



Dear Friends,

In a recently published paper, Harvard psychologist Richard McNally, Ph.D., asks a question that surely perplexes us all:

“What is most bizarre about this debate is that proponents on both sides appeal to the same scientific studies to support their diametrically opposed positions. How is this possible?!”

Fortunately, McNally also gives an answer:

Anyone who actually reads the contested studies, however, will immediately realize that the most influential advocates of the traumatic amnesia position misunderstand much of the science they cite.”

A barrage of recent articles and reviews in the popular press illustrates the spread from misunderstanding to understanding.

The plaintiff “repressed the memories — a response typical to people alleging abuse from their teen and pre-teen years.”^[2] The suit claims he “repressed memories of the abuse until recently when they emerged during meetings with his psychologist.”^[3] “Penny’s trauma began shortly after her conception, and apparently fractured her developing personality.”^[4] “Coming to acceptance that the abuse really happened takes time. The first step is having the courage to allow the memories to come.”^[5]

“The vividness of false memories also can produce intense physiological symptoms similar to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder when relived.”^[6] “It is sensory details that people use to distinguish their memories. If you imbue the story with them, you’ll disrupt this memory process. It’s almost a recipe to get people to remember things that aren’t true.”^[7]

Fortunately, far more stories with accurate information crossed our desk than melodramatic stories of MPD. In part that was because the media flocked to new results reported by Elizabeth Loftus and Richard McNally and others at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Denver on February 16. Will advocates of the traumatic amnesia position incorporate the new findings in their understanding of how memory works or will they find excuses to ignore them?

According to social psychologist Carol Tavris^[8], the outlook isn’t good. She notes that the “split between the research and practice wings of psychology has grown so wide that many psychologists now speak glumly of the ‘scientist-practitioner gap.’”

Lauren Slater explores the gap between research and practice within the context of trauma treatment in an article in the *New York Times Magazine*.^[9] She notes that research simply does not support the kind of treatment that focuses on talking about and reliving trauma. (If the kind of therapy our children received is bad for people who have actually experienced trauma, imagine its effect on those who did not have the experience in the first place!) Rather, research shows that people who “repress” their thoughts do better. But note that the author defines “repressors” as those who “minimize, distract or deny.” There is plenty of evidence for minimizing, distracting or denying as normal processes of memory. The “repression” that has been the focus of the recovered memory controversy is a hypothesis. Slater writes:

“Dr. Bessel van der Kolk, for example, hypothesized that repressed trauma has very specific neural correlates in the brain. The event — say, the rape, the plane crash — is isolated, flash-frozen in a nonverbal neural stream, where it stays stuck, secreting its subterranean signals of fear and panic. The goal of trauma treatment has been to move memories from nonverbal brain regions to verbal ones, where they can be integrated into the life story. This, to my mind, is a beautiful theory, one that blesses the brain with malleable storage sites and incredible plot power — but whether it’s true or not, no one knows.”

Slater notes that therapists, however, are not likely to be swayed by the lack of evidence:

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"*The Courage to Heal*, a book by Ellen Bass and Laura Davis about trauma and talk, has sold more than 700,000 copies. Dr. Judith Herman, the director of training at the Victims of Violence Program at Cambridge Hospital, in her updated book *Trauma and Recovery*, continues to advocate narrative and catharsis."

Why the gap between research and practice in the trauma field? Could it be related to the fact that there is less work for therapists if people get better from traumas by themselves? Yet, this could be an opportunity to redirect mental health services to other populations in need of help. Susan Clancy, a Research Fellow at Harvard is blunt. She wrote, "Proponents of this theory need to spend less time talking with relatively affluent patients seeking explanation for their psychological distress and more time talking to real victims of childhood sexual abuse — people who often lack the resources to seek therapy."^[10]

A desperately needed review and synthesis of the research literature relating the effects of stress, suggestion, and trauma on memory will be available this month. *Remembering Trauma* by Richard McNally is a major work that also exposes the errors in interpretation and facts that have been made by proponents of traumatic amnesia. McNally is a clinician who is also a laboratory researcher. *Remembering Trauma*^[11] begins with his conclusions:

- "First, people remember horrific experiences all too well. Victims are seldom incapable of remembering their trauma.
- "Second, people sometimes do not think about disturbing events for long periods of time, only to be reminded of them later. However, events that are experienced as overwhelmingly traumatic at the time of their occurrence rarely slip from awareness.
- "Third, there is no reason to postulate a special mechanism of repression or dissociation to explain why people may not think about disturbing experiences for long periods. A failure to think about something does not entail an inability (amnesia) to remember it."

Those conclusions are what the data show. The work that still needs to be done is to disseminate that information. For example, as you read this issue you will see that at least three states are considering extending the statutes of limitations to allow those who "repressed" their memories of child sexual abuse to bring lawsuits. Extending the limitations is one issue, and it can be debated. Having a provision that would allow unreliable evidence is another matter. Robert Rosenthal reminds us that, "One of the most critical

special thanks

We extend a very special "Thank you" to all of the people who help prepare the FMSF Newsletter. *Editorial Support:* Janet Fetkewicz, Howard Fishman, Peter Freyd, Members of the FMSF Scientific Advisory Board and Members who wish to remain anonymous. *Letters and information:* Our Readers.

constitutional rights assured every defendant is the right to be prosecuted only by reliable evidence."^[12] Apparently, some legislators have not received the facts about remembering trauma.

