS Repression (R)
	TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (367. F)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (86. T)

364. I feel like giving up quickly when things go wrong. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (2)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (554. T)
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)	

367. Whenever possible I avoid being in a crowd. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (1)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (359. F)
CS Social Discom. (SOD)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (359. T)	

369. I am apt to pass up something I want to do when others feel that it isn't worth doing. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (421. T)
CS Low Self-estm. (LSE)	

370. I like parties and socials. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (3)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (353. F)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	CS Social Discom. (SOD)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (353. T)

372. I am not easily angered. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (405. F)	SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (405. T)

374. Most people will use somewhat unfair means to get ahead in life. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (110. T)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (110. F)	

377. I am not happy with myself the way I am. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (1)
CS Depression (DEP)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (73. T)
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (534. T)	

385. I am not afraid of fire. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
SS Ego Strength (Es)	CS Fears (FRS)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)	

387. I can express my true feelings only when I drink. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
SS Backside F (Fb)	SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)

388. I very seldom have spells of the blues. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (3)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)	CS Depression (DEP)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (95. F)	KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.
	SS Anxiety (A)

390. I wish I could get over worrying about things I have said that may have injured other people's feelings. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
SS Anxiety (A)	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

391. I feel unable to tell anyone all about myself. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
SS Anxiety (A)	

392. Lightning is one of my fears. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Fears (FRS)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

394. My plans have frequently seemed so full of difficulties that I have had to give them up. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (1)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	
SS Anxiety (A)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (339. F)	

395. I am afraid to be alone in the dark. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (2)
CS Fears (FRS)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)
SS Backside F (Fb)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (435. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (435. F)	

396. I have often felt bad about being misunderstood when trying to keep someone from making a mistake. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (403. F)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (403. T)

399. The future is too uncertain for a person to make serious plans. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
CS Depression (DEP)	SS Dominance (Do)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)	

400. Often, even though everything is going fine for me, I feel that I don't care about anything. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
CS Depression (DEP)	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

401. I have no fear of water. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)	CS Fears (FRS)

403. People have often misunderstood my intentions when I was trying to put them right and be helpful. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (396. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (396. F)	

405. I am usually calm and not easily upset. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (5)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (372. F)	CS Anxiety (ANX)
	LW Anxiety & Tension
	SS College Maladj. (Mt)
	SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (372. T)

406. I would certainly enjoy beating criminals at their own game. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
SS Ego Strength (Es)	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

411. At times I think I am no good at all. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (7)	FALSE (1)
CS Depression (DEP)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (485. T)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.	
LW Depression & Worry	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (485. F)	

412. When I was young I often did not go to school even when I should have gone. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (2)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	SS Dominance (Do)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	SS Social Responsb. (Re)

418. It is all right to get around the law if you don't actually break it. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	SS Social Responsb. (Re)

420. It make me nervous to have to wait. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Type A (TPA)	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

422. I was fond of excitement when I was young. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	SS Repression (R)

423. I am often inclined to go out of my way to win a point with someone who has opposed me. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Type A (TPA)	SS Repression (R)

430. I am often sorry because I am so irritable and grouchy. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (3)
CS Anger (ANG)	SS Repression (R)
CS Type A (TPA)	SS Social Responsb. (Re)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (116. T)

431. In school my marks in classroom behavior were quite regularly bad. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
SS Backside F (Fb)	SS Social Responsb. (Re)

435. I am often afraid of the dark. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (2)
CS Fears (FRS)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (395. F)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (395. T)

438. I dread the thought of an earthquake. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Fears (FRS)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

440. I usually work things out for myself rather than get someone to show me how. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)	

441. I am afraid of finding myself in a closet or small closed place. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
CS Fears (FRS)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

447. Dirt frightens or disgusts me. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Fears (FRS)	SS Ego Strength (Es)

449. Some of my family have quick tempers. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
CS Family Problems (FAM)	SS Repression (R)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)	

456. I would like to wear expensive clothes. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (2)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)
SS Fem. Gen. Role (GF)

FALSE (2)
SS Repression (R)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)

458. I am made nervous by certain animals. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (1)
CS Fears (FRS)

FALSE (1)
SS Ego Strength (Es)

462. I am not afraid of mice. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)
SS Masc. Gen. Role (GM)

FALSE (1)
CS Fears (FRS)

464. I feel tired a good deal of the time. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (5)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)
LW Somatic Symptoms
SS Anxiety (A)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

FALSE (3)
SS Ego Strength (Es)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (152. F)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (152. F)

467. I like to read about science. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (3)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)
SS Masc. Gen. Role (GM)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (199. F)

FALSE (1)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (199. T)

468. I am afraid of being alone in a wide-open place. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (2)
CS Fears (FRS)
SS Backside F (Fb)

FALSE (1)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)

469. I sometimes feel that I am about to go to pieces. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (5)
CS Anxiety (ANX)
KB Acute Anxiety State
SS Anxiety (A)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

FALSE (2)
SS Ego Strength (Es)
SS Masc. Gen. Role (GM)

470. A large number of people are guilty of bad sexual conduct. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (1)
CS Cynicism (CYN)

FALSE (2)
SS Dominance (Do)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)

471. I have often been frightened in the middle of the night. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (2)
CS Fears (FRS)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
LW Sleep Disturbance	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)
SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

472. I am greatly bothered by forgetting where I put things. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (533. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (533. F)	

473. The one to whom I was most attached and whom I most admired as a child was a woman (mother, sister, aunt, or other woman). **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	SS Dominance (Do)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)	

485. I often feel that I'm not as good as other people. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
CS Low Self-estm. (LSE)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (411. T)
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (411. F)	

487. I have enjoyed using marijuana. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
KB Sit. Strs.-Alcoholism	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

506. I have recently considered killing myself. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (1)
CS Depression (DEP)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (520. T)
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.	
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	
SS Backside F (Fb)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (520. F)	

507. I often become very irritable when people interrupt my work. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
CS Type A (TPA)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (136. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (136. F)	

509. Having to make important decisions makes me nervous. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (2)
CS Anxiety (ANX)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (491. T)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	

510. Others tell me I eat too fast. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Type A (TPA)	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

511. Once a week or more I get high or drunk. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
KB Sit. Strs.-Alcoholism	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

515. I am never happier than when I am by myself. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
CS Social Discom. (SOD)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (349. T)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (349. F)	

519. I get angry with myself for giving in to other people so much. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

520. Lately I have thought a lot about killing myself. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (1)
CS Depression (DEP)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (506. T)
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.	
SS Backside F (Fb)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (506. F)	

521. I like making decisions and assigning jobs to others. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (350. F)	CS Work Interfer. (WRK)

533. I forget where I leave things. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (472. F)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (472. T)

542. I have become so angry with someone that I have felt as if I would explode. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Anger (ANG)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (513. T)

548. I've been so angry at times that I've hurt someone in a physical fight. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)
CS Anger (ANG)

FALSE (1)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

550. I have very little to do with my relatives now. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)
CS Family Problems (FAM)

FALSE (1)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

556. I worry a great deal over money. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (3)
CS Anxiety (ANX)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (560. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (290. F)

FALSE (1)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (290. T)

562. It is hard for me to accept compliments. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)

FALSE (1)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (380. T)

565. It takes a great deal of effort for me to remember what people tell me these days. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

FALSE (2)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (165. F)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (165. F)

APPENDIX 3

MMPI-2 QUESTION ANALYSIS

MMPI-2 ITEM CONTENT ANALYSIS CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

Diag. - Diagnosis of physiological dysfunctions

Item requires information about diet, health or physiological processes to respond.

CP - Cognitive Police Items

Items that are not constructed to diagnose the presence or absence of physiological dysfunctions but police thinking by classify as indicators of psychological disorders, thoughts or types of thoughts, memories, life experiences, beliefs and other phenomena.

CC - **Cultural conformity.** Compliance with social norms or subculture membership.

CT - **Critical thinking.** Development or use of critical thinking, independent thinking or problem solving skills.

G - **Gender.** Socially based gender phenomena.

LE - **Life experience.** Events that occur over the course of a life.

LS - **Life style.** Routines and habits that evolve over the course of a life.

PB - **Personal belief.** Personal beliefs about the rules that govern how the world or reality operates.

PP - **Personal preferences.** Personal likes and dislikes.

PT - **Political thought.** Beliefs or opinions about individual rights, policy, government, political processes, institutions or management principals.

RT - **Religious thought.** Thoughts or beliefs about spirituality and the spiritual world

SR - **Social relations.** The manner in which the individual chooses to interact with other human beings.

SV - **Subjective value judgment.** Requires value judgement of quality, desirability or undesirability to respond.

LISTING OF 567 MMPI-2 ITEMS WITH SCALE ASSOCIATIONS

Item content analysis classification appears in bold brackets at the end of each item using the above abbreviation protocol. For TRIN and VRIN Scale items, the paired question and response to increment the scale scores are listed in parenthesis.

1. I like mechanics magazines. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (4)

S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
SS Repression (R)
SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

2. I have a good appetite. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)

FALSE (7)

SS Ego Strength (Es)

S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
S2 Depression (D)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
KB Acute Anxiety State
LW Depression & Worry
SS College Maladj. (Mt)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)

3. I wake up fresh and rested most mornings. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (2)

FALSE (9)

TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (39. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (39. T)

S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
CS Depression (DEP)
KB Acute Anxiety State
LW Depression & Worry
SS College Maladj. (Mt)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

4. I think I would like the work of a librarian. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)

FALSE (1)

S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

5. I am easily awakened by noise. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (3)

FALSE (0)

S2 Depression (D)
KB Acute Anxiety State
LW Sleep Disturbance

6. My father is a good man, or (if your father is dead) was a good man. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1)

FALSE (3)

VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (90. F)

F Scale
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (90. T)

7. I like to read newspaper articles on crime. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)

FALSE (3)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
SS Repression (R)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)

8. My hands and feet are usually warm enough. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

FALSE (2)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)

9. My daily life is full of things that keep me interested. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (12)
S2 Depression (D)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
CS Depression (DÉP)
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.
SS College Maladj. (Mt)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (56. F)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (56. F)

10. I am about as able to work as I ever was. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (8)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
S2 Depression (D)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)
KB Acute Anxiety State
LW Depression & Worry
SS Repression (R)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)

11. There seems to be a lump in my throat much of the time. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (3)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)

FALSE (0)

12. My sex life is satisfactory. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (4)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (166. T)	F Scale
	S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
	S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
	LW Sex. Con. & Dev.

13. People should try to understand their dreams and be guided by or take warning from them. **[CP-RT]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	

14. I enjoy detective or mystery stories. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (2)
	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
	SS Repression (R)

15. I work under a great deal of tension. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (7)	FALSE (1)
S2 Depression (D)	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	
CS Anxiety (ANX)	
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	
KB Acute Anxiety State	
LW Anxiety & Tension	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	

16. Once in a while I think of things too bad to talk about. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (1)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	L Scale
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	

17. I am sure I get a raw deal from life. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (8)	FALSE (0)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	
KB Persecutory Ideas	
LW Anxiety & Tension	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

18. I am troubled by attacks of nausea and vomiting. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)	
S2 Depression (D)	
S3 Hysteria (Hy)	
CS Health Concerns (HEA)	
LW Somatic Symptoms	

19. When I take a new job, I like to find out who it is important to be nice to. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (1)
	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

20. I am very seldom troubled by constipation. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (4)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)	S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
	S2 Depression (D)
	CS Health Concerns (HEA)
	SS College Maladj. (Mt)

21. At times I have very much wanted to leave home. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (0)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	
CS Family Problems (FAM)	
LW Family Conflict	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

22. No one seems to understand me. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (0)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

23. At times I have fits of laughing and crying that I cannot control. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (2)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	

24. Evil spirits possess me at times. **[CP-RT]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)	
KB Mental Confusion	
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	

25. I would like to be a singer. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)

26. I feel that it is certainly best to keep my mouth shut when I'm in trouble. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

27. When people do me wrong, I feel I should pay them back if I can, just for the principle of the thing. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (3)
CS Type A (TPA)	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
LW Antisocial Attitude	SS Social Responsb. (Re)
	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

28. I am bothered by an upset stomach several times a week. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (0)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)	
CS Health Concerns (HEA)	
KB Acute Anxiety State	
LW Somatic Symptoms	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (59. F)	

29. At times I feel like swearing. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (6)
CS Anger (ANG)	L Scale
	K Scale
	S2 Depression (D)
	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)
	SS Social Responsb. (Re)

30. I have nightmares every few nights. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	
CS Anxiety (ANX)	
LW Sleep Disturbance	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	

31. I find it hard to keep my mind on a task or job. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (14)	FALSE (2)
S2 Depression (D)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)	SS Dominance (Do)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	
CS Anxiety (ANX)	
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	
KB Mental Confusion	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (299. F)	

32. I have had very peculiar and strange experiences. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (7)	FALSE (4)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)	SS Social Responsb. (Re)
KB Mental Confusion	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (316. T)
LW Dev. Think. & Exper.	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

33. I seldom worry about my health. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (4)
SS Ego Strength (Es)	S2 Depression (D)
	S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
	CS Health Concerns (HEA)
	LW Somatic Symptoms

34. I have never been in trouble because of my sex behavior. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (3)
	S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
	S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
	LW Sex. Con. & Dev.

35. Sometimes when I was young I stole things. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (0)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	
LW Antisocial Attitude	

36. I have a cough most of the time. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
F Scale	SS Ego Strength (Es)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)	
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	

37. At times I feel like smashing things. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (3)
CS Anger (ANG)	K Scale
KB Threat. Assault	S2 Depression (D)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	SS Repression (R)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

38. I have had periods of days, weeks, or months when I couldn't take care of things because I couldn't "get going." **[Diag.]**

TRUE (8)	FALSE (0)
S2 Depression (D)	
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Depression (DEP)	
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

39. My sleep is fitful and disturbed. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (9)	FALSE (1)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
S2 Depression (D)	
S3 Hysteria (Hy)	
CS Anxiety (ANX)	
KB Acute Anxiety State	
LW Sleep Disturbance	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (3. T)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (3. T)	

40. Much of the time my head seems to hurt all over. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (0)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)	
CS Health Concerns (HEA)	
LW Somatic Symptoms	
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (176. T)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (176. T)	

41. I do not always tell the truth. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (1)
	L Scale

42. If people had not had it in for me, I would have been much more successful. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
KB Persecutory Ideas	
LW Deviant Beliefs	

43. My judgement is better than it ever was. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (2)
	S2 Depression (D)
	SS College Maladj. (Mt)

44. Once a week or oftener I suddenly feel hot all over, for no real reason. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (1)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Health Concerns (HEA)	
LW Somatic Symptoms	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

45. I am in just as good physical health as most of my friends. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (6)
SS Ego Strength (Es)	S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
	S2 Depression (D)
	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
	CS Health Concerns (HEA)
	SS Repression (R)
	SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

46. I prefer to pass by school friends, or people I know but have not seen for a long time, unless they speak to me first. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (0)
S2 Depression (D)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Social Discom. (SOD)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (265. F)	

47. I am almost never bothered by pains over my heart or in my chest. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (4)
	S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
	CS Health Concerns (HEA)
	LW Somatic Symptoms

48. Most anytime I would rather sit and daydream than do anything else. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (184. T)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (184. T)	

49. I am a very sociable person. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (4)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	S2 Depression (D)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (280. F)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	CS Social Discom. (SOD)
	SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)

50. I have often had to take orders from someone who did not know as much as I did. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	
CS Cynicism (CYN)	

51. I do not read every editorial in the newspaper every day. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (1)
	L Scale

52. I have not lived the right kind of life. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (1)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	SS Dominance (Do)
CS Depression (DEP)	
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	

53. Parts of my body often have feelings like burning, tingling, crawling, or like "going to sleep." **[Diag.]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)	
LW Somatic Symptoms	

54. My family does not like the work I have chosen (or the work I intend to choose for my lifework). **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	
CS Family Problems (FAM)	
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	

55. I sometimes keep on at a thing until others lose their patience with me. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	S2 Depression (D)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)	
SS Dominance (Do)	

56. I wish I could be as happy as others seem to be. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (8)	FALSE (2)
S2 Depression (D)	TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (9. F)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (9. F)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	
CS Depression (DEP)	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

57. I hardly ever feel pain in the back of my neck. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (3)
	S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
	CS Health Concerns (HEA)
	LW Somatic Symptoms

58. I think a great many people exaggerate their misfortunes in order to gain the sympathy and help others. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (1)
CS Cynicism (CYN)

FALSE (2)
K Scale
S3 Hysteria (Hy)

59. I am troubled by discomfort in the pit of my stomach every few days or oftener. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (6)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)
KB Acute Anxiety State
LW Somatic Symptoms
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

FALSE (1)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (28. T)

60. When I am with people, I am bothered by hearing very strange things. **[Diag. AND/OR CP-SV]**

TRUE (3)
F Scale
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)
LW Dev. Think. & Exper.

FALSE (1)
SS Ego Strength (Es)

61. I am an important person. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)

FALSE (1)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)

62. I have often wished I were a girl, (Or if you are a girl) I have never been sorry that I am a girl. **[CP-G]**

TRUE (3)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
LW Sex. Con. & Dev. (M)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

FALSE (1)
LW Sex. Con. & Dev. (F)

63. My feelings are not easily hurt. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (127. T)

FALSE (2)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

64. I enjoy reading love stories. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

FALSE (1)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

65. Most of the time I feel blue. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (10)	FALSE (1)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)	TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (95. F)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Depression (DEP)	
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.	
LW Depression & Worry	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (95. T)	

66. It would be better if almost all laws were thrown away. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	

67. I like poetry. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	
SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)	
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)	

68. I sometimes tease animals. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (3)
	S2 Depression (D)
	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

69. I think I would like the kind of work a forest ranger does. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (3)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
	SS Repression (R)
	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

70. I am easily downed in an argument. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (4)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
	SS Dominance (Do)
	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

71. These days I find it hard not to give up hope of amounting to something. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (0)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	
CS Depression (DEP)	
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	

72. My soul sometimes leaves my body. **[CP-RT]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	
KB Mental Confusion	
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	

73. I am certainly lacking in self-confidence. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (8)	FALSE (3)
S2 Depression (D)	SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	SS Dominance (Do)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	
LW Depression & Worry	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (239. T)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (377. F)	

74. I would like to be a florist. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

75. I usually feel that life is worthwhile. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (6)
	S2 Depression (D)
	CS Depression (DEP)
	KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.
	LW Depression & Worry
	SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)
	SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

76. It takes a lot of argument to convince most people of the truth. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (4)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	K Scale
	S2 Depression (D)
	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

77. Once in a while I put off until tomorrow what I ought to do today. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)

L Scale
SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

78. I am liked by most people who know me. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)

F Scale
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)

79. I do not mind being made fun of. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)

FALSE (3)

SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

80. I would like to be a nurse. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)

FALSE (1)

S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

81. I think most people would lie to get ahead. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (4)

FALSE (3)

CS Cynicism (CYN)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (284. F)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (284. T)

82. I do many things which I regret afterwards (I regret things more than others seem to). **TWO QUESTIONS: [CP-LE], [CP-PB]**

TRUE (7)

FALSE (2)

S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
CS Depression (DEP)
SS Anxiety (A)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)
SS Ego Strength (Es)
SS Dominance (Do)

83. I have very few quarrels with members of my family. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)

FALSE (3)

K Scale
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (288. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (288. T)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
CS Family Problems (FAM)
LW Family Conflict

84. I was suspended from school one or more times for bad behavior. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (2)
F Scale	SS Social Responsb. (Re)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	SS Fem. Gen. Role (GF)
LW Antisocial Attitude	
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (105. F)	

85. At times I have a strong urge to do something harmful or shocking. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (0)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	
KB Threat. Assault	
LW Problematic Anger	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

86. I like to go to parties and other affairs where there is lots of loud fun. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (3)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (359. F)	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	CS Social Discom. (SOD)

87. I have met problems so full of possibilities that I have been unable to make up my mind about them. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)	

88. I believe women ought to have as much sexual freedom as men. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (1)
	S9 Hypomania (Ma)

89. My hardest battles are with myself. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	

90. I love my father, or (if your father is dead) I loved my father. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (3)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (6. F)	F Scale
	S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (6. T)

91. I have little or no trouble with my muscles twitching or jumping. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (4)

S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)

92. I don't seem to care what happens to me. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (6)

FALSE (0)

S2 Depression (D)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
CS Depression (DEP)
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)

93. Sometimes when I am not feeling well I am irritable. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)

L Scale
S9 Hypomania (Ma)

94. Much of the time I feel as if I have done something wrong or evil. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (4)

FALSE (0)

S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

95. I am happy most of the time. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1)

FALSE (11)

TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (65. T)

S2 Depression (D)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)
CS Depression (DEP)
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.
SS College Maladj. (Mt)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (65. F)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (388. T)

96. I see things or animals or people around me that others do not see. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)	
KB Mental Confusion	
LW Dev. Think. & Exper.	