In the legal section of this issue there is a reminder of the potential for horrible damage to patients when therapists ignore research. It is also a reminder that they may be held accountable for any damage that results. And in the letters section there is the sad story of Paul Ingram who has spent the last decade in prison because of legal ignorance about remembering trauma.

There is still important educational work that needs your help. We have the tools from scientific research. We must all continue to use them to close the gaps in understanding about traumatic memories.

Pamela

1. McNally, R., "Progress and Controversy in the Study of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder." *Annual Review of Psychology* (2003) 54, 229-252. (See page 3)
2. Sanderford, A., "Ex-York student alleges sexual abuse," *Lincoln Journal Star*, Feb. 1, 2003.
3. Thompson, L., "2 brothers suing Catholic Diocese of S.L.," *Deseret News*, Feb. 19, 2003.
4. Taggart, C., "Plagued by 47 personalities," *Spokane Spokesman-Review*, Jan. 26, 2003.
5. Nixon, K., "Advice column," *Courier Mail* (Australia), Feb 7, 2003.
6. Staff, "False memories easy to foster in witnesses," *Times Monitor*, Feb. 24, 2003.
7. Verrengia, J., "Researchers find it's easy to plant false memories in minds of some people," Associated Press, Feb 16, 2003.
8. Tavris, C., "Psychological warfare between therapists and scientists," *Chronicle of Higher Education*, Feb 28, 2003, B7-9.
9. Slater, L. "Repress Yourself," *New York Times Magazine*, Feb. 23, 2003, 48-53.
10. Clancy, S. A., "Letter," *Washington Post*, Feb. 25, 2003.
11. McNally, R., *Remembering Trauma*, Harvard University Press, available March 25, 2003. (ISBN 0674 010 825).
12. Rosenthal, R., "Suggestibility, reliability, and the legal process," *Developmental Review* 22 (2002), 334-369.

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"The scientific illiteracy of psychotherapists has torn up families, sent innocent defendants to prison, cost people their jobs and custody of their children, and promoted worthless, even harmful therapies. A public unable to critically assess psychotherapists' claims and methods for scientific credibility will be vulnerable to whatever hysterical epidemic comes along next. And in our psychologically oriented culture, there will be many nexts. Some will be benign; some will merely cost money; and some will cost lives.

Carol Tavris, "Psychological warfare between therapists and scientists," *Chronicle of Higher Education*, Feb 28, 2003.

Flashbacks and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder: The Genesis of a 20th-Century Diagnosis

Jones, Edgar et al., *British Journal of Psychiatry* (2003) 182, 158-163

Is Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) a timeless condition, existing before it was codified in modern diagnostic classifications, or is it a novel presentation resulting from modern interaction between trauma and culture? Flashbacks are considered one of the core symptoms of PTSD. If PTSD is timeless, therefore, mention of flashbacks should be reflected across time.

The authors examined a random selection of war pension files of UK servicemen from 1854 onward to evaluate the incidence of flashbacks. The results showed that the incidence of flashbacks was significantly greater in veterans of the 1991 Persian Gulf War. The authors found that “flashbacks were conspicuous by their absence in ex-servicemen from the Boer War and the First and Second World Wars.” They found that in the earlier wars there was a greater emphasis on somatic symptoms.

The authors noted that the results imply that the “psychopathology of trauma is not static and that culture has an impact on the expression of distressing memories. There is no single way for human beings to respond” to terrifying events.

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Progress and Controversy in the Study of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

Richard J. McNally, *Annual Review of Psychology* (2003) 54, 229-252

McNally set out to examine the evidence on the most contentious issues in the field of traumatic stress studies. He noted first that PTSD is unusual in that the diagnostic criteria specify that a person must be exposed to a traumatic stressor to receive the diagnosis, regardless of whatever symptoms may exist. He then provided examples of how the *DSM-IV* expand-

ed the notion of “stressor” so that a person who learns merely that someone else had been threatened with harm might qualify as having been exposed to trauma.

The prevailing view of PTSD is that the more severe the stressor, the more severe the symptoms, a “dose-response” mode. Although some research results have supported this model, other research fails to do so. The relationship is not straightforward, yet any non-linear pattern is theoretically unsatisfactory.

The fact that recent studies have demonstrated that people recall trauma differently at different periods of time is a problem in the PTSD field. Although it was once believed that emotional memories are indelible, it appears that even recollections of the most horrific events may alter with time. If trauma memories are reconstructed, they suffer the problems of any reconstructed memories.