97. There seems to be a fullness in my head or nose most of the time. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)	
CS Health Concerns (HEA)	

98. Some people are so bossy that I feel like doing the opposite of what they request, even though I know they are right. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (3)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	S6 Paranoia (Pa)
SS Ego Strength (Es)	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

99. Someone has it in for me. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (1)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (138. T)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	
KB Persecutory Ideas	
LW Deviant Beliefs	
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (314. T)	

100. I have never done anything dangerous for the thrill of it. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (3)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	S6 Paranoia (Pa)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)	S9 Hypomania (Ma)
	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

101. Often I feel as if there is a tight band around my head. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (0)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)	
S3 Hysteria (Hy)	
CS Health Concerns (HEA)	
LW Somatic Symptoms	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	

102. I get angry sometimes. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)

L Scale

F Scale

103. I enjoy a race or game more when I bet on it. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (2)

FALSE (2)

SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)

S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (344. F)

SS Social Responsb. (Re)

104. Most people are honest chiefly because they are afraid of being caught. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (3)

FALSE (2)

S0 Social Introv. (Si)

S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

CS Cynicism (CYN)

S6 Paranoia (Pa)

CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)

105. In school I was sometimes sent to the principal for bad behavior. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (4)

FALSE (3)

S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)

SS Social Responsb. (Re)

CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)

SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

LW Antisocial Attitude

VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (84. T)

SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)

106. My speech is the same as always (not faster or slower, no slurring or hoarseness). **[Diag.]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (4)

S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)

S9 Hypomania (Ma)

S0 Social Introv. (Si)

LW Deviant Beliefs

107. My table manners are not quite as good at home as when I am out in company. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (4)

L Scale

S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

S9 Hypomania (Ma)

SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)

108. Anyone who is able and willing to work hard has a good chance of succeeding. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)

F Scale

CS Work Interfer. (WRK)

109. I seem to be about as capable and smart as most others around me. **[PC-SV]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (3)
S2 Depression (D)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)

110. Most people will use somewhat unfair means to gain profit or an advantage rather than to lose it. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (5)

S0 Social Introv. (Si)
CS Cynicism (CYN)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (374. F)

FALSE (4)

K Scale
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (374. T)

111. I have a great deal of stomach trouble. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (3)

S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)
LW Somatic Symptoms

FALSE (0)

112. I like dramatics. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)

S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

FALSE (2)

S0 Social Introv. (Si)
SS Repression (R)

113. I know who is responsible for most of my troubles. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (4)

S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)

FALSE (0)

114. Sometimes I am so strongly attracted by the personal articles of others, such as shoes, gloves, etc., that I want to handle or steal them, though I have no use for them. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (1)

F Scale

FALSE (0)

115. The sight of blood doesn't frighten me or make me sick. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (1)

SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)

FALSE (2)

S3 Hysteria (Hy)
CS Fears (FRS)

116. Often I can't understand why I have been so irritable and grouchy. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (3)
CS Anger (ANG)	K Scale
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (430. F)	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

117. I have never vomited blood or coughed up blood. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (4)
S2 Depression (D)	S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
	CS Health Concerns (HEA)
	SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)
	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

118. I do not worry about catching diseases. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (3)
	S2 Depression (D)
	CS Health Concerns (HEA)
	SS Repression (R)

119. I like collecting flowers or growing house plants. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
SS Fem. Gen. Role (GF)	

120. I frequently find it necessary to stand up for what I think is right. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (3)
	F Scale
	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
	SS Repression (R)

121. I have never indulged in any unusual sex practices. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (2)
S5:F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	S5:M Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
SS Fem. Gen. Role (GF)	LW Sex. Con. & Dev.

122. At times my thoughts have raced ahead faster than I could speak them. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (2)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	K Scale
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
LW Dev. Think. & Exper.	

123. If I could get into a movie without paying and be sure I was not seen I would probably do it. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (1)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)

FALSE (2)
L Scale
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

124. I often wonder what hidden reason another person may have for doing something nice for me. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)
CS Cynicism (CYN)
KB Persecutory Ideas

FALSE (1)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)

125. I believe that my home life is as pleasant as that of most people I know. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (2)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (195. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (195. T)

FALSE (8)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
CS Family Problems (FAM)
KB Sit. Strs.-Alcoholism
LW Family Conflict
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (195. F)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (195. F)

126. I believe in law enforcement. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (1)
F Scale

127. Criticism or scolding hurts me terribly. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (4)
S2 Depression (D)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
SS Anxiety (A)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (63. T)

FALSE (1)
K Scale

128. I like to cook. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (3)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

FALSE (2)
SS Repression (R)
SS Ego Strength (Es)

129. My conduct is largely controlled by the behavior of those around me. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (3)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

130. I certainly feel useless at times. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (7)	FALSE (1)
S2 Depression (D)	K Scale
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
CS Depression (DEP)	
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.	
LW Depression & Worry	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	

131. When I was a child, I belonged to a group of friends that tried to be loyal through all kinds of trouble. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	SS College Maladj. (Mt)

132. I believe in a life hereafter. **[CP-RT]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (2)
	F Scale
	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

133. I would like to be a soldier. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (2)
	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

134. At times I feel like picking a fist fight with someone. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (2)
CS Anger (ANG)	S2 Depression (D)
KB Threat. Assault	SS Repression (R)
LW Problematic Anger	

135. I have often lost out on things because I couldn't make up my mind soon enough. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (2)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (482. T)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

136. It makes me impatient to have people ask my advice or otherwise interrupt me when I am working on something important. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (3)
CS Type A (TPA)	K Scale
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (507. F)	S9 Hypomania (Ma)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (507. T)

137. I used to keep a diary. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)
	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

138. I believe I am being plotted against. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (7)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)	
KB Persecutory Ideas	
LW Deviant Beliefs	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (99. F)	

139. I would rather win than lose in a game. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (1)
	L Scale

140. Most nights I go to sleep without thoughts or ideas bothering me. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (8)
	S2 Depression (D)
	S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
	CS Anxiety (ANX)
	KB Acute Anxiety State
	LW Sleep Disturbance
	SS College Maladj. (Mt)
	SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)
	TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (196. F)

141. During the past few years I have been well most of the time. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (5)
SS Ego Strength (Es)	S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
	S2 Depression (D)
	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
	CS Health Concerns (HEA)
	SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

142. I have never had a fit or convulsion. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (4)
S2 Depression (D)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)
LW Somatic Symptoms
SS Repression (R)

143. I am neither gaining nor losing weight. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

FALSE (3)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
S2 Depression (D)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)

144. I believe I am being followed. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (4)
F Scale
S6 Paranoia (Pa)
KB Persecutory Ideas
LW Deviant Beliefs

FALSE (0)

145. I feel that I have often been punished without cause. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (6)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)
CS Family Problems (FAM)
KB Persecutory Ideas
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

FALSE (1)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)

146. I cry easily. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (4)
S2 Depression (D)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)
CS Depression (DEP)
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.

FALSE (1)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

147. I cannot understand what I read as well as I used to. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (3)
S2 Depression (D)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)

FALSE (0)

148. I have never felt better in my life than I do now. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (4)

K Scale
S2 Depression (D)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)

149. The top of my head sometimes feels tender. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (2)

FALSE (0)

S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)

150. Sometimes I feel as if I must injure either myself or someone else. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (4)

FALSE (0)

F Scale
LW Depression & Worry
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

151. I resent having anyone trick me so cleverly that I have to admit I was fooled. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)

FALSE (1)

CS Type A (TPA)

S3 Hysteria (Hy)

152. I do not tire quickly. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)

FALSE (5)

SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (464. F)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (464. F)

153. I like to know some important people because it makes me feel important. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)

L Scale
SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

154. I am afraid when I look down from a high place. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (1)

FALSE (1)

CS Fears (FRS)

S9 Hypomania (Ma)

155. It wouldn't make me nervous if any members of my family got into trouble with the law. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)

FALSE (1)

S9 Hypomania (Ma)

SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

156. I am never happy unless I am roaming or traveling around. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1) FALSE (0)
F Scale

157. What others think of me does not bother me. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0) FALSE (3)
K Scale
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)

158. It makes me uncomfortable to put on a stunt at a party even when others are doing the same sort of things. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2) FALSE (3)
S0 Social Introv. (Si) K Scale
CS Social Discom. (SOD) S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)

159. I have never had a fainting spell. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (2) FALSE (3)
SS Ego Strength (Es) S3 Hysteria (Hy)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM) CS Health Concerns (HEA)
LW Somatic Symptoms

160. I liked school. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1) FALSE (2)
SS Social Responsb. (Re) S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)

161. I frequently have to fight against showing that I am bashful. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2) FALSE (2)
S0 Social Introv. (Si) S3 Hysteria (Hy)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (185. F) VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (185. T)

162. Someone has been trying to poison me. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (5) FALSE (0)
F Scale
S6 Paranoia (Pa)
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)
KB Persecutory Ideas
LW Deviant Beliefs

163. I do not have a great fear of snakes. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

FALSE (2)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
CS Fears (FRS)

164. I seldom or never have dizzy spells. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (5)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)
LW Somatic Symptoms
SS Social Responsb. (Re)

165. My memory seems to be all right. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (7)
S2 Depression (D)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
LW Depression & Worry
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (565. F)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (565. F)

166. I am worried about sex. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (6)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
S5:M Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
LW Sex. Con. & Dev.
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (12. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (268. F)

FALSE (3)
S5:F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (268. T)

167. I find it hard to make talk when I meet new people. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
CS Social Discom. (SOD)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (243. F)

FALSE (5)
K Scale
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (243. T)

168. I have had periods in which I carried on activities without knowing later what I had been doing. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (7)	FALSE (1)
F Scale	SS Repression (R)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	
LW Substance Abuse	
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

169. When I get bored I like to stir up some excitement. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (2)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)
SS Ego Strength (Es)	SS Social Responsb. (Re)

170. I am afraid of losing my mind. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (0)
S2 Depression (D)	
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Anxiety (ANX)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

171. I am against giving money to beggars. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (3)
	K Scale
	S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

172. I frequently notice my hand shakes when I try to do something. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (1)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)	SS Dominance (Do)
KB Acute Anxiety State	
LW Anxiety & Tension	
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	

173. I can read a long while without tiring my eyes. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (2)
	S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
	S3 Hysteria (Hy)

174. I like to study and read about things that I am working at. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)

F Scale
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)

175. I feel weak all over much of the time. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (6)

FALSE (1)

S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
S2 Depression (D)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)
LW Somatic Symptoms

SS Ego Strength (Es)

176. I have very few headaches. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (3)

FALSE (4)

SS Masc. Gen. Role (GM)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (40. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (40. T)

S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)
LW Somatic Symptoms

177. My hands have not become clumsy or awkward. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (2)

FALSE (1)

S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
SS Ego Strength (Es)

S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)

178. Sometimes, when embarrassed, I break out in a sweat which annoys me greatly. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)

S2 Depression (D)
SS Repression (R)

179. I have had no difficulty in keeping my balance in walking. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)

FALSE (4)

SS Ego Strength (Es)

S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)

180. There is something wrong with my mind. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (5)

FALSE (0)

F Scale
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
KB Mental Confusion
LW Depression & Worry
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

181. I do not have spells of hay fever or asthma. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)
S2 Depression (D)

FALSE (2)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)

182. I have had attacks in which I could not control my movements or speech but in which I knew what was going on around me. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (3)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)
LW Somatic Symptoms

FALSE (0)

183. I do not like everyone I know. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (1)
L Scale

184. I daydream very little. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (2)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (48. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (48. T)

FALSE (1)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

185. I wish I were not so shy. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
CS Social Discom. (SOD)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (161. F)

FALSE (3)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (161. T)

186. I am not afraid to handle money. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)
F Scale
CS Fears (FRS)

187. If I were a reporter I would very much like to report news of the theater. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

FALSE (1)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

188. I enjoy many different kinds of play and recreation. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (1)
S2 Depression (D)

189. I like to flirt. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)
SS Ego Strength (Es)

FALSE (3)
S2 Depression (D)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
SS Repression (R)

190. My people treat me more like a child than a grown-up. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (3)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)
CS Family Problems (FAM)

FALSE (0)

191. I would like to be a journalist. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

FALSE (0)

192. My mother is a good woman, or (if your mother is dead) my mother was a good woman. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)
F Scale
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)

193. In walking I am very careful to step over sidewalk cracks. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

194. I have never had any breaking out on my skin that has worried me. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)

195. There is very little love and companionship in my family as compared to other homes. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (4)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
CS Family Problems (FAM)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (125. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (125. T)

FALSE (2)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (125. F)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (125. F)

196. I frequently find myself worrying about something. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (4)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	K Scale
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
CS Anxiety (ANX)	TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (140. F)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (415. T)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	

197. I think I would like the work of a building contractor. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (3)
	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
	SS Repression (R)
	SS Fem. Gen. Role (GF)

198. I often hear voices without knowing where they come from. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)	
KB Mental Confusion	
LW Dev. Think. & Exper.	

199. I like science. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (3)
SS Ego Strength (Es)	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)	SS Repression (R)
SS Masc. Gen. Role (GM)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (467. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (467. F)	

200. It is not hard for me to ask help from my friends even though I cannot return the favor. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	

201. I very much like hunting. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (4)
	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
	SS Dominance (Do)
	SS Social Responsb. (Re)
	SS Fem. Gen. Role (GF)

202. My parents often objected to the kind of people I went around with. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (2)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	SS Dominance (Do)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	SS Social Responsb. (Re)

203. I gossip a little at times. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)

L Scale

SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

204. My hearing is apparently as good as that of most people. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)

F Scale

CS Health Concerns (HEA)

205. Some of my family have habits that bother and annoy me very much. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)

FALSE (0)

S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

S9 Hypomania (Ma)

CS Family Problems (FAM)

206. At times I feel that I can make up my mind with unusually great ease. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1)

FALSE (0)

S9 Hypomania (Ma)

207. I would like to belong to several clubs. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (2)

FALSE (2)

SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

SS Dominance (Do)

S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

S0 Social Introv. (Si)

208. I hardly ever notice my heart pounding and I am seldom short of breath. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (5)

S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)

S3 Hysteria (Hy)

CS Anxiety (ANX)

KB Acute Anxiety State

SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

209. I like to talk about sex. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (3)

FALSE (3)

S5:M Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

SS Ego Strength (Es)

TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (351. T)

S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)

S5:F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

S0 Social Introv. (Si)

210. I like to visit places where I have never been before. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)

F Scale

S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)

211. I have been inspired to a program of life based on duty which I have since carefully followed. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	

212. I have at times stood in the way of people who were trying to do something, not because it amounted to much but because of the principle of the thing. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	S2 Depression (D)
CS Type A (TPA)	

213. I get mad easily and then get over it soon. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (2)
KB Threat. Assault	K Scale
LW Problematic Anger	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
SS Ego Strength (Es)	

214. I have been quite independent and free from family rule. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)	

215. I brood a great deal. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (1)
S2 Depression (D)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	
CS Depression (DEP)	
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	

216. Someone has been trying to rob me. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	
KB Persecutory Ideas	
LW Deviant Beliefs	

217. My relatives are nearly all in sympathy with me. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (2)
	S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
	CS Family Problems (FAM)

218. I have periods of such great restlessness that I cannot sit long in a chair. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (8)	FALSE (0)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)	
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	
KB Acute Anxiety State	
LW Anxiety & Tension	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

219. I have been disappointed in love. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	

220. I never worry about my looks. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	SS Dominance (Do)
	SS Fem. Gen. Role (GF)

221. I dream frequently about things that are best kept to myself. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (2)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	S2 Depression (D)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

222. Children should be taught all the main facts of sex. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (1)
	F Scale

223. I believe I am no more nervous than most others. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (6)
	S2 Depression (D)
	CS Anxiety (ANX)
	KB Acute Anxiety State
	LW Anxiety & Tension
	SS College Maladj. (Mt)
	SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

224. I have few or no pains. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)

FALSE (4)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)
LW Somatic Symptoms

225. My way of doing things is apt to be misunderstood by others. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (2)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
CS Cynicism (CYN)

FALSE (1)
SS Ego Strength (Es)

226. Sometimes without any reason or even when things are going wrong I feel excitedly happy, "on top of the world." **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (267. F)

FALSE (2)
S2 Depression (D)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)

227. I don't blame people for trying to grab everything they can get in this world. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (3)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)
LW Antisocial Attitude

FALSE (1)
SS Dominance (Do)

228. There are persons who are trying to steal my thoughts and ideas. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (4)
F Scale
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)
KB Persecutory Ideas
LW Deviant Beliefs

FALSE (0)

229. I have had blank spells in which my activities were interrupted and I did not know what was going on around me. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (4)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)
LW Somatic Symptoms
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)

FALSE (1)
SS Ego Strength (Es)

230. I can be friendly with people who do things which I consider wrong. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
SS Ego Strength (Es)

FALSE (0)

231. I like to be with a crowd who play jokes on one another. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (3)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

232. Sometimes in elections I vote for people about whom I know very little. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)
SS Dominance (Do)

FALSE (1)
L Scale

233. I have difficulty in starting to do things. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (6)
S2 Depression (D)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.
SS Anxiety (A)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)

FALSE (0)

234. I believe I am a condemned person. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (4)
F Scale
S6 Paranoia (Pa)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
CS Depression (DEP)

FALSE (0)

235. I was a slow learner in school. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)

FALSE (2)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)

236. If I were an artist I would like to draw flowers. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)

FALSE (1)
SS Ego Strength (Es)

237. It does not bother me that I am not better looking. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

FALSE (2)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)

238. I sweat very easily even on cool days. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (2)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)

FALSE (2)
S2 Depression (D)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

239. I am entirely self-confident. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (73. T)	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

240. At times it has been impossible for me to keep from stealing or shoplifting something. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	
LW Antisocial Attitude	

241. It is safer to trust nobody. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
KB Persecutory Ideas	

242. Once a week or oftener I become very excited. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	

243. When in a group of people I have trouble thinking of the right things to talk about. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (6)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	K Scale
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
SS Anxiety (A)	S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (167. F)	S9 Hypomania (Ma)
	SS Dominance (Do)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (167. T)

244. Something exciting will almost always pull me out of it when I am feeling low. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	S6 Paranoia (Pa)
	SS Dominance (Do)

245. When I leave home I do not worry about whether the door is locked and the windows closed. **CP-LS]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
SS Ego Strength (Es)	S2 Depression (D)
SS Dominance (Do)	

246. I believe my sins are unpardonable. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
F Scale	SS Ego Strength (Es)
CS Depression (DEP)	

247. I have numbness in one or more place on my skin. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (0)
S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Health Concerns (HEA)	
LW Somatic Symptoms	

248. I do not blame a person for taking advantage of people who leave themselves open to it. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (2)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	S2 Depression (D)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	SS Repression (R)

249. My eyesight is as good as it has been for years. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (3)
	S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
	S3 Hysteria (Hy)
	CS Health Concerns (HEA)

250. At times I have been so entertained by the cleverness of some criminals that I have hoped they would get away with it. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	

251. I have often felt that strangers were looking at me critically. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (1)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	
KB Persecutory Ideas	
SS Anxiety (A)	

252. Everything tastes the same. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	

253. I drink an unusually large amount of water every day. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)	S3 Hysteria (Hy)

254. Most people make friends because friends are likely to be useful to them. **[PC-PB]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	
LW Antisocial Attitude	

255. I do not often notice my ears ringing or buzzing. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (7)
	S1 Hypochondriasis (Hs)
	S6 Paranoia (Pa)
	S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	CS Health Concerns (HEA)
	LW Somatic Symptoms
	SS Repression (R)

256. Once in a while I feel hate toward members of my family whom I usually love. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)	SS Repression (R)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Family Problems (FAM)	

257. If I were a reporter I would very much like to report sporting news. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

258. I can sleep during the day but not at night. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	

259. I am sure I am being talked about. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (1)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (333. T)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)	
KB Persecutory Ideas	
LW Deviant Beliefs	

260. Once in a while I laugh at a dirty joke. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (2)
	L Scale
	S2 Depression (D)

261. I have very few fears compared to my friends. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
LW Anxiety & Tension

262. In a group of people I would not be embarrassed to be called upon to start a discussion or give an opinion about something I know well. **[PC-SR]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (4)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
CS Social Discom. (SOD)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (275. F)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (275. F)

263. I am always disgusted with the law when a criminal is freed through the arguments of a smart lawyer. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (1)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

FALSE (3)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
S9 Hypomania (Ma)

264. I have used alcohol excessively. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (4)
F Scale
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
KB Sit. Strs.-Alcoholism
LW Substance Abuse

FALSE (1)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

265. I am likely not to speak to people until they speak to me. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
CS Social Discom. (SOD)

FALSE (3)
S3 Hysteria (Hy)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (360. F)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (46. T)

266. I have never been in trouble with the law. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (2)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

FALSE (5)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)
LW Antisocial Attitude
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)

267. I have periods in which I feel unusually cheerful without any special reason. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (5)

K Scale
S2 Depression (D)
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (226. T)

268. I wish I were not bothered by thoughts about sex. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (4)

FALSE (2)

S5:M Masc.-Fem. (Mf) S5:F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc) VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (166. T)
LW Sex. Con. & Dev.
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (166. F)

269. If several people find themselves in trouble, the best thing for them to do is to agree upon a story and stick to it. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (3)

FALSE (0)

S9 Hypomania (Ma)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)

270. It does not bother me particularly to see animals suffer. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (1)

FALSE (0)

F Scale

271. I think that I feel more intensely than most people do. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (2)

FALSE (0)

S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)

272. There never was a time in my life when I liked to play with dolls. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)

S5:M,F Masc.-Fem. (Mf)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

273. Life is a strain for me much of the time. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (8)	FALSE (0)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Anxiety (ANX)	
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.	
LW Depression & Worry	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

274. I am so touchy on some subjects that I can't talk about them. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (0)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

275. In school I found it very hard to talk in front of the class. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (4)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	SS Dominance (Do)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	SS Social Responsb. (Re)
CS Social Discom. (SOD)	TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (262. F)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (262. F)

276. I love my mother, or (if your mother is dead) I loved my mother. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (2)
	F Scale
	S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)

277. Even when I am with people I feel lonely much of the time. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (7)	FALSE (0)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Depression (DEP)	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

278. I get all the sympathy I should. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (1)
	S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)

279. I refuse to play some games because I am not good at them. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	

280. I seem to make friends about as quickly as others do. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (5)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	CS Social Discom. (SOD)
	SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (49. T)

281. I dislike having people around me. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Social Discom. (SOD)	
SS Backside F (Fb)	

282. I have been told that I walk during sleep. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	

283. The person who provides temptation by leaving valuable property unprotected is about as much to blame for its theft as the one who steals it. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	S6 Paranoia (Pa)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	

284. I think nearly anyone would tell a lie to keep out of trouble. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (3)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	K Scale
CS Cynicism (CYN)	S6 Paranoia (Pa)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (81. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (81. F)	

285. I am more sensitive than most people. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	

286. Most people inwardly dislike putting themselves out to help other people. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	S6 Paranoia (Pa)
SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)	

287. Many of my dreams are about sex. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)
	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

288. My parents and family find more fault with me than they should. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	
S4 Psychopathic Dev. (Pd)	
LW Family Conflict	
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (83. T)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (83. T)	

289. I am easily embarrassed. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	
SS Anxiety (A)	

290. I worry over money and business. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (3)
CS Anxiety (ANX)	K Scale
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (556. F)	S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (556. T)

291. I have never been in love with anyone. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
SS Backside F (Fb)	

292. The things that some of my family have done have frightened me. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Family Problems (FAM)	

293. I almost never dream. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (2)
	S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

294. My neck spots with red often. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	

295. I have never been paralyzed or had any unusual weakness of any of my muscles. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (3)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
CS Health Concerns (HEA)
LW Somatic Symptoms

296. Sometimes my voice leaves me or changes even though I have no cold. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (2)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
SO Social Introv. (Si)

FALSE (0)

297. My mother or father often made me obey even when I thought it was unreasonable. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)
SS Repression (R)

298. Peculiar odors come to me at times. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (3)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)
LW Dev. Think. & Exper.

FALSE (0)

299. I cannot keep my mind on one thing. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (7)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)
CS Anxiety (ANX)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)
KB Mental Confusion
LW Anxiety & Tension
SS College Maladj. (Mt)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

FALSE (2)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (31. T)

300. I have reasons for feeling jealous of one or more members of my family. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (2)
F Scale
CS Family Problems (FAM)

FALSE (0)

301. I feel anxiety about something or someone almost all the time. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (6)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
CS Anxiety (ANX)
KB Acute Anxiety State
LW Anxiety & Tension
SS Anxiety (A)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

FALSE (0)

302. I easily become impatient with people. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (7)	FALSE (0)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	
CS Anger (ANG)	
CS Type A (TPA)	
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	

303. Most of the time I wish I were dead. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (0)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Depression (DEP)	
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.	
LW Depression & Worry	
SS Backside F (Fb)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	

304. Sometimes I become so excited that I find it hard to get to sleep. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

305. I have certainly had more than my share of things to worry about. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (0)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	
CS Anxiety (ANX)	
SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

306. No one cares much what happens to you. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	
CS Depression (DEP)	
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)	
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.	

307. At times I hear so well it bothers me. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
LW Dev. Think. & Exper.	

308. I forget right away what people say to me. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	

309. I usually have to stop and think before I act even in small matters. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	SS Dominance (Do)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)	
SS Anxiety (A)	

310. Often I cross the street in order not to meet someone I see. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
SS Anxiety (A)	

311. I often feel as if things are not real. **[CP-RT]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (0)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)	
KB Mental Confusion	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS Backside F (Fb)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

312. The only interesting part of newspapers is the comic strips. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	

313. I have a habit of counting things that are not important such as bulbs on electric signs, and so forth. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)	

314. I have no enemies who really wish to harm me. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (3)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (99. T)	S6 Paranoia (Pa)
	KB Persecutory Ideas
	LW Deviant Beliefs

315. I tend to be on my guard with people who are somewhat more friendly than I had expected. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	S6 Paranoia (Pa)

316. I have strange and peculiar thoughts. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (8)	FALSE (1)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)	
KB Mental Confusion	
LW Dev. Think. & Exper.	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (32. F)	

317. I get anxious and upset when I have to make a short trip away from home. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
CS Fears (FRS)	
SS Backside F (Fb)	

318. I usually expect to succeed in things I do. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (2)
	F Scale
	CS Work Interfer. (WRK)

319. I hear strange things when I am alone. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (0)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)	
LW Dev. Think. & Exper.	
SS Backside F (Fb)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

320. I have been afraid of things or people that I knew could not hurt me. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
LW Anxiety & Tension	

321. I have no dread of going into a room by myself where other people have already gathered and are talking. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (3)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)	S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)
	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	CS Social Discom. (SOD)

322. I am afraid of using a knife or anything very sharp or pointed. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Fears (FRS)	
SS Backside F (Fb)	

323. Sometimes I enjoy hurting persons I love. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (0)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Family Problems (FAM)	
SS Ego Strength (Es)	
SS Backside F (Fb)	

324. I can easily make other people afraid of me, and sometime do for the fun of it. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	
LW Antisocial Attitude	

325. I have more trouble concentrating than others seem to have. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (2)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	SS Dominance (Do)
KB Mental Confusion	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

326. I have several times given up doing a thing because I thought too little of my ability. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	

327. Bad words, often terrible words, come into my mind and I cannot get rid of them. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	

328. Sometimes some unimportant thought will run through my mind and bother me for days. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (2)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
LW Sleep Disturbance	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

329. Almost every day something happens to frighten me. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (0)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Fears (FRS)	
SS Backside F (Fb)	

330. At times I am full of energy. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (4)
	F Scale
	K Scale
	S2 Depression (D)
	SS Repression (R)

331. I am inclined to take things hard. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (0)
S7 Psychasthenia (Pt)	
CS Depression (DEP)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)	

332. At times I have enjoyed being hurt by someone I loved. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
SS Backside F (Fb)	

333. People say insulting and vulgar things about me. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (7)	FALSE (0)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)	
KB Persecutory Ideas	
LW Deviant Beliefs	
SS Backside F (Fb)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (259. F)	

334. I feel uneasy indoors. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	
CS Fears (FRS)	
SS Backside F (Fb)	

335. I am not usually self-conscious. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (1)
	S0 Social Introv. (Si)

336. Someone has control over my mind. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)	
LW Deviant Beliefs	

337. At parties I am more likely to sit by myself or with just one other person than to join in with the crowd. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	
CS Social Discom. (SOD)	

338. People often disappoint me. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	K Scale
SS Anxiety (A)	

339. I have sometimes felt that difficulties were piling up so high that I could not overcome them. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (6)	FALSE (2)
CS Anxiety (ANX)	K Scale
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (394. T)
LW Depression & Worry	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	

340. I love to go to dances. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (2)
	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	CS Social Discom. (SOD)

341. At periods my mind seems to work more slowly than usual. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
SS Anxiety (A)	K Scale

342. While in trains, busses, etc., I often talk to strangers. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)

343. I enjoy children. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (2)
	F Scale
	S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)

344. I enjoy gambling for small stakes. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (3)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (103. T)

345. If given the chance I could do some things that would be of great benefit to the world. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (1)
	S0 Social Introv. (Si)

346. I have often met people who were supposed to be experts who were no better than I. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	K Scale
	SS Repression (R)

347. It makes me feel like a failure when I hear of the success of someone I know well. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	

348. I often think, "I wish I were a child again." **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	K Scale

349. I am never happier than when alone. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (1)
F Scale	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (515. T)
CS Social Discom. (SOD)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (515. F)	

350. If given the chance I would make a good leader of people. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (3)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	SS Repression (R)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (521. T)

351. I am embarrassed by dirty stories. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (209. T)	

352. People generally demand more respect for their own rights than the are willing to allow for others. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)	
CS Cynicism (CYN)	

353. I enjoy social gatherings just to be with people. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (4)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (370. F)	CS Social Discom. (SOD)
	SS Repression (R)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (370. T)

354. I try to remember good stories to pass them on to other people. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (2)
	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	SS Repression (R)

355. At one or more times in my life I felt that someone was making me do things by hypnotizing me. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (0)
F Scale	
S6 Paranoia (Pa)	
S8 Schizophrenia (Sc)	
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)	
LW Deviant Beliefs	

356. I find it hard to set aside a task that I have undertaken, even for a short time. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (1)
K Scale

357. I am quite often not in on the gossip and talk of the group that I belong to. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)

FALSE (0)

358. I have often found people jealous of my good ideas, just because they had not thought of them first. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (2)
CS Cynicism (CYN)
CS Type A (TPA)

FALSE (2)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)

359. I enjoy the excitement of a crowd. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (367. T)

FALSE (5)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
CS Social Discom. (SOD)
SS Repression (R)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (367. F)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (86. T)

360. I do not mind meeting strangers. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (3)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
CS Social Discom. (SOD)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (265. F)

361. Someone has been trying to influence my mind. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (5)
F Scale
S6 Paranoia (Pa)
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)
KB Persecutory Ideas
LW Deviant Beliefs

FALSE (0)

362. I can remember "playing sick" to get out of something. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (1)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)

363. My worries seem to disappear when I get into a crowd of lively friends. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (3)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
CS Social Discom. (SOD)
SS Repression (R)

364. I feel like giving up quickly when things go wrong. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (3)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)

FALSE (2)
SS Masc. Gen. Role (GM)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (554. T)

365. I like to let people know where I stand on things. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)
K Scale
SS Repression (R)

366. I have had periods when I felt so full of pep that sleep did not seem necessary for days at a time. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (1)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)

367. Whenever possible I avoid being in a crowd. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (4)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
CS Social Discom. (SOD)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PK)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (359. T)

FALSE (1)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (359. F)

368. I shrink from facing a crisis or difficulty. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (3)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)

FALSE (0)

369. I am apt to pass up something I want to do when others feel that it isn't worth doing. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (2)
S0 Social Introv. (Si)
CS Low Self-estm. (LSE)

FALSE (1)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (421. T)

370. I like parties and socials. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (3)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (353. F)	S0 Social Introv. (Si)
	CS Social Discom. (SOD)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (353. T)

371. I have often wished I were a member of the opposite sex. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (0)
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372. I am not easily angered. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (405. F)	SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (405. T)

373. I have done some bad things in the past that I never tell anybody about. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)	

374. Most people will use somewhat unfair means to get ahead in life. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (110. T)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (110. F)	

375. It makes me nervous when people ask me personal questions. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)	

376. I do not feel I can plan my own future. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)	

377. I am not happy with myself the way I am. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (1)
CS Depression (DEP)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (73. T)
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (534. T)	

378. I get angry when my friends or family give me advice on how to live my life. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Family Problems (FAM)	

379. I got many beatings when I was a child. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (1) FALSE (0)
CS Family Problems (FAM)

380. It bothers me when people say nice things about me. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2) FALSE (0)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (562. F)

381. I don't like hearing other people give their opinions about life. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0) FALSE (0)

382. I often have serious disagreements with people who are close to me. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1) FALSE (0)
CS Family Problems (FAM)

383. When things get really bad, I know I can count on my family for help. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (0) FALSE (2)
CS Family Problems (FAM)
SS Backside F (Fb)

384. I liked playing "house" when I was a child. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1) FALSE (0)
SS Fem. Gen. Role (GF)

385. I am not afraid of fire. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (2) FALSE (1)
SS Ego Strength (Es) CS Fears (FRS)
SS Masc. Gen. Role (GM)

386. I have sometimes stayed away from another person because I feared doing or saying something that I might regret afterwards. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2) FALSE (0)
SS Dominance (Do)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

387. I can express my true feelings only when I drink. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1) FALSE (1)
SS Backside F (Fb) SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)

388. I very seldom have spells of the blues. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (3)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)	CS Depression (DEP)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (95. F)	KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.
	SS Anxiety (A)

389. I am often said to be a hothead. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
CS Anger (ANG)	
KB Threat. Assault	
LW Problematic Anger	

390. I wish I could get over worrying about things I have said that may have injured other people's feelings. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
SS Anxiety (A)	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

391. I feel unable to tell anyone all about myself. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
SS Anxiety (A)	

392. Lightning is one of my fears. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Fears (FRS)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

393. I like to keep people guessing what I'm going to do next. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (0)
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394. My plans have frequently seemed so full of difficulties that I have had to give them up. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (1)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	
SS Anxiety (A)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (339. F)	

395. I am afraid to be alone in the dark. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (2)
CS Fears (FRS)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)
SS Backside F (Fb)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (435. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (435. F)	

396. I have often felt bad about being misunderstood when trying to keep someone from making a mistake. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (403. F)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (403. T)

397. A windstorm terrifies me. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Fears (FRS)	

398. I frequently ask people for advice. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)	

399. The future is too uncertain for a person to make serious plans. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
CS Depression (DEP)	SS Dominance (Do)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)	

400. Often, even though everything is going fine for me, I feel that I don't care about anything. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
CS Depression (DEP)	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

401. I have no fear of water. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)	CS Fears (FRS)

402. I often must sleep over a matter before I decide what to do. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (0)
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403. People have often misunderstood my intentions when I was trying to put them right and be helpful. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (396. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (396. F)	

404. I have no trouble swallowing. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (2)
	CS Health Concerns (HEA)
	SS Backside F (Fb)

405. I am usually calm and not easily upset. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (5)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (372. F)	CS Anxiety (ANX)
	LW Anxiety & Tension
	SS College Maladj. (Mt)
	SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (372. T)

406. I would certainly enjoy beating criminals at their own game. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
SS Ego Strength (Es)	SS Fem. Gen. Role (GF)

407. I deserve severe punishment for my sins. **[CP-RT]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	
SS Backside F (Fb)	

408. I am apt to take disappointments so keenly that I can't put them out of my mind. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
CS Anxiety (ANX)	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	

409. It bothers me to have someone watch me at work even though I know I can do it well. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	

410. I am often so annoyed when someone tries to get ahead of me in a line of people that I speak to that person about it. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Anger (ANG)	

411. At times I think I am no good at all. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (7)	FALSE (1)
CS Depression (DEP)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (485. T)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.	
LW Depression & Worry	
SS Anxiety (A)	
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (485. F)	

412. When I was young I often did not go to school even when I should have gone. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (2)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	SS Dominance (Do)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	SS Social Responsb. (Re)

413. One or more members of my family are very nervous. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
CS Family Problems (FAM)	
SS Ego Strength (Es)	

414. I have at times had to be rough with people who were rude or annoying. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
CS Anger (ANG)	
CS Type A (TPA)	
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	

415. I worry quite a bit over possible misfortunes. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (0)
CS Anxiety (ANX)	
LW Depression & Worry	
SS Anxiety (A)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (196. F)	

416. I have strong political opinions. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
SS Dominance (Do)	

417. I would like to be an auto racer. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (2)
	SS Social Responsb. (Re)
	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

418. It is all right to get around the law if you don't actually break it. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	SS Social Responsb. (Re)

419. There are certain people whom I dislike so much that I am inwardly pleased when they are catching it for something they have done. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
CS Antisoc. Pract. (ASP)	
CS Type A (TPA)	

420. It make me nervous to have to wait. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Type A (TPA)	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

421. I am apt to pass up something I want to do because others feel that I am not going about it the right way. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	
SS Anxiety (A)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (369. F)	

422. I was fond of excitement when I was young. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	SS Repression (R)

423. I am often inclined to go out of my way to win a point with someone who has opposed me. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Type A (TPA)	SS Repression (R)

424. I am bothered by people outside, on the streets, in stores, etc., watching me. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (0)
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425. The man who had most to do with me when I was a child (such as my father, stepfather, etc.,) was very strict with me. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
SS Ego Strength (Es)	

426. I used to like to play hopscotch and jump rope. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)	

427. I have never seen a vision. **[CP-RT]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (2)
	CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)
	LW Dev. Think. & Exper.

428. I have several times had a change of heart about my lifework. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	
SS Anxiety (A)	

429. Except by doctor's orders I never take drugs or sleeping pills. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (1)
LW Substance Abuse

430. I am often sorry because I am so irritable and grouchy. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)
CS Anger (ANG)
CS Type A (TPA)

FALSE (3)
SS Repression (R)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (116. T)

431. In school my marks in classroom behavior were quite regularly bad. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (1)
SS Backside F (Fb)

FALSE (1)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)

432. I am fascinated by fire. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)
SS Repression (R)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)

433. When I am cornered I tell that portion of the truth which is not likely to hurt me. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (1)
SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

434. If I was in trouble with several friends who were as guilty as I was, I would rather take the whole blame than give them away. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)

FALSE (0)

435. I am often afraid of the dark. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (2)
CS Fears (FRS)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (395. F)

FALSE (2)
SS Masc. Gen. Role (GM)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (395. T)

436. When a man is with a woman he is usually thinking about things related to her sex. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (0)

437. I am usually very direct with people I am trying to correct or improve. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)
CS Type A (TPA)

FALSE (0)

438. I dread the thought of an earthquake. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Fears (FRS)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

439. I readily become one hundred percent sold on a good idea. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	

440. I usually work things out for myself rather than get someone to show me how. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)	

441. I am afraid of finding myself in a closet or small closed place. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
CS Fears (FRS)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

442. I must admit that I have at times been worried beyond reason over something that really did not matter. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)	
SS Anxiety (A)	

443. I do not try to cover up my poor opinion or pity of people so that they won't know how I feel. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (0)
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444. I am a high-strung person. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
KB Acute Anxiety State	

445. I have frequently worked under people who seem to have things arranged so that they get credit for good work but are able to pass off mistake onto those under them. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	

446. I sometimes find it hard to stick up for my rights because I am so reserved. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (0)
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447. Dirt frightens or disgusts me. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Fears (FRS)	SS Ego Strength (Es)

448. I have a daydream life about which I do not tell other people. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
SS Anxiety (A)	

449. Some of my family have quick tempers. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
CS Family Problems (FAM)	SS Repression (R)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)	

450. I cannot do anything well. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	
SS Backside F (Fb)	

451. I often feel guilty because I pretend to feel more sorry about something than I really do. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
SS Anxiety (A)	

452. I strongly defend my own opinions as a rule. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (0)
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453. I have no fear of spiders. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (1)
	CS Fears (FRS)

454. The future seems hopeless to me. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (0)
CS Depression (DEP)	
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.	
LW Depression & Worry	
SS Backside F (Fb)	

455. The members of my family and my close relatives get along quite well. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (1)
	CS Family Problems (FAM)

456. I would like to wear expensive clothes. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (2)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	SS Repression (R)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)	SS Social Responsb. (Re)

457. People can pretty easily change my mind even when I have made a decision about something. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	

458. I am made nervous by certain animals. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Fears (FRS)	SS Ego Strength (Es)

459. I can stand as much pain as others can. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (0)
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460. Several times I have been the last to give up trying to do a thing. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (1)
	SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)

461. It makes me angry to have people hurry me. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Anger (ANG)	

462. I am not afraid of mice. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)	CS Fears (FRS)

463. Several times a week I feel as if something dreadful is about to happen. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (0)
CS Anxiety (ANX)	
KB Acute Anxiety State	
LW Anxiety & Tension	
SS Backside F (Fb)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

464. I feel tired a good deal of the time. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (5)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)
LW Somatic Symptoms
SS Anxiety (A)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

FALSE (3)
SS Ego Strength (Es)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (152. F)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (152. F)

465. I like repairing a door latch. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (0)

FALSE (2)
SS Repression (R)
SS Fem. Gen. Role (GF)

466. Sometimes I am sure that other people can tell what I am thinking. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (2)
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)
LW Deviant Beliefs

FALSE (0)

467. I like to read about science. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (3)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)
SS Masc. Gen. Role (GM)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (199. F)

FALSE (1)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (199. T)

468. I am afraid of being alone in a wide-open place. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (2)
CS Fears (FRS)
SS Backside F (Fb)

FALSE (1)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)

469. I sometimes feel that I am about to go to pieces. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (5)
CS Anxiety (ANX)
KB Acute Anxiety State
SS Anxiety (A)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

FALSE (2)
SS Ego Strength (Es)
SS Masc. Gen. Role (GM)

470. A large number of people are guilty of bad sexual conduct. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (1)
CS Cynicism (CYN)

FALSE (2)
SS Dominance (Do)
SS Social Responsb. (Re)

471. I have often been frightened in the middle of the night. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (2)
CS Fears (FRS)	SS Ego Strength (Es)
LW Sleep Disturbance	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)
SS Overcont. Host. (O-H)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

472. I am greatly bothered by forgetting where I put things. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
SS College Maladj. (Mt)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (533. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (533. F)	

473. The one to whom I was most attached and whom I most admired as a child was a woman (mother, sister, aunt, or other woman). **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	SS Dominance (Do)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)	

474. I like adventure stories better than romantic stories. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)	

475. Often I get confused and forget what I want to say. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

476. I am very awkward and clumsy. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	
SS Backside F (Fb)	

477. I really like playing rough sports (such as football or soccer.) **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (1)
	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

478. I hate my whole family. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
CS Family Problems (FAM)	
SS Backside F (Fb)	

479. Some people think it's hard to get to know me. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
CS Social Discom. (SOD)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

480. I spend most of my spare time by myself. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Social Discom. (SOD)	

481. When people do something that makes me angry, I let them know how I feel about it. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (0)
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482. I usually have a hard time deciding what to do. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)	
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (135. F)	

483. People do not find me attractive. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	

484. People are not very kind to me. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
SS Backside F (Fb)	

485. I often feel that I'm not as good as other people. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (411. T)
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (411. F)	

486. I am very stubborn. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Anger (ANG)	

487. I have enjoyed using marijuana. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
KB Sit. Strs.-Alcoholism	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

488. Mental illness is a sign of weakness. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (1) FALSE (0)
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)

489. I have a drug or alcohol problem. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (2) FALSE (0)
KB Sit. Strs.-Alcoholism
SS Backside F (Fb)

490. Ghosts or spirits can influence people for good or bad. **[CP-RT]**

TRUE (1) FALSE (0)
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)

491. I feel helpless when I have to make some important decisions. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (4) FALSE (0)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (509. F)

492. I always try to be pleasant even when others are upset or critical. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0) FALSE (0)

493. When I have a problem it helps to talk it over with someone. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (0) FALSE (1)
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)

494. My main goals in life are within my reach. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (0) FALSE (1)
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)

495. I believe that people should keep personal problems to themselves. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (1) FALSE (0)
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)

496. I am not feeling much pressure or stress these days. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (0) FALSE (1)
CS Anxiety (ANX)

497. It bothers me greatly to think of making changes in my life. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)	
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)	

498. My greatest problems are caused by the behavior of someone close to me. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (1)
	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

499. I hate going to doctors even when I'm sick. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)	

500. Although I am not happy with my life, there is nothing I can do about it now. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)	

501. Talking over problems and worries with someone is often more helpful than taking drugs or medicine. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (2)
	CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)
	SS Backside F (Fb)

502. I have some habits that are really harmful. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
KB Sit. Strs.-Alcoholism	
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	

503. When problems need to be solved, I usually let other people take charge. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	

504. I recognize several faults in myself that I will not be able to change. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)	

505. I am so sick of what I have to do every day that I just want out of it all. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	

506. I have recently considered killing myself. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (5)	FALSE (1)
CS Depression (DEP)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (520. T)
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.	
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	
SS Backside F (Fb)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (520. F)	

507. I often become very irritable when people interrupt my work. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (1)
CS Type A (TPA)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (136. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (136. F)	

508. I often feel I can read other people"s minds. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)	

509. Having to make important decisions makes me nervous. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (2)
CS Anxiety (ANX)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (491. T)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	

510. Others tell me I eat too fast. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Type A (TPA)	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

511. Once a week or more I get high or drunk. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
KB Sit. Strs.-Alcoholism	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

512. I have had a tragic loss in my life that I know I"ll never get over. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Depression (DEP)	

513. Sometimes I get so angry and upset I don"t know what comes over me. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
CS Anger (ANG)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (542. F)	

514. When people ask me to do something I have a hard time saying no. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (0)
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515. I am never happier than when I am by myself. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (1)
CS Social Discom. (SOD)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (349. T)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (349. F)	

516. My life is empty and meaningless. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
CS Depression (DEP)	
SS Backside F (Fb)	
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	

517. I find it difficult to hold down a job. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	
SS Backside F (Fb)	

518. I have made lots of bad mistakes in my life. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.	
KB Sit. Strs.-Alcoholism	

519. I get angry with myself for giving in to other people so much. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

520. Lately I have thought a lot about killing myself. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (4)	FALSE (1)
CS Depression (DEP)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (506. T)
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.	
SS Backside F (Fb)	
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (506. F)	

521. I like making decisions and assigning jobs to others. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (350. F)	CS Work Interfer. (WRK)

522. Even without my family I know there will always be someone there to take care of me. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (0)
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523. At movies, restaurants, or sporting events, I hate to have to stand in line. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (1) FALSE (0)
CS Type A (TPA)

524. No one knows it but I have tried to kill myself. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (2) FALSE (0)
KB Depressed Suic. Ideat.
SS Backside F (Fb)

525. Everything is going on too fast around me. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (2) FALSE (0)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)
SS Backside F (Fb)

526. I know I am a burden to others. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (2) FALSE (0)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)
SS Backside F (Fb)

527. After a bad day, I usually need a few drinks to relax. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (0) FALSE (0)

528. Much of the trouble I'm having is due to bad luck. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (2) FALSE (0)
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)
SS Backside F (Fb)

529. At times I can't seem to stop talking. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0) FALSE (0)

530. Sometimes I cut or injure myself on purpose without knowing why. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1) FALSE (0)
SS Backside F (Fb)

531. I work very long hours even though my job doesn't require this. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1) FALSE (0)
CS Type A (TPA)

532. I usually feel better after a good cry. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (0) FALSE (1)
SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

533. I forget where I leave things. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (472. F)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (472. T)

534. If I could live my life over again, I would not change much. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (534. T)	

535. I get very irritable when people I depend on don't get their work done on time. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Type A (TPA)	

536. If I get upset I'm sure to get a headache. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (1)
	SS Masc. Gend. Role (GM)

537. I like to drive a hard bargain. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (1)
	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

538. Most men are unfaithful to their wives now and then. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Cynicism (CYN)	

539. Lately I have lost my desire to work out my problems. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (3)	FALSE (0)
CS Depression (DEP)	
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)	
SS Backside F (Fb)	

540. I have gotten angry and broken furniture or dishes when I was drinking. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
CS Anger (ANG)	
SS Backside F (Fb)	

541. I work best when I have a definite deadline. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Type A (TPA)	

542. I have become so angry with someone that I have felt as if I would explode. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Anger (ANG)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (513. T)

543. Terrible thoughts about my family come to me at times. **[CP-SV]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)	
CS Family Problems (FAM)	

544. People tell me I have a problem with alcohol but I disagree. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
SS Backside F (Fb)	

545. I always have too little time to get things done. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (2)	FALSE (0)
CS Type A (TPA)	
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	

546. My thoughts these days turn more and more to death and the life hereafter. **[CP-RT]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Depression (DEP)	

547. I often keep and save things that I will probably never use. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)	

548. I've been so angry at times that I've hurt someone in a physical fight. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Anger (ANG)	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

549. In everything I do lately I feel that I am being tested. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
SS MacAnd. Alc. (MAC-R)	

550. I have very little to do with my relatives now. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Family Problems (FAM)	SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)

551. I sometimes seem to hear my thoughts being spoken out loud. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Biz. Mentation (BIZ)	

552. When I am sad, visiting with friends can always pull me out of it. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
SS Fem. Gend. Role (GF)	

553. Much of what is happening to me now seems to have happened to me before. **[CP-LE]**

TRUE (1) FALSE (0)
CS Obsessiveness (OBS)

554. When my life gets difficult, it makes me want to just give up. **[CP-CT]**

TRUE (4) FALSE (0)
CS Depression (DEP)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)
CS Neg. Treat. Ind. (TRT)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (364. F)

555. I can't go into a dark room alone even in my own home. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (2) FALSE (0)
CS Fears (FRS)
SS Backside F (Fb)

556. I worry a great deal over money. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (3) FALSE (1)
CS Anxiety (ANX) VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (290. T)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (560. T)
VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (290. F)

557. The man should be the head of the family. **[CP-PT]**

TRUE (0) FALSE (0)

558. The only place where I feel relaxed is in my own home. **[CP-PP]**

TRUE (0) FALSE (0)

559. The people I work with are not sympathetic with my problems. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1) FALSE (0)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)

560. I am satisfied with the amount of money I make. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (1) FALSE (0)
TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (556. T)

561. I usually have enough energy to do my work. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (0) FALSE (1)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)

562. It is hard for me to accept compliments. **[CP-SR]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (1)
CS Low Self-estim. (LSE)	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (380. T)

563. In most marriages one or both partners are unhappy. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Family Problems (FAM)	

564. I almost never lose self-control. **[CP-LS]**

TRUE (0)	FALSE (2)
	CS Anger (ANG)
	SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)

565. It takes a great deal of effort for me to remember what people tell me these days. **[Diag.]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (2)
SS P-Trau. Str. Dis. (PS)	TRIN True Resp. Inconsist. (165. F)
	VRIN Vari. Resp. Inconsist. (165. F)

566. When I am sad or blue, it is my work that suffers. **[CP-CC]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Work Interfer. (WRK)	

567. Most married couples don't show much affection for each other. **[CP-PB]**

TRUE (1)	FALSE (0)
CS Family Problems (FAM)	

APPENDIX 4

CITATIONS FROM THE WORKS OF SIR KARL POPPER

1. *Realism and the Aim of Science*, 1956, revised 1983, Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa, New Jersey.

p. xx

"(3) 'All human actions are egotistic, motivated by self-interest.' This theory is widely held: it has variants in behaviorism, psychoanalysis, individual psychology, utilitarianism, vulgar-marxism, religion, and sociology of knowledge. Clearly this theory, with all its variants, is not falsifiable: no example of altruistic action can refute the view that there was an egotistic motive behind it."

p. 161-63

"The problem of demarcation is also, of course, closely related, historically as well as logically, to what I called, at the beginning of section 2, the central problem of the philosophy of knowledge. For the problem of how to adjudicate or decide among competing theories or beliefs leads, as I said there, to the problem of deciding whether it is possible or impossible to justify a theory rationally; and this, in its turn, leads to the problem of distinguishing between, or of demarcating, rational theories and irrational beliefs; a problem that is often identified (perhaps a little rashly) with the problem of distinguishing between, or demarcating, empirical or 'scientific' theories from 'metaphysical' ones.

Thus the problem of demarcation is more than a question of classifying theories in order to be able to call them either 'scientific' or 'metaphysical'. Indeed, it provides an access to some of the most fundamental problems of the theory of knowledge, and thus of philosophy.

But the problem of demarcation is also of considerable practical importance. I stumbled upon this problem, and upon its solution, several years before I had become interested in the problem of induction, and before I had perceived these links between the problems of induction and demarcation to which I have just referred. This was in 1919, when I became suspicious of various psychological and political theories which claimed the status of empirical sciences, especially Freud's 'psychoanalysis', Adler's 'individual psychology', and Marx's "materialist interpretation of history".³ All these theories were argued in an *uncritical* manner, it appeared to me. A great number of arguments were marshalled in their support. But criticism and counter arguments were regarded as hostile, as symptoms of a wilful refusal to admit the manifest truth; and they were therefore met with hostility rather than with arguments.

What I found so striking about these theories, and so dangerous, was the claim that they were 'verified' or 'confirmed' by an incessant stream of observational evidence. And indeed, once your eyes were opened, you could see verifying instances everywhere. A Marxist could not look at a newspaper without finding verifying evidence of the class struggle on every page, from the leaders to the advertisements; and he also

would find it, especially, in what the paper failed to say. And a psychoanalyst, whether Freudian or Adlerian, assuredly would tell you that he finds his theories daily, even hourly, verified by his clinical observations.

But were these theories testable? Were these analyses really better tested than, say, the frequently 'verified' horoscopes of the astrologers? What conceivable event would falsify them in the eyes of their adherents? Was not every conceivable event a 'verification'? It was precisely this fact--that they always fitted, that they were always 'verified'--which impressed their adherents. It began to dawn on me that this apparent strength was in fact a weakness, and that all these 'verifications' were too cheap to count as arguments.

The *method of looking for verifications* seemed to me unsound--indeed, it seemed to me to be the typical method of a pseudo-science. I realized the need for distinguishing this method as clearly as possible from that other method--the method of testing a theory as severely as we can--that is, the method of criticism, the *method of looking for falsifying instances*.

The method of looking for verifications was not only uncritical: it also furthered an uncritical attitude in both expositor and reader. It thus threatened to destroy the attitude of rationality, of critical argument.

Freud was by far the most lucid and persuasive of the expositors of the theories to which I am referring. But what was his method of argument? He gave examples; he analyzed them, and showed that they fitted his theory, or that his theory might be described as a generalization of the cases he analyzed. He sometimes appealed to his readers to postpone their criticism, and he indicated that he would answer all reasonable criticism on a later occasion. But when I looked a little more closely at a number of important cases, I found that the answers never came. Yet strangely enough, many readers were satisfied.

In order to show that these are not mere assertions or empty accusations I will substantiate them in some detail by an analysis of Freud's discussion of the fundamental thesis of his great book, *The Interpretation of Dreams*, rightly considered by him and others his most important work." *Was his approach critical?*

p. 170

"A more critical attitude towards these 'obliging dreams' would be this. They are (as Freud himself says) due to suggestion by the analyst--to the fact that the analyst has imposed his ideas upon a suggestible patient. Should we not therefore seriously consider the possibility that some other 'clinical verifications', of which analysts like to speak, or indeed all of them, are due to a mechanism of this kind? And does not the mere possibility of such a mechanism invalidate these 'verifications'?"

Freud himself sees this problem, and it is interesting to see how he deals with it.

'The analyst will perhaps get a shock at first', Freud begins the discussion, 'when he is first reminded of this possibility'--that is, of the possibility of thus influencing the patient. This is an interesting remark: 'The analyst', like Freud, gets a shock because

he sees that his whole edifice of 'clinical verifications' is threatening to collapse. But the analyst's anxiety subsides as soon as he is told that it is merely 'the sceptic' who reminds him of this shocking possibility: 'The sceptic may say that these things appear in the dream because the dreamer knows that he ought to produce them--that they are expected by the analyst', Freud writes; and he adds: 'the analyst himself will, with justice, think differently.'

No doubt he will. But why 'with justice'? No reason is given. On the contrary, when the sceptic reappears three pages later for the last time--he is then called 'somebody'--even Freud himself no longer 'thinks differently'; for he now writes: 'Should somebody maintain that most of the dreams which can be made use of in an analysis are in fact obliging dreams which have been produced upon [the analyst's] suggestion, *then nothing can be said against this opinion from the point of view of analytic theory.* In this case, I need only refer to the considerations in my *Introductory Lectures* where...it is shown how little the trustworthiness of our results is impaired by an understanding of the effect of suggestion, in our sense.' I am afraid that the reference to the *Introductory Lectures* will hardly help anybody to get over the contradiction between the last two quotations. If somebody can think critically, he must remain in a state of 'shock'; especially if he reads, between the lines of the fifteenth of these *Introductory Lectures* (cf. there the first six lines of point 4), that the shock originated with the discovery that Freud's, Adler's and Stekel's patients dreamt, respectively, 'mainly of sexual impulses,...of mastery...[[and] of rebirth', adapting in this way, as Freud puts it, 'the contents of their dreams to the favourite theories of their physicians'."

p. 172

I do not wish to be misunderstood. I think that Freud's *Interpretation of Dreams* is a great achievement. Yet it is more of the character of pre-Democritian atomism--or perhaps of Homer's collected stories from Olympus--than of a testable science. It certainly shows that even a metaphysical theory is infinitely better than no theory; and it is, I suppose, a programme for a psychological science, comparable to atomism or materialism, or the electromagnetic theory of matter, of Faraday's field theory, which were all programmes for physical science. *But it is a fundamental mistake to believe that, because it is constantly being 'verified', it must be a science, based on experience.*

p. 174

"Such were the reasons, more or less, which led me in 1919 to reject the claims of Freudians, Adlerians, and Marxists that their theories were 'based upon experience' in the same way as were those of other sciences--experimental neurology, say, or bio-chemistry. I rejected their claims because I found that their theories failed to satisfy the criterion of testability, or refutability, or falsifiability. Today, this criterion is becoming widely accepted as a criterion of demarcation; but the three theories mentioned are rarely discussed in terms of it. Instead, they continue to be discussed in terms of confirming evidence--of 'verifications'." **[See *Conjectures and Refutations: The growth of scientific knowledge*, page 34-37 for Popper's more detailed personal**

account of these conclusions and how they were reached.]

p. 174-75

"Hence I suggested that testability or refutability or falsifiability should be accepted as a criterion of the scientific character of theoretical systems; that is to say, *as criterion of demarcation between empirical science on the one hand and pure mathematics, logic, metaphysics, and pseudo-science on the other.*

p. 176

"...meaning analysis, like psycho-analysis, may easily turn into 'an affliction that mistakes itself for its cure'."

p. 193

"In psychology, sensationalism, which may take the form of a kind of psychological atomism (that is the theory that all experiences are composed of unanalysable ultimate elements, such as, for example, sense data), and psycho-analysis, should be mentioned as metaphysical research programmes.

Important as these metaphysical programmes have been for science, they have to be distinguished from testable theories which the scientist uses in a different way. From these programmes he derives his aim--what he would consider a satisfactory explanation, a real discovery of what is 'hidden and deep'. Although empirically irrefutable, these metaphysical research programmes are open to discussion; they may be changed in the light of hopes they inspire or of the disappointments for which they may be held responsible."

2. *The Open Society and Its Enemies*, Volume II, 1962, 5th edition (revised) 1966, Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.

p. 94

"The fact that psychologism is forced to operate with the idea of a psychological origin of society constitutes in my opinion a decisive argument against it. But not the only one. Perhaps the most important criticism of psychologism is that it fails to understand the main task of the explanatory social sciences."

p. 95-6

"Why is this so? Why do achievements differ so widely from aspirations? Because this is usually the case in social life, conspiracy or no conspiracy. Social life is not only a trial of strength between opposing groups: it is action within a more or less resilient or brittle framework of institutions and traditions, and it creates--apart from any conscious counter-action--many unforeseen reactions in this framework, some of them perhaps even unforeseeable.

To try to analyze these reactions and to foresee them as far as possible is, I

believe, the main task of analysing the unintended social repercussions of intentional human actions--those repercussions whose significance is neglected both by the conspiracy theory and by psychologism, as already indicated."

p. 97

"Continuing this argument against psychologism we may say that our actions are to a very large extent explicable in terms of the situation in which they occur. Of course, they are never fully explicable in terms of the situation alone....But this 'psychological' part of the explanation is very often trivial, as compared with the detailed determination of his action by what we may call the *logic of the situation*; and besides, it is impossible to include all psychological factors in the description of the situation. The analysis of situations, the situation logic, plays a very important part in social life as well as in the social sciences. It is, in fact, the method of economic analysis.

p. 98

"The mistake of psychologism is its presumption that this methodological individualism in the field of social science implies the programme of reducing all social phenomena and all social regularities to psychological phenomena and psychological laws. The danger of this presumption is its inclination towards historicism, as we have seen. That it is unwarranted is shown by the need for a theory of the unintended social repercussions of our action, and by the need for what I have described as the logic of social situations."

3. **Objective Knowledge**, 1972, Oxford, at the Clarendon Press.

p. 24

"Thus I decided that Hume's inductive theory of the formation of beliefs could not possibly be true, *for logical reasons*. This led me to see that logical considerations may be transferred to psychological considerations; and it led me further to the heuristic conjecture that, quite generally, what holds in logic also holds--provided it is properly transferred--in psychology. (This heuristic principle is what I now call the 'principle of transference'.) I suppose it was largely this result which made me give up psychology and turn to the logic of discovery.

Quite apart from this, I felt that psychology should be regarded as a biological discipline, and especially that any psychological *theory of the acquisition of knowledge* should be so regarded.

Now if we transfer to human and animal psychology that *method of preference* which is the result of our solution of L_3 , we arrive, clearly, at the well-known method of trial and error-elimination: the various trials correspond to the formation of competing hypotheses; and the elimination of error corresponds to the elimination or refutation of theories by way of tests."

p. 67

"I even stressed very early that questions of truth or validity, not excluding *the logical justification of the preference for one theory over another* (the only kind of 'justification' which I believe possible), must be *sharply distinguished from all genetic, historical, and psychological questions.*"

4. ***Conjectures and Refutations: The growth of scientific knowledge***, 1989.

p. 37-8

"One can sum up all this by saying that *the criterion of the scientific status of a theory is its falsifiability, or refutability, or testability...*The two psycho-analytic theories were in a different class. They were simply non-testable, irrefutable. There was no conceivable human behavior which could contradict them. This does not mean that Freud and Adler were not seeing things correctly: I personally do not doubt that much of what they say is of considerable importance, and may well play its part one day in a psychological science which is testable. But it does mean that those 'clinical observations' which analysts naively believe confirm their theory cannot do this any more than the daily confirmations which astrologers find in their practice. And as for Freud's epic of the Ego, the Super-ego, and the Id, no substantially stronger claim to scientific status can be made for it than for Homer's collected stories from Olympus. These theories describe some facts, but in the manner of myths. They contain most interesting psychological suggestions, but not in a testable form."

p. 227-8

"It may be useful to sum up the relationship between the objective and subjective theories of scientific knowledge with the help of a little table:

OBJECTIVE OR LOGICAL OR ONTOLOGICAL THEORIES	SUBJECTIVE OR PSYCHOLOGICAL OR EPISTEMOLOGICAL THEORIES
<i>truth as correspondence with the facts</i>	<i>truth as property of our state of mind--or knowledge or belief</i>
<i>objective probability (inherent in the situation, and testable by statistical tests)</i>	<i>subjective probability (degree of rational belief based upon our total knowledge)</i>
<i>objective randomness (statistically testable)</i>	<i>lack of knowledge</i>
<i>equiprobability (physical or situational symmetry)</i>	<i>lack of knowledge</i>

In all these cases I am inclined to say not only that these two approaches should be distinguished, but also that the subjective approach should be discarded as a lapse, as based on a mistake--though perhaps a tempting mistake. There is, however, a similar table in which the epistemological (right hand) side is not based on a mistake.

<i>truth</i>	<i>conjecture</i>
<i>testability</i>	<i>empirical test</i>
<i>explanatory or predictive power</i>	<i>degree of corroboration</i>
<i>'verisimilitude'</i>	<i>(that is, report of the results of tests)</i>

p. 279

"Acceptability in science depends, not upon anything like a truth-surrogate, but upon the severity of tests."

p. 287-8

To sum up point (a). *Since we aim in science at high content, we do not aim at a high probability.*

(b) The severity of possible tests of a statement or a theory depends (among other factors) on the precision of its assertions and upon its predictive power; in other words, upon its informative content (which increases with these two factors). This may be expressed by saying that *the degree of testability of a statement increases with its content*. But the better a statement can be tested, the better it can be confirmed, i.e. attested by its tests. Thus we find that the opportunities of confirming a statement, and accordingly the degree of its confirmability or corroboration or attestability, increase with its testability, and with its content.

To sum up point (b). *Since we want a high degree of confirmation (or corroboration), we need a high content (and thus a low absolute probability).*

Those who identify confirmation with probability must believe that a high degree of probability is desirable. They implicitly accept the rule: 'Always choose the most probable hypothesis!'

Now it can be easily shown that this rule is equivalent to the following rule: 'Always choose the hypothesis which goes as little beyond the evidence as possible!' And this, in turn, can be shown to be equivalent, not only to 'Always accept the hypothesis with the lowest content (within the limits of your task, for example, your task of predicting)!', but also to 'Always choose the hypothesis which has the highest degree of *ad hoc* character (within the limits of your task)!' This is an unintended consequence of the fact that a highly probable hypothesis is one which fits the known facts, going as little as possible beyond them.

But it is well known that *ad hoc* hypotheses are disliked by scientists: they are, at best, stop-gaps, not real aims. (Scientists prefer a bold hypothesis because it can be

more severely tested, and *independently* tested.)

To sum up point (c). *Aiming at high probability entails a counter-intuitive rule favouring ad hoc hypotheses.*

These three arguments exemplify my own point of view, for I see in a *confirming instance* the result of a severe test, or of an attempted (but unsuccessful) refutation of the theory. Those, on the other hand, who do not look for severe tests, but rather for 'confirmation' in the sense of the old idea of 'verification' (or a weakened version of it), come to a different idea of confirmability: a sentence will be the better confirmable the more nearly verifiable it is, or the more nearly deducible from observation sentences. It is clear, in this case, that universal laws are not (as in our analysis) highly confirmable, but owing to their high content their confirmability will be zero.

(2) In taking up the challenge to construct a better definition of confirmation, I wish to say first that I do not believe that it is possible to give a completely satisfactory definition. My reason is that a theory which has been tested with great ingenuity and with the sincere attempt to refute it will have a higher degree of confirmation than one which has been tested with laxity;"

5. *The Open Universe: An Argument for Indeterminism*, 1956, rev. 1982, Rowman and Littlefield, Totowa, New Jersey.

p. 23-5

The idea of predicting, by psychological methods, a man's action with any desired degree of precision is indeed so completely foreign to all psychological thinking that it is hard to realize what it would entail. It would entail, for example, predicting with any desired degree of precision how fast a man will walk upstairs if he expects to find there a letter telling him that he has been promoted--or that he has been sacked. This would involve the combination of physical initial conditions of all kinds (the height of the stairs, the friction between shoes and stairs), and of physiological conditions (the state of the man's general health, of his heart, of his lungs, etc.) with, for example, economic initial conditions (the man's savings, his chances of alternative employment, the number of people dependent upon him), and psychological initial conditions (his self-confidence or anxiety, etc.) Nobody can say how these might be assessed, even if they were known; how they would have to be evaluated; and how the psychological conditions, more especially, could be used in such a way that they might be treated in the manner of the physical forces with which they would have to be compared and combined.

A psychoanalyst may, in many years of study (not a few analyses last for more than a decade), unearth all kinds of 'causes'--motives and what not--buried in his patient's unconscious. Let us assume that the analyst will be able, in a great number of cases, to predict his patient's behaviour successfully. Even so, few will believe that, with all his knowledge about his patient's motives, the analyst will be able to predict the exact time his patient will take, under varying psychological conditions, to walk up the stairs. The analyst may perhaps say that he would be able to make even this prediction

if he were given sufficient data. *But he will not be able to state, and account for, what data would suffice for this purpose.* For there does not exist even a trace of a theory which would allow the analyst to calculate the degree of precision required of those data.

Psychological knowledge of a man (or a cat) may enable us to predict that he won't commit murder or theft (or that the cat won't bite or scratch). But in order to establish 'scientific' determinism, much more would be needed.

Once we realize what is implied by 'scientific' determinism--and especially by the principle of accountability--we see that psychological knowledge would also have to be supplemented by physiological knowledge, in exactly the same way as behavioural knowledge would have to be supplemented by physiological knowledge (as we saw when discussing the argument from behaviour). This means, of course, that the argument from psychology collapses.

Needless to say, the argument from psychology was from the beginning more vulnerable than the argument from behaviour. Not so much, I think, because we cannot measure the intensity of motives, for the behaviorist's measurements do not help him, as we have seen: but rather because the use of a concept such as 'motive' or 'character' is, as a little reflection shows, hardly more than a somewhat clumsy attempt to find law-like connections--or even to invent them when we cannot find them. I do not deny that a question like 'What was the motive of his action?' or a why-question such as 'Why did he do it?' may be perfectly reasonable; and so may be an answer like 'He did it out of jealousy (or from ambition, or for revenge)'. But all answers of this kind, even if they are highly sophisticated, are not much more than crude attempts to classify; or at best, to construct a hypothetical situational schema⁶ which makes the action rationally understandable. They are throughout attempts to understand *post hoc*; this is so even in the rare cases when we operate with a schema that might be tested by confronting it with predictions.

**PART IV: CRIME VICTIMS REPARATIONS BOARD PAYMENTS FOR CHILD ABUSE
COUNSELING AND THERAPIST QUALIFICATIONS**

**CRIME VICTIMS REPARATIONS BOARD PAYMENTS FOR CHILD
ABUSE COUNSELING AND THERAPIST QUALIFICATIONS**

by
James Roger Brown
1996

INTRODUCTION

The child abuse industry is an unregulated and uncontrolled cesspool of corruption and greed. If the growing number of horror stories reported in the media of those falsely accused and falsely convicted of child abuse are insufficient to raise a red flag, there are numerous other specific indications that something is wrong with the alleged child protection system. The Arkansas Board of Examiners in Psychology, established by the Arkansas Legislature to license and regulate the psychology profession, has monitored the activities of at least one organization working to end false allegations of child abuse. Evidently the Board of Examiners in Psychology considers stopping false allegations of child abuse somehow contrary to the interest of the psychology profession.

Both the Arkansas Board of Examiners in Psychology and the Arkansas Social Work Licensing Board have adopted the same technique for dismissing complaints against therapists. Each Board turns the complaint over to an "investigator" who, regardless of the evidence submitted, reports to the respective Board that nothing could be found to substantiate the complaint and recommends that the complaint be dismissed. The Board accepts the recommendation. Neither the person making the complaint nor their attorney are allowed to present an argument against the dismissal. The representative from the Attorney General's office assigned to provide legal advice to the Board advises that the dismissal cannot be appealed under the Administrative Procedures Act because no hearing was held. The complaint is added to others previously swept under the rug.

With such basic protection systems and the immunity structure in place around the United States, the safest place for genuine child abusers, con artists, anti-male or anti-family extremists, and others, is inside the child protection system. An Austin, Texas Department of Human Services employee was arrested for running a prostitution ring from his state office using children placed in foster care as prostitutes. He committed suicide before he could be brought to trial. A supervisory caseworker and an attorney for the Texas Department of Protection and Regulatory Services were arrested for instructing a caseworker to lie from the witness stand. Tess Fleming, another Texas caseworker stated under oath:

"I will lie under oath to anyone about anything if I feel that it is in the best interest of the child."¹

This statement is not an aberration, it represents the dominant philosophy among

¹Verified by Texas attorney Quinton McGowan who was questioning Tess Fleming when she made the statement. Unbelievable as it may be, Tess Fleming was subsequently promoted and is still with the agency, indicating that her statement does not conflict with administrative and management policy for child abuse cases.

social workers, psychologists, state employees, police officers and attorneys that constitute the child abuse industry. This judge, jury and executioner vigilante attitude, mixed with female supremacist, anti-male, anti-family and anti-religious political ideologies are fundamental problems that make the child protection system totally unreliable. The child abuse industry has more in common with the Black Hand Mafia than Mother Teresa.

Many child abuse "experts" claim the infallible ability to identify child abusers and abused children in all cases, some just by visual inspection. Most, if not all, of these "experts" deny that they have any responsibility for the consequences of false accusations of child abuse. Currently, all these "experts" are granted immunity for their testimony in child abuse cases.

There is an over worn logical fallacy that errors should be made in favor of the child. Falsely accusing parents of child abuse and wrongfully removing a child from its home does not benefit a child. The 1969 edition of The American Heritage Dictionary defines "error" as:

1. An act, assertion, or belief that unintentionally deviates from what is correct, right, or true.
2. The condition of having incorrect or false knowledge.
3. The act or an instance of having incorrect or false knowledge.
4. A mistake: "the errors of civilization stand bare to the fields" (Lord Dunsany).

Knowingly making a false allegation of child abuse or intentionally lying in sworn testimony for financial gain or ideological purposes is, by definition, not an error. With regard to genuine errors, the proper goal should be to make no errors. For child abuse "experts" who provide therapy based upon their own findings and recommendations, reducing the "error" rate translates into reducing their own income. This represents a fundamental conflict of interest.

Many Arkansas citizens know from the dubious benefit of personal experience that unscrupulous Arkansas psychologists and social workers intentionally make or support false allegations of child abuse for financial gain, among other motives. These individuals, with questionable to nonexistent qualifications in child abuse, will falsely certify that children are victims of child abuse so that children can be involved in "therapy." Typically, these "therapists" conclude that only they can or should provide the required therapy - that is until insurance and alternate claim sources run out. Payment for "therapy" is derived from insurance claims and crime victim fund claims. This is the first in a series of reports that will attempt to document these problems and possible criminal misconduct by unscrupulous psychologists and social workers. Since the respective licensing Boards are doing nothing to solve this problem, the only solution is to begin sending these individuals to prison so that the current reign of terror will end.

Accepting the wise premise that the best way to search for and identify possible criminal conduct is to "follow the money", this will begin a series of investigations and

reports that follow the flow of money through the Arkansas child abuse industry. An attempt will be made to identify those who benefit most from insurance claims, Crime Victims Reparations Fund claims, and grant fund claims for child abuse investigations and "therapy."

Information used to produce this report was obtained through Freedom of Information Act Requests to the Crime Victims Reparations Board, the State Board of Examiners in Counseling, the Board of Examiners in Psychology, the Social Work Licensing Board, and the Medical Board. Listed below are corporations and individuals who have filed claims with the Crime Victims Reparations Board specifically for providing therapy to children which they certified as victims of criminal child abuse. Individual therapists which could be associated with a corporate entity are listed under the corporate title. Under each individual or corporate entity are the date and amount of checks mailed by the Crime Victims Reparations Board. An "*" indicates patterns of suspicious payments. Listed after each name are the type of license, qualifications, number of complaints and other information. Names without information indicate that none of the licensing boards listed them as being licensed or that files for them could not be located or did not exist.

It should be noted that Arkansas Attorney General's Office staff provided false information with regard to the existence of Federal Grants to the Crime Victims Reparations Board that were part of the funds used to pay "therapist" claims. In response to a direct question asking if the Crime Victims Reparations Fund included Federal grant money, the Author was informed, during an initial telephone call to determine what information to request under the Freedom of Information Act, that no Federal grant funds were involved. Despite being listed as the contact person on three Federal Grant applications for the Crime Victims Reparations Board, Ginger Bailey indicated the only grant she had been associated with that applied to child abuse "therapy" was to the Centers for Youth and Families. Ms. Bailey identified a specific individual at the Centers for Youth and Family Services as custodian of records for that grant.

Subsequently a copy of the *Arkansas Crime Victims Reparations Board Seventh Annual Report* was provided which clearly listed VOCA grants for 1994 and 1995. A written request for an explanation of why false information was provided has gone unanswered. Information provided by the Attorney Generals staff in response to a subsequent FOIA request for copies of Federal grant applications and annual reports indicate the Crime Victims Reparations Board has applied for and received Federal grants totaling \$2,200,000.00. Federal grant funds are subject to stringent requirements regarding false claims provisions under Title 39 and false medical claims under Title 42 of the Federal Code. If the payment practices of the Crime Victims Reparations Board violate these Federal standards, the Attorney General, who signed two of the grant applications, may have to repay the Justice Department for payments made to therapists whose claims meet the Federal standards for false claims. An additional conflict with the facts is that some Boards do require declarations of areas of competence from license applicants.

A January 24, 1996 letter from the Crime Victims Reparations Board states:

"Each application must contain a copy of the police offense report before the claim can be considered. Additionally, each application, upon submission of a claim for compensation, must show that the criminal incident was reported to law enforcement officials. See Arkansas Crime Victims Reparations Board Rules 12(2) and 8(3) and A.C.A. § 16-90-712(a)(6). Pursuant to Rule 12(4) the Board also has authority to request any additional information deemed necessary for the proper review and verification of the application.

Although all claims for mental health services also must be verified to insure that services were necessary and actually rendered, the Reparations Board has no authority to require special qualifications for therapists treating child abuse victims. At this point, since there is no national or state specialty board certification or specialty designation for child maltreatment in mental health licensure, the Board must defer to the individual licensing boards for guidance in determining whether a particular therapist is qualified to provide certain therapy services. This practice conforms with the policy of compensation programs nationwide. No other state compensation program requires more qualifications for therapists than those deemed appropriate by the respective licensing boards.

In Arkansas, a therapist is deemed qualified to counsel child abuse victims provided they maintain a current license with the appropriate licensing board. There is no state requirement that therapists be certified or declare a specialty in child maltreatment. The Reparations Board does not substitute its judgement for that of the appropriate mental health licensing boards. Therefore, therapists who are licensed to practice within the guidelines established by their licensing board are eligible to receive payment for their services through the Crime Victims Reparations Program. Nonetheless, it should be noted that pursuant to Arkansas Crime Victims Reparations Board Rule 22(2)(c), the Board utilizes blind reviews of mental health claims if there is some question about the necessity of treatment or the validity of a particular claim."

This statement is in direct conflict with national standards established by the American Psychological Association that are incorporated into the Arkansas standards psychologists are supposed to comply with.

"A primary ethical concern raised by the *State v. Michaels* is the issue of evaluator qualifications. According to the APA Ethics Code, psychologists

provide only those services and use only those techniques for which they are qualified by education, training, supervised experience, or appropriate professional experience (APA, 1992, General Principle A, Standard 1.04a)." (Fisher, p. 462, copy attached.)²

The practices of other Arkansas Boards, such as the Board of Examiners in Psychology, are irrelevant under the Federal standards that the Crime Victims Reparations Board must meet as a grant recipient. The Crime Victims Reparations Board is responsible for determining if it is disbursing Federal funds in response to fraudulent claims. Psychologists and social workers who share the same sentiments expressed by Tess Fleming, and have no problem with lying under oath, will certainly have no problem filing false police reports that child abuse has occurred or filing false claims with the Crime Victims Reparations Board. It is clear from information provided by the Crime Victims Reparations Board that it does not objectively determine:

1. if "therapist" claimants are committing fraud by claiming to have provided services they are unqualified to perform and/or are incapable of providing;
2. if a crime actually occurred (filing a police report does not preclude the possibility the police report is a false crime report); and
3. if the "therapist" was providing false information to substantiate the claim.

RESULTS

A pattern of 109 suspicious payments are marked by the "*" symbol. These suspicious payments are instances of multiple payments of the same amount mailed on the same date. Another group of suspicious payments consists of eleven (11) individuals or corporations which did not have any address listed with the date payments were mailed. Payments to this group totaled \$11,761.70 (4% of total payments).

Six (6) "therapists" identifiable as having degrees in education, have been paid a total of \$44,100.25 (13% of total payments). Since the type of degree could not be determined for each "therapist," it is possible that others may have degrees in education. It is reasonable to question how an education degree produces an expert in child abuse. It is also reasonable to question how psychological examiners, who are only supposed to practice therapy under supervision, if at all, qualify as child abuse experts. Therapist qualifications are extremely important for genuine victims of crime,

²Fisher, Celia B. American Psychological Association's (1992) Ethics Code and the Validation of Sexual Abuse in Day-Care Settings, *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law*, 1995, Vol. 1, No. 2, 461-478.

Brown, J.

since treatment by a quack would make them victims of two crimes. The second crime possibly paid for by the Crime Victims Reparations Board. Thirtysix (36) individuals who filed service claims for providing therapy to abused children were not identified as licensed by any of the four licensing Boards. Not everyone who filed a claim received payment.

The following twelve claimants, which constitute 10% of all instate therapy service claimants (121) and 8% of all therapy service claimants (155), were paid \$188,861.17, 63% of instate payments and 56% of total payments.

1. Lesa Lackey Doan, LCSW (**LCSW verified: 2 complaints, 2 current civil suits, combined allegations of negligence, incompetence, and fraud**)

1992	\$ 3,882.00
1993	\$ 4,670.60
1994	\$ 5,737.70
1995	<u>\$16,580.00</u> (through Sept. 28, 1995)
Total	\$30,870.30

2. South Arkansas Regional Health Center

1992	\$ 282.00
1993	\$ 4,054.00
1994	\$10,261.86
1995	<u>\$12,890.15</u> (through Oct. 20, 1995)
Total	\$27,488.01

3. Debra Brown, M.S. (**Psychological Examiner verified: Statement of Intent: psychological assessment, individual & group assessment, personality assessment**)

1993	\$ 2,210.00
1994	\$13,440.00
1995	<u>\$ 9,920.00</u> (through Oct. 20, 1995)
Total	\$25,570.00

4. Centers for Youth & Families

1991	\$ 396.00
1992	\$ 3,022.62
1993	\$ 4,854.88
1994	\$ 4,303.01
1995	<u>\$10,673.60</u> (through Aug. 30, 1995)
Total	\$23,250.11

5. Anne McCauley, M.Ed., L.A.C. (**LPC verified by Board**)

of Examiners in Counseling)

1993	\$ 1,387.50
1994	\$ 7,726.75
1995	<u>\$ 7,280.00</u> (through Aug. 3, 1995)
Total	\$16,394.25

6. Janey Pease, M.Ed. (LPC verified by Board of Examiners in Counseling)

1992	\$ 4,784.00
1993	\$ 3,720.00
1994	\$ 224.00
1995	<u>\$ 5,720.00</u> (through Sept. 22, 1995)
Total	\$14,448.00

7. Kathy Gazaway, L.P.C., N.C.C. (LPC verified by Board of Examiners in Counseling)

1992	\$ 660.00
1993	\$ 5,212.75
1994	\$ 2,735.00
1995	<u>\$ 2,760.00</u> (through Oct. 20, 1995)
Total	\$11,367.75

8. Sung Boon Kim, LCSW, ACSW (LCSW verified)

1993	\$ 4,358.50
1994	<u>\$ 4,781.50</u>
Total	\$ 9,140.00

9. Clinical & Community Psychology & Counseling PA

1991	\$ 1,410.00
1992	\$ 3,249.00
1993	\$ 1,598.00
1994	<u>\$ 2,227.50</u>
Total	\$ 8,484.50

10. Children's University Medical Group

1992	\$ 1,549.00
1993	\$ 4,668.45
1994	\$ 822.00
1995	<u>\$ 829.00</u> (through Aug. 7, 1995)
Total	\$ 7,868.45

11. Child & Youth Development Center

1992	\$ 233.50
1993	\$ 1,340.00
1994	\$ 1,229.00
1995	<u>\$ 4,977.30</u> (through Sept. 22, 1995)
Total	\$ 7,779.80

12. Therapy Associates

1993	\$ 1,600.00
1994	\$ 4,200.00
1995	<u>\$ 400.00</u> (through Jan 31, 1995)
Total	\$ 6,200.00

Lesa Lackey Doan, the number one therapy service claimant, may be typical of child abuse "experts" in Arkansas.³ In a deposition taken in one of the civil suits filed against her, Lesa Lackey Doan admitted that her academic courses taken for degree credit do not include any course specifically devoted to child abuse. One of the compliant files regarding Lesa Lackey Doan contains a letter asking her to respond to the following questions:

1. Under the new standards⁴, do you intend to maintain to the public and to the court that you qualify as an expert witness for the purposes of providing testimony, reports, and recommendations in the area of child abuse and child psychology?

³Except for three (3) files that could not be located, Board of Examiners in Psychology files for each licensed psychologist appearing on the list of service claimants were reviewed. None had any identifiable academic specialization in child abuse. One psychologist reported attending a seminar on incest. One psychological examiner declared a specialization in incest. One psychologist declared that they were qualified in child rearing techniques. The Social Work Licensing Board does not require license applicants to declare what they are qualified to do. Declared specializations reported by the Board of Examiners in Counseling do not include any in the area of child abuse.

⁴The standards of testifiability, falsifiability and refutability adopted by the United States Supreme Court in Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc., for the purpose of distinguishing between science and pseudoscience. These standards were developed by Sir Karl Popper.

2. Under the new standards, do you intend to maintain that your theory of practice, techniques, diagnostic methods, criteria and instruments are falsifiable and/or refutable?

Ms. Doan did not answer these two questions, but responded:

"As long as the Arkansas Court system allows me to testify on behalf of your daughter's need for proper parental care, I will continue to advocate for her through my interface with the court system and through my testimony therein. If the court chooses to handle my testimony otherwise, I will continue to maintain an advocacy role as it relates to the care and protection of your daughter, *****."

This attitude is consistent with that exhibited by Tess Fleming. It is clear from Ms. Doan's response that the courts are being used to pursue the political ideology of child "advocacy," which she clearly indicates she would do even if the courts did not grant her recognition. Ms. Doan does not indicate what type of action would be involved in this extra-judicial "advocacy role."

Although more pronounced in the payments made to Ms. Doan, several claimants have a noticeable increase in 1995 claims over 1994. This may be due to reported changes in the insurance industry that no longer result in automatic payment of claims for questionable "therapy." Child abuse "experts" who have derived most of their income from insurance payments are possibly having to find new sources of income. The Crime Victims Reparations Board fund is a natural alternative source of income. Unscrupulous "therapists" filing false claims or falsely certifying child abuse can rely on not being challenged in the current climate of hysteria. These "therapists" have become very skilled at the sophisticated emotional manipulations required to be successful at such scams. They use appeals to fear, hatred and sympathy quite effectively. So effectively, in fact, that politicians are still afraid to openly oppose their arrogant rampage, to the detriment of destroyed Arkansas families.

CONCLUSIONS

It would be the height of irony if the Crime Victims Reparations Fund, administered by the Attorney General's Office, has been systematically looted by unqualified psychologists and social workers licensed and protected from scrutiny by Boards receiving free legal representation and protection from the Attorney General's Office. Whatever these professions once were, they now appear to be little more than callous organized criminal enterprises destroying the lives of families, children, and adults for money and political agendas falsely portrayed as "science". A reasonable explanation for the Board of Examiners in Psychology collecting information on at least one organization working to end false allegations of child abuse is that it views the end

of false allegations of child abuse as an economic threat to the individuals it has licensed and protects from accountability.

There needs to be a Grand Jury investigation into the entire sordid child abuse industry here in Arkansas. With regard to the Crime Victims Reparations Fund, the information collected for this report raises several specific questions that need to be answered regarding possible criminal misconduct:

1. Have individuals that are not licensed by any Board filed claims with the Crime Victims Reparations Board for providing therapy services to allegedly abused children?
2. Have therapy service claims been filed by licensed practitioners operating outside restrictions or limits placed on their license?
3. Have therapy service claims been filed by licensed practitioners for services they were not competent to perform?
4. Have multiple therapy service claims been submitted to the Crime Victims Reparations Board for the same service?
5. Have therapy service claims for the same service been submitted to both the client's insurance carrier and the Crime Victims Reparations Board for payment?
6. Have fictitious therapy service claims been filed with the Crime Victims Reparations Board?
7. Have false accusation of child abuse been made or have children been falsely certified as victims of child abuse solely for the purpose of filing a therapy service claim with the Crime Victims Reparations Board?
8. Why have payments been recorded as mailed to individuals with no identified address?
9. Have therapy service claims been filed with the Crime Victims Reparations Board after an insurance carrier refused to pay a claim for the same service?
10. Why have six (6) individuals and six (6) corporations received 63% of Arkansas therapy service claim payments (\$188,861.17)?
11. Why did the Board of Examiners in Psychology collect information on an individual and an organization working to stop false allegations of child abuse?
12. Have the four respective licensing Boards failed to protect the citizens of

Arkansas from unscrupulous practitioners?

13. Have the four respective licensing Boards contrived to wrongfully dismiss valid complaints filed by Arkansas citizens who have been victimized by unscrupulous practitioners?

14. Have fraudulent claims been filed by and paid to out of state therapy service claimants?

15. Did the Attorney General's staff falsely inform VOCAL that the Crime Victims Reparations Board did not receive Federal grant funds out of incompetence or a willful attempt to hide the fact?

TOTAL CHILD ABUSE THERAPY CLAIMS PAYMENTS \$334,525.19

ARKANSAS PAYMENTS \$301,280.69 (90%)

1. Adcock & Assoc.
 (no address)

04/22/91 1,758.00

Grand Total 1,758.00

2. Alvie Ahmed
 3300 North 6th Street
 #106
 Fort Smith, AR 72901

? 0.00

3. Arkansas Children's Hospital
 800 Marshall Street P.O. Box 8088
 Little Rock, AR 72203 Little Rock, AR 72203-8088

? 0.00
09/17/92 196.00
09/22/92 140.00
11/04/92 1,977.22

Total 2,313.22

02/08/93 638.40
03/23/93 16.00
06/24/93 59.36
06/24/93 89.04
10/13/93 148.40
11/02/93 178.08

Total 1,129.28

02/28/94 640.88
03/04/94 110.00
06/30/94 211.35

Total 962.23

Grand Total 3,442.50

4. Arkansas Psychiatric, P.A.
#21 Bridgeway Rd.
North Little Rock, AR 72113

04/15/93 671.90

Grand Total 671.90

5. Baker Psychiatric Clinic (**Max Aldren Baker verified by Medical Board**)
2112 S. Greenwood P.O. Box 10468
Fort Smith, AR 72901 Fort Smith, AR 72917

06/03/91 102.00

06/28/91 102.00

12/12/91 504.00

12/12/91 581.80

Total 1,289.00

08/25/92 1,159.00

09/12/92 583.60

Total 1,742.00

02/22/93 115.40

Total 115.40

05/24/95 250.00*

05/24/95 250.00*

Total 500.00

Grand Total 3,646.40

6. Shelia Bell
3617 Greene 853 (?) Road
Paragould, AR 72450

? 0.00

7. Vicki Bennett
1250 Whitetail Trail
Van Buren, AR 72956

? 0.00

8. Blytheville Psychological Group (\$50.rfd-op)
1104 (1100?) Medical Drive
Blytheville, AR 72315

08/08/90 244.00

11/24/92 514.30

11/29/93 171.00

Grand Total 929.30

9. The Bridgeway
21 Bridgeway Road
North Little Rock, AR 72113

04/15/93 671.91

Grand Total 671.91

10. Debra Brown, M.S. (**Psychological Examiner verified: Statement of Intent:
psychological assessment, individual & group assessment, personality
assessment**)

3736 Rogers Avenue
Fort Smith, AR 72903

P.O. Box 3005
Fort Smith, AR 72917

? 0.00

? 0.00

? 0.00

? 0.00

? 0.00

09/01/93 275.00

09/16/93 50.00

10/14/93	100.00
11/02/93	25.00
11/16/93	160.00
11/29/93	240.00*
11/29/93	240.00*
11/29/93	240.00*
11/29/93	80.00*
11/29/93	80.00*
12/20/93	360.00*
12/20/93	360.00*

Total 2210.00

01/05/94	80.00
02/07/94	200.00*
02/07/94	200.00*
02/07/94	200.00*
02/07/94	200.00*
02/28/94	80.00*
02/28/94	80.00*
02/28/94	40.00*
02/28/94	40.00*
02/28/94	520.00
03/04/94	80.00*
03/04/94	80.00*
03/04/94	80.00*
03/04/94	80.00*
04/11/94	240.00
04/11/94	320.00
04/28/94	160.00*
04/28/94	160.00*
04/28/94	160.00*
04/28/94	360.00
04/28/94	560.00
05/26/94	1,080.00
05/27/94	320.00
06/10/94	240.00
06/10/94	320.00
06/10/94	280.00
06/17/94	160.00
06/30/94	120.00*
06/30/94	120.00*
07/13/94	160.00

07/13/94	520.00
07/13/94	320.00
07/13/94	360.00
08/04/94	160.00*
08/04/94	160.00*
08/04/94	80.00
08/04/94	320.00
08/04/94	360.00
08/11/94	400.00
08/17/94	40.00
08/17/94	240.00
08/29/94	160.00
08/29/94	320.00
08/29/94	80.00
08/29/94	400.00
09/07/94	160.00
09/08/94	160.00
09/19/94	80.00
09/19/94	320.00
10/07/94	40.00*
10/07/94	40.00*
10/07/94	80.00*
10/07/94	80.00*
11/02/94	260.00
11/02/94	300.00
11/02/94	140.00
11/02/94	280.00
11/02/94	420.00
11/07/94	40.00
11/09/94	120.00
12/27/94	160.00
12/27/94	200.00
12/27/94	80.00*
12/27/94	80.00*
12/27/94	160.00

Total 13,440.00

?	0.00
?	0.00
?	0.00
01/09/95	720.00
02/16/95	400.00

Brown, J.

02/16/95	160.00
02/22/95	120.00
03/03/95	120.00
03/03/95	400.00
03/15/95	320.00*
03/15/95	320.00*
03/15/95	240.00
03/15/95	800.00
03/15/95	200.00
03/15/95	160.00
03/24/95	80.00
04/25/95	80.00
05/04/95	240.00*
05/04/95	240.00*
05/17/95	800.00
05/17/95	240.00
05/17/95	280.00
06/01/95	160.00*
06/01/95	160.00*
06/09/95	160.00
06/09/95	240.00
06/09/95	280.00
07/07/95	480.00
07/10/95	160.00*
07/10/95	160.00*
08/07/95	200.00
08/07/95	160.00
08/30/95	320.00
09/01/95	80.00
09/01/95	440.00
09/01/95	280.00
09/11/95	240.00
09/22/95	80.00
10/20/95	400.00

Total 9,920.00

Grand Total 25,570.00

11. Mardy Burnett
P.O. Box 892
Manila, AR 72442

? 0.00

12. Jim Butler, L.C.S.W. (**LCSW verified**)
309 West 3rd
Malvern, AR 72104

09/17/92 896.80

11/10/92 979.20

Grand Total 1,875.00

13. Nancy Carter, LCSW, ACSW (**LCSW verified**)
222 North Pine
Magnolia, AR 71753

07/12/95 180.00

Grand Total 180.00

14. Centers for Youth & Families
6501 West 12th St.
Little Rock, AR 72204

12/18/91 396.00

Total 396.00

01/30/92 55.20

05/06/92 268.75

05/06/92 250.00

06/02/92 0.00

? 0.00

? 0.00

07/28/92 547.50

09/09/92 1,466.17

09/30/92 236.25

09/30/92 198.75

Total 3,022.62

04/01/93 210.00

04/30/93 35.00

Brown, J.

05/13/93	157.50
06/24/93	892.50
07/08/93	806.40
11/02/93	576.00
11/02/93	247.88
11/16/93	403.20
12/20/93	1,526.40

Total 4,854.88

01/12/94	881.41
04/28/94	921.60
06/30/94	1,382.40
07/13/94	115.20
10/13/94	1,002.40

Total 4,303.01

03/02/95	1,382.40
04/13/95	1,728.00
06/09/95	2,448.00
07/05/95	2,500.00
08/03/95	772.00
08/30/95	1,843.20

Total 10,673.60

Grand Total 23,250.11

15. Tammy Chasteen
1204 North Jackson
Russellville, AR 72801

04/11/94	127.00
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Grand Total 127.00

16. Child Health and Family Life Institute
P.O. Box 251712
1120 Marshall
Little Rock, AR 72202

08/24/93 300.00
03/24/95 1,189.50
07/05/95 296.00

Grand Total 1,785.50

17. Child & Youth Development Center
Jeanne Hunter
Dr. Savage (**Mary Savage is only one licensed**)
Mary Savage (**LMSW verified**)
Michael Prince (**Psychologist verified: neuropsychology, G & I therapy, personality assessment**)
Mark Cates (**Psychological Examiner verified: listed as licensed but no file on record**)
505 East Matthews 800 South Church 200 South Church
Suite 301-302 Suite 201 Suite 201
Jonesboro, AR 72401 Jonesboro, AR 72401 Jonesboro, AR 72401

? 0.00
? 0.00
? 0.00
? 0.00
? 0.00
? 0.00
? 0.00
? 0.00
07/28/92 172.50
12/19/92 61.00

Total 233.50

01/06/93 1,200.00
04/15/93 105.00
08/05/93 35.00

Total 1,340.00

04/11/94 375.00
04/28/94 41.50
07/08/94 245.00
11/02/94 402.50

11/29/94 30.00
11/29/94 135.00

Total 1,229.00

02/22/95 395.00
02/22/95 736.00
03/03/95 200.00
03/13/95 1,050.00
05/04/95 650.00
06/01/95 427.50
06/01/95 185.00
08/30/95 265.00
08/30/95 370.00
09/22/95 698.80

Total 4,977.30

Grand Total 7,779.80

18. Dr. John H. Childers (**Psychologist verified: Ed.D., no file located**) (**LPC verified by Board of Examiners in Counseling: Specialization License in Supervision**)

P.O. Box 885
One McElroy Plaza, Suite #201
Fayetteville, AR 72702

04/15/92 37.50
12/18/92 300.00

Grand Total 337.50

19. The Childrens Clinic
(no address)

04/03/91 382.50

Grand Total 382.50

20. Children's Development Center
800 South Church
Jonesboro, AR 72401

02/22/93 1,335.00

Grand Total 1,335.00

21. Children's University Medical Group (also Medical College Physicians Group)
P.O. Box 251418 P.O. Box 25036
Little Rock, AR 72225 Little Rock, AR 72225

11/06/92 1,065.00

12/18/92 454.00

12/18/92 30.00

Total 1,549.00

04/01/93 345.00

04/23/93 2,089.45

04/23/93 2,234.00

Total 4,668.45

02/28/94 822.00

Total 822.00

07/07/95 333.00

08/04/95 274.00

08/07/95 222.00

Total 829.00

Grand Total 7,868.45

22. Christian Counseling Services
Barbara Netherton (**LPC verified by Board of Examiners in Counseling**)
2200 West Sunset, Suite A-3
Springdale, AR 72762

07/21/93 1,690.00

07/21/93 65.00

Grand Total 1,755.00

23. Clinical & Community Psychology & Counseling PA
Sharon Dunaway (**LCSW verified**)
Sharla J. Vaughn, Ed.D. (**LPC verified by Board of Examiners in Counseling**)
301 West Mountain St.
Fayetteville, AR 72701

12/12/91 1,410.00

Total 1,410.00

01/28/92 971.00
03/13/92 564.00
05/05/92 282.00
06/01/92 556.00
07/07/92 188.00
07/07/92 198.00
07/30/92 94.00
09/09/92 264.00
11/04/92 132.00

Total 3,249.00

11/02/93 658.00
11/16/93 940.00

Total 1,598.00

01/25/94 282.00
02/28/94 573.50
02/28/94 282.00
03/04/94 470.00
03/04/94 620.00

Total 2,227.50

Grand Total 8,484.50

Running Total 91,850.37

24. Clinical Psychology of Fort Smith
Kay B. Feild, Ph.D. (**Psychologist verified: G & I therapy, psychological assessment, family**)

Kathleen M. Kralick (**Psychologist verified: incest workshop**)
Richard Murphy, Jr. (**Psychologist verified**)
3801 Rogers Avenue
Fort Smith, AR 72903

?	0.00
05/08/91	230.00
11/21/91	135.00

Total 365.00

01/06/93	115.00
01/26/93	215.00
02/22/93	26.00
03/04/93	1,192.50
06/10/93	180.00
09/03/93	315.00
911/02/93	882.50
12/20/93	400.00

Total 3,326.00

08/29/94	287.50
09/07/94	103.00
11/29/94	126.00

Total 516.50

03/24/95	114.60
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Total 114.60

Grand Total 4,322.10

25. Jennifer Coburn
Rt. 7, Box 465 G
Texarkana, AR 75502

10/06/92	15.00
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Grand Total 15.00

26. Community Counseling Services
P.O. Box 6399 700 South Street
Hot Springs, AR 71902 Hot Springs, AR 71901

?	0.00
06/24/93	144.00
07/08/93	34.04
10/13/93	1,019.10
11/16/93	573.30
12/29/93	138.00

Total 1,908.44

01/25/94	28.20
01/25/94	310.80
06/28/94	144.00
06/30/94	1,204.20

Total 1,687.20

902/22/95	394.62
09/28/95	1,046.40

Total 1,441.02

Grand Total 5,036.66

27. Counseling Associates
P.O. Box 1398
110 Skyline Drive
Russellville, AR 72801

12/12/91	40.60
06/30/94	130.50
07/07/95	49.30

Grand Total 220.40

28. The Counseling Centers of Arkansas
16 Tortoise Park Cove

Little Rock, AR 72211

03/17/94 325.00

Grand Total 325.00

29. Counseling Clinic, Inc.
707 East Sevier Street 307 East Sevier Street
Benton, AR 72015 Benton, AR 72015

09/22/92 75.00

Total 75.00

08/09/93 375.21

09/16/93 49.50

11/16/93 198.00

Total 622.71

01/25/94 270.00

06/30/94 351.00

Total 621.00

09/22/95 1,435.20

09/22/95 1,400.40

Total 2,835.60

Grand Total 4,154.31

30. Counseling Service of Jacksonville
124 Warren 707 South First Street
Jacksonville, AR 72076 Jacksonville, AR 72076

07/28/92 151.05

11/24/92 369.48

07/12/95 125.00

Grand Total 645.53

31. Kenneth Counts, Ph.D. **(Psychologist verified: 1 complaint)**
3901 McCain Park Drive
Suite 106
North Little Rock, AR 72116

02/26/93 433.63
04/05/93 377.10

Grand Total 810.73

32. Claudia G. Davis **(Psychological examiner verified) (LPC verified by Board of Examiners in Counseling)**
505 Union
Jonesboro, AR 72401

02/12/93 280.00
02/19/93 770.00
04/01/93 140.00
04/05/93 70.00*
04/05/93 70.00*
04/05/93 70.00*
04/22/93 210.00
04/22/93 70.00
06/24/93 210.00
06/24/93 280.00
06/24/93 70.00
07/06/93 210.00
07/08/93 140.00
07/08/93 210.00
08/24/93 210.00
08/25/93 140.00
11/29/93 70.00

Total 3,220.00

03/11/94 280.00

Total 280.00

Grand Total 3,500.00

33. Janelle Davis

Total 3,882.00

01/26/93 990.00
02/25/93 1,660.00
03/23/93 219.00
10/13/93 1,801.60

Total 4,670.60

02/07/94 2,277.70
04/11/94 1,456.00
07/20/94 594.00
09/08/94 1,410.00

Total 5,737.70

02/24/95 2,500.00
06/23/95 2,500.00
07/05/95 2,500.00*
07/05/95 2,500.00*
07/10/95 2,500.00
09/28/95 4,080.00

Total 16,580.00

Grand Total 30,870.30

38. Beverly Donner, MAP, LPE (**Psychological Examiner verified: no file located**)
NWA Counseling Associates
21 West Mountain
P.O. Box 1661
Fayetteville, AR 72702

08/25/93 240.00

Grand Total 240.00

39. Pat Durmon (**LSW verified**) (**LPC verified by Board of Examiners in Counseling: Specialization License in Supervision**)
Counseling Associates
1801 Executive Square
Jonesboro, AR 72401

? 0.00

40. East Arkansas Mental Health
105 West Harrison
West Memphis, AR 72301

? 0.00

41. East Arkansas Regional Mental Health Center
305 Valley Drive 604 Cherry
Helena, AR 72342 Helena, AR 72342

? 0.00

? 0.00

10/06/94 95.85

11/09/94 475.00

Total 570.85

05/01/95 359.00

05/01/95 1,043.25

Total 1,402.25

Grand Total 1,973.10

42. Shelly Emanuel
2109 South "U" Street
Fort Smith, AR 72901

? 0.00

43. Family Focus, Inc.
421 Columbia 10E
Magnolia, AR 71753

10/06/95 800.00

Grand Total 800.00

44. Larry Felts, MD (**Medical Board verified**)

312-A West Jefferson
Jonesboro, AR 72401

?	0.00
02/08/93	89.50
04/30/93	25.50

Grand Total 115.00

45. Judy Fleming (**LSW verified**) (**LPC verified by Board of Examiners in Counseling**)

Counseling Associates
1801 Executive Square
Jonesboro, AR 72401

05/26/94	240.00
05/27/94	60.00
06/17/94	420.00

Total 720.00

09/19/94	360.00
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Total 360.00

Grand Total 1,080.00

46. Brian Gaskin
Box 162
Horseshoe Bend, AR 72512

02/09/94	120.00
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Grand Total 120.00

47. Kathy Gazaway, L.P.C., N.C.C (**LPC verified by Board of Examiners in Counseling**)

2210 Brookside Plaza, #7
Paragould, AR 72450

09/22/92	240.00
10/19/92	120.00

11/06/92	60.00
12/18/92	240.00

Total 660.00

?	0.00
?	0.00
?	0.00
01/26/93	120.00
02/08/93	252.25
02/25/93	180.00
03/23/93	240.00
04/30/93	464.50
05/13/93	180.00
05/20/93	120.00
05/20/93	30.00
06/10/93	600.00
06/10/93	72.00
06/10/93	120.00
06/10/93	780.00
06/24/93	110.00
06/24/93	77.50
06/24/93	12.00*
06/24/93	12.00*
08/25/93	36.00*
08/25/93	36.00*
08/25/93	300.00
11/02/93	120.00
11/02/93	180.00
11/02/93	140.00
11/02/93	345.00
11/02/93	457.50
11/02/93	45.00*
11/02/93	45.00*
11/29/93	48.00
12/20/93	90.00

Total 5,212.75

01/12/94	240.00
02/08/94	240.00
02/28/94	305.00
02/28/94	90.00

Brown, J.

03/11/94	420.00
04/28/94	120.00
07/08/94	120.00
09/19/94	60.00
10/11/94	180.00
10/11/94	60.00
11/02/94	180.00
11/02/94	240.00
11/29/94	60.00
11/29/94	240.00
12/27/94	180.00

Total 2,735.00

01/09/95	480.00
02/22/95	120.00*
02/22/95	120.00*
02/22/95	60.00
03/15/95	180.00
03/15/95	60.00
03/03/95	360.00
05/04/95	60.00
05/17/95	120.00
05/17/95	60.00
07/10/95	180.00
07/10/95	60.00
08/07/95	60.00
09/01/95	60.00
09/01/95	240.00
09/22/95	60.00
09/28/95	120.00*
09/28/95	120.00*
10/20/95	60.00*
10/20/95	60.00*
10/20/95	60.00*
10/20/95	60.00*

Total 2,760.00

Grand Total 11,367.75

48. Charles Gist, M.D. **(Medical Board verified)**

9501 Lile #760
Little Rock, AR 72205

07/21/93 150.00

Grand Total 150.00

49. Greenleaf Center
Medical Records
2712 East Johnson
Jonesboro, AR 72401

04/13/93 212.50

Grand Total 212.50

50. Hagemeyer Family Counseling (**Fred W. Hagemeyer LPC verified by Board of Examiners in Counseling: Specialization License in Supervision**)
520 North Greenwood
Fort Smith, AR 72901

? 0.00

51. Harbor View Mercy Hospital
P.O. Box 17000
Fort Smith, AR 72917

05/24/95 2,000.00

Grand Total 2,000.00

52. Stephen Harris, Ph.D. (**Psychology Board verified: file contains statement of intent not to practice psychotherapy**)
715 West Sherman, Suite F
Harrison, AR 72601

04/14/95 379.04

Grand Total 379.04

53. Margot Harter, Ph.D. (**Psychologist verified**)
Clinical Psychologist

226 North Locust
Fayetteville, AR 72701

08/13/93	450.00
09/10/93	500.00
09/16/93	500.00
11/02/93	400.00
11/29/93	200.00
12/20/93	400.00
12/20/93	550.00

Total 3,000

01/12/94	400.00
02/07/94	400.00

Total 800.00

Grand Total 3,800.00

54. Linda Dyer Hartsfield (**Psychologist verified: file contains letter recommending restrictions on practice, 2 complaints**)

One Financial Center
650 South Shackleford, Suite 314
Little Rock, AR 72211

03/13/95	1,240.00
05/04/95	369.00

Grand Total 1,609.00

55. Margaret Hay
(no address)

02/11/91	525.00
08/28/91	450.00

Grand Total 975.00

56. Henderson, Nichols & Assoc. (**Jerry Henderson, Psychologist verified; Teresa Henderson, Psychological Examiner verified: Incest specialization**)

415 North McKinley

Suite 790
Little Rock, AR 72205

05/01/95 400.00
09/28/95 400.00

Grand Total 800.00

57. Shela Henley
2108 Willow Springs
Little Rock, AR 72206

10/13/93 550.00

Grand Total 550.00

58. Steve & Fawntina Holloway
2101 Craig 353
Bono, AR 72416

09/07/94 440.00

Grand Total 440.00

59. Lora Honneycutt
410 Alma Highway
Lot 193
Van Buren, AR 72956

06/10/94 195.00

Grand Total 195.00

60. Janice Houston
P.O. Box 771
Paragould, AR 72450

05/17/95 180.00

Grand Total 180.00

61. Ronald E. Huisman, Ph.D. **(Psychologist verified)**

Psychological Consultants
1100 Lexington, Suite 400
Fort Smith, AR 72901

06/10/94 275.00

Grand Total 275.00

62. The Innwood Center
(no address)

04/03/91 1,095.00

06/28/91 1,215.00

09/25/91 745.00

Grand Total 3,055.00

63. George Jackson Mental Health Center (**George Woodrow Jackson, Medical Board verified**)

1034 West Kings Highway
Paragould, Ar 72450

07/22/93 49.74

07/22/93 41.25

07/22/93 71.73

10/14/93 38.97

Total 201.69

08/04/94 163.80

Total 163.80

Grand Total 369.49

64. Tammy Jewell
1300 Crestmere
West Memphis, AR 72301

03/11/94 193.00

Grand Total 193.00

65. Jo Ann Kaminsky, M.Ed., LAC (**LPC verified by Board of Examiners in Counseling**)

641 West 6th Street 543 Assembly
Fayetteville, AR 72701 Fayetteville, AR 72701

07/21/93 100.00
08/13/93 500.00
08/25/93 250.00
09/16/93 225.00
11/29/93 375.00

Total 1,450.00

04/11/94 250.00
05/25/94 700.00
07/20/94 500.00
08/04/94 200.00
10/12/94 150.00
12/07/94 875.00

Total 2,675.00

03/24/95 275.00

Total 275.00

Grand Total 4,400.00

66. Grace Kilcrease
(no address)

04/22/91 60.00

Grand Total 60.00

67. Sung Boon Kim, LCSW, ACSW (**LCSW verified**)

Kim's Counseling Service
240 North Block
Fayetteville, Ar 72701

08/24/93 400.00
08/24/93 240.00

08/25/93	730.00
08/25/93	240.00
?	570.00
09/23/93	240.00*
09/23/93	240.00*
10/26/93	320.00
10/26/93	400.00
11/29/93	400.00*
11/29/93	400.00*
12/29/93	160.00
12/29/93	18.50

Total 4,358.50

01/25/94	240.00
03/04/94	37.00
05/27/94	603.00
05/27/94	1,261.50
06/10/94	240.00*
06/10/94	240.00*
07/08/94	320.00*
07/08/94	320.00*
07/20/94	240.00
07/20/94	480.00
09/07/94	240.00*
09/07/94	240.00*
10/06/94	160.00*
10/06/94	160.00*

Total 4,781.50

Grand Total 9,140.00

68. Holt Krock Clinic
1500 Dodson Ave.
Fort Smith, AR 72901

?	0.00
03/13/92	240.00
04/30/93	130.00

Grand Total 370.00

69. Linda Lea
1618 Maddox
Jacksonville, AR 72706

03/17/94 270.00

Grand Total 270.00

70. Living Hope Institute
600 S. McKinley, Suite 400
Little Rock, AR 72205

06/01/95 27.50

Grand Total 27.50

71. Lydia Loflin
(no address)

04/22/91 160.00

Grand Total 160.00

72. Dorothy Marcy, LAC, NCC (**LPC verified by Board of Examiners in Counseling**)
203 East 13th Street
Fayetteville, AR 72701

? 0.00
07/21/93 150.00
08/25/93 200.00
09/16/93 250.00
11/02/93 200.00
11/29/93 200.00
12/20/93 200.00

Total 1,200.00

02/08/94 200.00
02/28/94 200.00
05/25/94 300.00
06/09/94 250.00
07/20/94 400.00

08/04/94 200.00
09/19/94 200.00
10/07/94 250.00

Total 2,000.00

Grand Total 3,200.00

73. Lawana Massey
P.O. Box 1123
State University, AR 72467

? 0.00

74. Anne McCauley, M.Ed., L.A.C. (**LPC verified by Board of Examiners in Counseling**)
North Arkansas Mental Services
Licensed Counselor
P.O. Box 695
Bentonville, AR 72712

07/21/93 768.75
11/29/93 150.00
12/20/93 468.75

Total 1,387.50

01/12/94 300.00
01/12/94 900.00
02/09/94 506.25
02/09/94 168.75*
02/09/94 168.75*
03/11/94 768.75
03/14/94 131.25
03/17/94 281.25
03/17/94 487.50
05/25/94 356.25*
05/25/94 356.00*
05/25/94 375.00
06/28/94 393.75
06/28/94 516.00
06/28/94 272.25

08/04/94	112.50*
08/04/94	112.50*
12/07/94	480.00*
12/07/94	480.00*
12/27/94	560.00

Total 7,726.75

?	0.00
?	0.00
01/09/95	540.00
01/09/95	180.00
01/31/95	980.00
03/13/95	280.00
03/13/95	360.00
03/15/95	960.00
08/03/95	460.00
08/03/95	300.00
908/03/95	1,720.00
08/03/95	980.00
08/03/95	520.00

Total 7,280.00

Grand Total 16,394.25

Running Total 207,188.03

75. Medical College Physicians Group
P.O. Box 251420
Little Rock, AR 72225

03/24/95	315.00
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Grand Total 315.00

76. Minirth Meier Rice Clinic
Jeff Vannice (**Psychologist verified**)
Rebecca Walker
10801 Executive Center Drive, Suite 305
Little Rock, AR 72211

04/13/93 130.00
05/20/93 119.00
07/21/93 55.00

Total 304.00

05/27/94 85.00
06/08/94 230.00
09/19/94 195.00
11/09/94 110.00

Total 620.00

Grand Total 924.00

77. Christina Montgomery
3900 Park, Ave.
Fort Smith, AR 72903

? 0.00

78. Laura Morrison, Ed.D. (**LPC verified by Board of Examiners in Counseling:
Specialization License in Marriage & Family Therapy**)
Ozark Professional Counselor
715 West Sherman
Harrison, AR 72601

11/16/93 36.00

Grand Total 36.00

79. Kim Moseley (**LCSW verified**)
800 South Church
Jonesboro, AR 72401

04/28/94 105.00

Grand Total 105.00

80. Shirley Neaves
805 North 19th
Fort Smith, AR 72901

? 0.00

81. Neuropsychiatric Associate, PA
403 West Oak, Suite 203
El Dorado, AR 71730

07/10/95 772.00

07/10/95 791.50

Grand Total 1,563.50

82. Brenda Nobles, Ph.D. **(Psychologist verified)**
Psychologist
P.O. Box 824
Benton, AR 72015

12/20/93 935.00

Grand Total 935.00

83. North Arkansas Human Services, Inc
P.O. Box 2578
Batesville, AR 72501

08/04/94 309.30

Grand Total 309.30

84. North Arkansas Human Services
709 Marion 3218 East Moore
Searcy, AR 72143 Searcy, AR 72143

12/12/91 1,755.05

12/12/91 1,610.00

Total 3,365.05

08/04/94 792.04

Total 792.04

03/02/95 514.05

Total 514.05

Grand Total 4,671.14

85. Northwest Arkansas Counseling Assoc.
Beverly Donner, MPD, LPE (**Psychological Examiner verified**)
P.O. Box 7032
Springdale, AR 72766

09/09/92 560.00

11/23/92 350.00

Grand Total 910.00

86. Northwest Arkansas Psy. Group
1706 Joyce, Suite 3
Fayetteville, AR 72703

02/09/94 480.00*

02/09/94 480.00*

Total 960.00

03/15/95 568.00

03/15/95 435.00

05/01/95 501.50*

05/01/95 501.50*

09/28/95 568.00

Total 2,574.00

Grand Total 3,534.00

87. Oak Psychological Services
Teresa Henderson, M.S. (**Psychological Examiner verified**)
606 Pine Street 616 1/2 Mena Street, Suite D
Mena, AR 71953 Mena, AR 71953

12/30/92 955.00

Total 955.00

01/08/93 1,260.00
05/13/93 855.00

Total 2115.00

09/01/95 810.00

Total 810.00

04/22/96? 1,080.00

Total 1080.00

Grand Total 4,960.00

88. Ozark Guidance Center, Inc.
219 S. Thompson
P.O. Box 1340
Springdale, AR 72765-1340

? 0.00
04/03/91 141.61
04/22/91 42.43
04/23/91 42.80
05/21/91 62.92

Total 289.76

06/01/92 110.38
11/06/92 231.50
11/06/92 133.00

Total 474.88

04/13/93 22.00
04/15/93 316.27
12/29/93 22.00

Total 360.27

09/06/95 495.00

Total 495.00

Grand Total 1,619.91

89. Kathy Parks
6201 Road Runner Lane
Greenwood, AR 72936

? 0.00

90. Shirely Patterson
6808 Alma Highway
Van Buren, AR 72956

? 0.00

91. Janey Pease, M.Ed. (**LPC verified by Board of Examiners in Counseling**)
Counseling Services Pease & Associates, Inc.
409 North West Avenue 358 Arkansas Avenue
Fayetteville, AR 72701 Fayetteville, AR 72701
217 North East Ave
Fayetteville, AR 72701

? 0.00

? 0.00

03/13/92 1,120.00

03/30/92 392.00

07/28/92 1,200.00

08/31/92 560.00

09/09/92 180.00

12/18/92 240.00

12/19/92 1,092.00

Total 4,784.00

05/13/93 392.00

08/25/93 520.00

11/16/93 2,500.00

12/20/93 308.00

Total 3,720.00

01/05/94 224.00

Total 224.00

01/11/95 520.00

01/11/95 960.00

03/15/95 800.00

05/17/95 480.00

06/23/95 560.00

06/23/95 720.00

08/30/95 680.00

09/21/95 600.00

09/22/95 400.00

Total 5,720.00

Grand Total 14,448.00

92. Clara Peevy
P.O. Box 551
Alma, AR 72921

? 0.00

93. Pleasant Valley Clinic
Karen Worley (**Psychologist verified**)
12361 Hinson Road
Little Rock, AR 72212

06/28/91 902.50

Total 902.50

07/28/92 465.00

Total 465.00

03/04/93 732.00

06/24/93 650.00

Total 1,382.00

01/25/94	35.00
03/04/94	150.00
06/10/94	820.00
08/04/94	390.00

Total 1,395.00

09/01/95	130.00
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Total 130.00

Grand Total 4,274.50

94. Professional Counseling
(no address)

04/22/91	67.20
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Grand Total 67.20

95. Professional Counseling Associates
P.O. Box 438
Lonoke, AR 72086

03/04/94	452.60
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Grand Total 452.60

96. Professional Counseling & Assoc.
One Financial Center Suite 217
P.O. Drawer 24210
Little Rock, AR 72221

09/14/92	1,562.10
11/06/92	1,648.50

Total 3,210.60

02/08/93	464.10
07/08/93	552.00
07/08/93	713.00
07/21/93	273.00

Total 2,002.10

11/29/94 333.60

Total 333.60

01/11/95 604.80

05/04/95 93.49

Total 698.29

Grand Total 6,244.59

97. Cyndie Reed, MSW (**LCSW verified**)
217 North East Avenue
Fayetteville, AR 72701

? 0.00

05/24/95 560.00

07/12/95 80.00

08/07/95 320.00

09/28/95 400.00

Grand Total 1,360.00

98. Sarah Ruble
280 South Hill
Apt. 106
Fayetteville, AR 72701

? 0.00

99. Eva Karen Rush (**LPC verified by Board of Examiners in Counseling**)
Life Management Consultants
1318 North "B", Campbell Bldg. Rm 202
Fort Smith, AR 72901

08/29/94 825.00

11/07/94 270.00

Grand Total 1,095.00

100. Carole Shannon, MS (**Psychological Examiner verified**)
130 East Poplar, Suite C
Fayetteville, AR 72703

04/25/95 125.00

Grand Total 125.00

101. Linda Smith
915 Newberry
Alma, AR 72921

? 0.00

102. Norman Snyder, MD (**Medical Board verified**)
4253 Crossover Road
Suite 2
Fayetteville, AR 72703

12/20/93 742.00

Grand Total 742.00

103. South Arkansas Regional Health Center
715 North College
El Dorado, AR 71730

? 0.00

11/05/92 108.00

11/10/92 174.00

Total 282.00

01/08/93 135.00

03/11/93 145.00

05/13/93 290.00

05/13/93 232.00

05/13/93 174.00

05/20/93 504.00

08/24/93 232.00

08/24/93 290.00

08/24/93 609.00

08/25/93	428.00
11/02/93	58.00
11/22/93	348.00
11/22/93	435.00
12/03/93	174.00

Total 4,054.00

01/25/94	127.00
01/25/94	145.00
02/07/94	754.00
02/07/94	116.00
02/28/94	101.50
02/28/94	116.00
03/11/94	349.06
03/11/94	116.00
03/17/94	29.00
03/17/94	58.00
03/25/94	522.00
04/11/94	58.00
06/09/94	174.00
06/09/94	58.00
06/09/94	29.00
06/17/94	330.00
07/13/94	281.90
08/29/94	270.00
08/29/94	87.00*
08/29/94	87.00*
08/29/94	348.00
09/07/94	116.00
09/07/94	522.00
09/19/94	468.00*
09/19/94	468.00*
09/19/94	228.00
10/07/94	58.00
10/07/94	91.00
10/13/94	319.00*
10/13/94	319.00*
11/02/94	965.00
11/09/94	511.00
11/29/94	196.00
11/29/94	377.00
11/29/94	290.00

11/29/94	406.00
12/07/94	348.00
12/07/94	232.00
12/27/94	191.40

Total 10,261.86

01/11/95	182.00
01/11/95	127.00
01/11/95	58.00*
01/11/95	58.00*
01/11/95	145.00
01/31/95	661.50
02/22/95	116.00
02/22/95	174.00
02/22/95	261.00
02/22/95	580.00
03/24/95	290.00
03/24/95	504.00
03/24/95	528.50
03/24/95	319.00
03/24/95	87.00
04/13/95	58.00
04/25/95	116.00*
04/25/95	116.00*
04/25/95	116.00*
04/25/95	116.00*
04/25/95	116.00*
04/25/95	638.00
04/25/95	91.00
04/25/95	58.00*
04/25/95	58.00*
04/25/95	87.00
04/25/95	156.00
04/25/95	410.00
04/26/95	174.00
05/04/95	110.00
06/01/95	58.00
07/10/95	870.00
07/12/95	348.00
07/12/95	87.00
07/12/95	812.00
08/03/95	29.00

08/30/95	87.00
08/30/95	260.00
08/30/95	435.00
08/30/95	116.00
09/01/95	240.00
09/01/95	120.00*
09/01/95	120.00*
09/01/95	361.00
09/01/95	232.00
09/01/95	360.00
09/06/95	513.75
09/11/95	204.40
09/22/95	303.00
09/22/95	190.00
10/20/95	123.00
10/20/95	150.00
10/20/95	360.00

Total 12,890.15

Grand Total 27,488.01

104. South Arkansas Regional Health Center
119 North Pine
Magnolia, AR 71753

02/08/93	116.00
11/16/93	58.00

Grand Total 174.00

105. Southwest Arkansas Counseling & Mental Health Center (aka Southwest
Arkansas Counseling Center, Inc.)
P.O. Box 1987
2904 Arkansas Blvd.
Texarkana, AR 75502

?	0.00
05/09/90	42.00

Total 42.00

04/22/91	1,970.69
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Total 1,970.69

06/02/92	753.60
06/16/92	118.29
07/07/92	136.50
12/18/92	73.17

Total 1,081.56

04/05/93	72.24
09/16/93	128.85

Total 201.09

02/22/95	28.80
05/04/95	295.05

Total 323.85

Grand Total 3,619.19

106. Southwest Arkansas Psychological Services
220 South Second Street
P.O. Box 1678
Nashville, AR 71852

02/08/93	170.00
05/13/93	510.00
05/13/93	255.00

Grand Total 935.00

107. Sparks Regional Medical Center
(no address)

04/02/91	35.00
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Grand Total 35.00

108. Charles M. Spellman, Ph.D. (**Psychologist verified**)
309 West Harding
Pine Bluff, AR 71601

06/01/95 451.30

Grand Total 451.30

109. Robert L. Spray (**Psychologist verified: 1 complaint for listing in telephone yellow pages advertising marriage and family counseling**)

P.O. Box 10105
Fort Smith, AR 72917

11/29/93 335.00

Grand Total 335.00

110. Thelma Strong
1019 Bard, #1
Paragould, AR 72450

? 0.00

111. Sue Robinson
(no address)

8/21/91 64.50

Grand Total 64.50

112. Dr. R. D. Tanner
(no address)

4/2/91 64.50

Grand Total 64.50

113. Vicki Tanner, Ph.D. (**Psychologist verified: declared competence in child rearing techniques**)

2311 Biscayne
Suite 300
Little Rock, AR 72207

05/01/95 180.00

Grand Total 180.00

114. Therapy Associates

Jeri N. Brock, therapist (LPC verified by Board of Examiners in Counseling:
Specialization Licenses in Appraisal and Play Therapy)

606 Pine

Mena, AR 71953

1113 Maple Ave.

Mena, AR 71953

12/20/93 1,600.00

Total 1,600.00

06/17/94 1,200.00

06/17/94 600.00

08/04/94 1,300.00

11/02/94 600.00

11/02/94 500.00

Total 4,200.00

01/31/95 200.00

01/31/95 200.00

Total 400.00

Grand Total 6,200.00

115. Dr. Torres

(no address)

04/22/91 5,140.00

Grand Total 5,140.00

116. Marilyn Warren

Hc 69, Box 62

Norman, AR 71960

02/22/95 164.02

Grand Total 164.02

117. Rena Weaver

721 West Main

Paragould, AR 72450

09/22/95 60.00

Grand Total 60.00

118. Western Arkansas Counseling and Guidance
P.O. Box 2887, Station A
Fort Smith, AR 72913

06/19/92 28.40

Grand Total 28.40

119. Patricia Wilborn
1333 Dow Jones Road
Alma, AR 72921

? 0.00

120. Brenda Williams
331 Buena Vista Rd.
Hot Springs, AR 719132

03/04/94 282.00

Grand Total 282.00

121. Dan Williams, MA (**LAC verified by Board of Examiners in Counseling**)
Marriage & Family Therapist
1817 North College Avenue
El Dorado, AR 71730

03/11/93 180.00

Grand Total 180.00

OUT OF STATE PAYMENTS \$33,244.50 (10%)

14 named individuals could not be identified as licensed

1. Dennis Adams

9142 Meadow Creek
Baton Rouge, LA 70810

05/03/94 420.00
05/03/94 490.00
06/08/94 70.00

Grand Total 980.00

2. Alphacenter: Psychological Services
1170 Colorado Avenue
Grand Junction, CO 81501

11/09/94 175.00

01/11/95 200.00
04/26/95 525.00

Grand Total 900.00

3. Julia Austin
1804 Highway 45 Bypass
#216
Jackson, TN 38305

04/05/93 862.50

Grand Total 862.50

4. William J. Burke, Ph.D. (**Psychologist verified**)
P.O. Box 797 1800 N. Missouri 6584 Poplar Ave
West Memphis, AR 72303 Holiday Plaza Mall Suite 395
Suite 11B Memphis, TN 38138
West Memphis, AR 72301

04/13/93 200.00
06/24/93 300.00
10/14/93 100.00
11/16/93 100.00*
11/16/93 100.00*
11/16/93 100.00*
11/16/93 300.00*
11/29/93 475.00

Total 1,675.00

02/07/94 200.00
02/09/94 700.00
06/09/94 937.50

Total 1,837.50

Grand Total 3,512.50

5. Charter Vista Hospital
P.O. Box 8007
South Bend, IN 46660

12/20/93 1,208.00

Grand Total 1,208.00

6. Christian Psychological Center
3978 Central
Memphis, TN 38111

02/12/93 369.00

03/11/94 132.00

Grand Total 501.00

7. The Counseling Institute
705 West Ave. B
Garland, TX 75040

? 0.00

8. Michael L. Coy, MD
147 West Center Road
Suite 301
Omaha, NE 68144

? 0.00

9. Karen Davis

Livingston Youth/Family Counseling
940 Government Drive
Denham Springs, LA 70726

09/07/94 240.00*
09/07/94 240.00*
09/07/94 240.00*

Grand Total 720.00

10. Dillon Family & Youth Service
DBA SMI, Drawer 156
P.O. Box 21338
Tulsa, OK 74121

04/22/93 2,500.00

Grand Total 2,500.00

11. Emmanuel Counseling Center
4310 McKnight Road #122
Texarkana, TX 75501

08/25/92 735.00

03/11/93 575.00
04/15/93 265.00
04/23/93 389.00
08/13/93 667.00
10/12/93 300.00

Total 2,196.00

Grand Total 2,931.00

12. Yvonne Fellers, Inc. & Associates (**LCSW verified**)
Clinical Social Worker
P.O. Drawer 6447
Texarkana, TX 75505

10/13/94 50.00

Grand Total 50.00

13. Dr. Arnold Gilbert, M.D.
Diagnostic Learning Clinic
1903 Mall Drive
Texarkana, TX 75503

04/15/93 175.00
06/23/93 1,165.00

Grand Total 1,340.00

14. Hall Counseling Associates
#16 Cerrato Lane
Texarkana, TX 75501-2001

04/15/93 489.00
02/07/94 450.00

Grand Total 939.00

15. Hazel Street Family Clinic (or Center)
1217 Hazel Street
Texarkana, TX 75501

04/14/92 514.00
05/05/92 258.00
07/07/92 343.00
07/28/92 387.00
10/06/92 541.00

Total 2,043.00

01/08/93 170.00

Grand Total 2,213.00

16. Heartland Psychotherapy Assoc.
506 East Gold Coast Road
Papillion, NE 68128

? 0.00

17. Jerry M. Holland, MD
851 River Run
Clarksville, TN 37043

03/15/95 265.00*
03/15/95 265.00*
03/15/95 200.00

Grand Total 730.00

18. Dr. Sterling Lacey
Emmanuel Counseling Clinic
4310 McKnight Rd. #122
Texarkana, TX 75501

03/13/92 1,175.00
08/25/92 735.00

03/11/93 575.00

04/15/93 265.00

Grand Total 2,750.00

19. John W. McCarley, Ph.D.
5 Grogan's Park Dr., Suite 100
The Woodlands, TX 77380

07/28/92 564.50

Grand Total 564.50

20. Mission Valley Counseling Assoc.
3638 Camino Del Rio North
Suite 200
San Diego, CA 92108

03/29/95 1,165.00
06/01/95 850.00

Grand Total 2,015.00

21. North Belt Psychological Services
530 North Belt #106
Houston, TX 77060

09/30/92 900.00

Grand Total 900.00

22. North Iowa Mercy Health Center
84 Beaumont Drive
Mason City, IA 50401

01/11/95 2,384.50

Grand Total 2,384.50

23. Northwest Iowa Mental Health Center
210 East 11th
Spencer, IA 51301

03/11/94 42.00

Grand Total 42.00

24. Dr. Rafael F. Otero (**Psychologist verified: 1 complaint**)
1400 College Dr.
Texarkana, TX 75503

03/13/92 15.00

Grand Total 15.00

25. Betty Overton
211 East Park
Alamo, TN 38001

04/05/93 975.00

Grand Total 975.00

26. Diane Phillips
Christian Counseling

823 North Marable
Bastrop, LA 71220

03/13/95 100.00
05/04/95 300.00

Grand Total 400.00

27. Saint Joseph Hospital
P.O. Box 1000
Memphis, TN 38148

? 0.00

28. Pamela Santage
P.O. Box 192
Royal, IA 51357

03/11/94 73.50

Grand Total 73.50

29. Barbara Scheutt, MA
Psychological Services
10506 Burt Circle
Omaha, NE 68114

? 0.00

30. Sequoyah County Health Department
612 North Oak
Sallisaw, OK 74955

01/26/93 28.00

Grand Total 28.00

31. SJ Center for Mental Health
P.O. Box 2840
Omaha, NE 68103

03/24/95 2,500.00

Grand Total 2,500.00

32. Danyelle Turner
910 Bridgefarmer Road
McKinney, TX 75069

11/02/93 760.00

Grand Total 760.00

33. Barbara Williams
Lakepoint Psychiatry
9350 East Central
Suite 102
Wichita, KS 67206

02/28/94 450.00

Grand Total 450.00

34. Youth Villages
P.O. Box 341154
Memphis, TN 38184

? 0.00

**PART V: SAMPLE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ORGANIZED CHILD PROTECTION CRIME
REPORTED IN THE MEDIA**

Brown, J.

In 1994 an Austin Texas Department of Human Services supervisor committed suicide after being arrested for running a child prostitution ring from his State office. None of the customers, including a State legislator, were prosecuted.

The following referenced articles describing the sequence of events are from the *Austin American-Statesman*

href="http://www.statesman.com/">http://www.statesman.com

(a)"DHS worker ran prostitution ring at work, police say: The longtime employee is arrested and loses his \$32,000-a-year job"

Author: Rebecca Thatcher Date: February 16, 1994 Page Number: A1

(b)"Officials check escort ring's alleged clients: Texas legislator's name found on list"

Author: Rebecca Thatcher Date: February 17, 1994 Page Number: B1

(c)"Minors may have been part of prostitution ring"

Author: Rebecca Thatcher Date: February 18, 1994 Page Number: B1

(d)"Despite suspect's death, escort inquiry continues"

Author: Zeke MacCormack Date: February 19, 1994 Page Number: A1

(e)"Police searching for woman linked to prostitution case: Attempt to arrest suspect at her South Austin home fails" Author: Alexandra M. Biesada Date: February 26, 1994 Publication: Page Number: B1

(f)"Escort ring customers won't face charges: Police say they won't release the list of clients"

Author: Rebecca Thatcher Date: March 11, 1994 Page Number: B1

During the 2001 Arkansas Legislative Session Senate Bill 860, drafted by Arkansas Department of Human Services (DHS) employees was discovered to contain provisions that would have required employees to lie about records and facts, even if subpoenaed. Contents of the Bill that would have required DHS were discovered because the it was mishandled and required special attention because it was never submitted to the Senate for a vote. Sponsors of the Bill were angered because they relied upon DHS management to brief them on the contents.

Two Arkansas State Senators were sentenced to federal prison for looting a grant funded program to provide legal representation for children involved in custody disputes. http://www.fordham.edu/economics/vinod/cie/usa_ark.htm

Arkansas Supreme Court case *Arkansas Department of Human Services v Cox*, Supreme Court of Arkansas, No. 01-1021, 349ark, issue 3, sc 9, 6 June 2002 <http://courts.state.ar.us/opinions/2002a/20020606/01-1021.wpd> provides a description

Brown, J.

of the methods used to seize and transport children out of state in complete disregard of State and Federal law. It also documents the existence of a nation-wide agreement among child protection workers to seize and move children with only a telephone call from another State as authority.

Former Batesville Prosecutor Found Guilty in Federal Corruption Trial, March 9, 2004. <http://www.kait8.com/Global/story.asp?S=1699665&nav=0jshLPOL>

Former Batesville Arkansas Prosecuting Attorney T. J. Hively was convicted on racketeering and mail fraud charges. According to Federal Prosecutors, Hively turned the Batesville prosecutor's office into a criminal enterprise extorting property and money in exchange for leniency.