There is disturbing evidence that many veterans appear to have deliberately exaggerated symptoms in order to obtain a PTSD diagnosis. Data indicate that 94% of veterans with PTSD apply for compensation for the illness and significant financial loss if they should recover. Additionally, there is the problem of “phony combat vets.” In *Stolen Valor*, B.G. Burkett and Glenna Whitley documented many cases in which men who had never served in the military or who were not in combat claimed to be suffering from PTSD. Burkett and Whitley believe that many studies of combat-related PTSD are contaminated by the inclusion of these people. If this is the case, it means that much of the research in the field is not reliable.

The author noted that only a minority of people exposed to trauma ever develop PTSD. To find out why this is so, research has looked at “risk factors,” but this research has been highly criticized as blaming the victim. Although there is a need for prospec-

tive studies, archival data has shown that higher intelligence protects against PTSD.

Claims that traumatic stress damages the brain — and, in particular, causes a smaller hippocampus — have abounded in recent years. When McNally examined this claim, he found solid contradictory evidence. Indeed, twin studies have shown a strong genetic influence on hippocampal size, and it may be that a small hippocampus makes one vulnerable for PTSD if exposed to trauma.

The most contentious claim in the field concerns the accuracy of recovered memories of childhood sexual abuse. McNally wrote:

“What is most bizarre about this debate is that proponents on both sides appeal to the same scientific studies to support their diametrically opposed positions. How is this possible? Anyone who actually reads the contested studies, however, will immediately realize that the most influential advocates of the traumatic amnesia position misunderstand much of the science they cite.”

The author provided examples of misunderstanding from Brown, Schefflin, and Hammond’s *Memory, Trauma Treatment, and the Law* (1998), a book that was awarded a prize by the American Psychiatric Association.

McNally concluded the article with illustrations to show the importance of keeping a “firewall” between politics and the study of trauma.

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Suggestibility, Reliability, and the Legal Process

Robert Rosenthal

Developmental Review 22 (2002) 334-369

Attorney Robert Rosenthal’s purpose in writing this article was “to help lawyers and expert witnesses understand how well-established legal principles demand the exclusion of suggestion-induced accusations in child abuse cases just as they do suggestion-induced identifications.”

The article summarized the scientific literature showing how suggestive interview techniques may corrupt children's reports. This is followed by the legal arguments that can be used to defend against allegations that arise as a result of suggestive interviews. Rosenthal also provided specific arguments and procedural mechanisms to challenge the use of "suggestion-tainted testimony" by the child as well as hearsay testimony based on a child's "tainted" statements.

Although anyone involved in defending a legal case based on suggestive interviews of a child will find this article of immense importance, a more general audience will also find the conclusion of interest. This is a rebuttal to criticisms of courtroom use of research about the problems of suggestive interviews.

One argument is that children are a special class of witness. In response, Rosenthal noted first that the focus should be on the suggestive methods that could influence either an adult or a child. Second, he emphasized that a criminal trial is a forum for deciding the guilt or innocence of an individual and that the Constitution requires that unreliable evidence be excluded. Third, the research has not shown that children as a class are unreliable or should not be believed. Indeed, they *should be believed unless they have been subjected to tactics that could erode accuracy regardless of age.* (Emphasis added.)

Another argument is that the research highlights atypical cases. This argument fails for two reasons: the first: unless there are electronic recordings of a representative sample of interviews nationwide, there is no way to know what is "typical" of most investigators; and the second: even if most interviews are not suggestive, it is irrelevant to any individual case.

The argument that the research should not be admitted because of lack of ecological validity or conflicting

results is no longer relevant. The body of research satisfies the *Daubert* requirements for admission and has widespread acceptance in the scientific community.

Does the admission of suggestibility research in court bring needless litigation through appeals? The argument that it does "ignores the fact that the Constitution provides protection from conviction by unreliable evidence." If the prosecution provides video evidence of a proper interview and of a proper investigation, there will be no need for taint hearings and appeals. "A defendant whose conviction is based on unreliable evidence, whether it is a tainted eyewitness identification, hypnotically induced testimony, or accusations elicited through suggestive interviews, is entitled to appeal."

Some have argued that the admission of suggestibility research derails child abuse prosecutions. They argue that it makes it more difficult to obtain a conviction. This argument favors convictions in child abuse cases regardless of whether the accusation is reliable. Rosenthal concluded:

"Research literature shows that cross-examination cannot distinguish accurate reports from those wholly created by suggestive questioning. Yet, some commentators argue that guilt or innocence should be determined by a jury charged with the impossible task of making an assessment as to the veracity of a child's suggestion-induced accusations.

"But our judicial system is based on the Constitution and is designed to apply the law with an even hand, providing an assurance of fundamental fairness, equal protection, and due process to every defendant, regardless of the particular passions or prejudices of any given moment. Just as the law does not permit children who have been victimized to be ignored, it does not allow unequal access to constitutional protections." □

Is There A False Memory Syndrome? A Review of Three Cases

Kaplan, R. & Manicavasagar, V.
Comprehensive Psychiatry 42 (4)
Jul/August, 2001, 342-348

How many times have readers of the Newsletter heard that there is no such thing as False Memory Syndrome because it is not listed in the DSM-IV? After describing three case reports, Kaplan and Manicavasagar argued that there is sufficient scientific evidence for FMS to warrant its inclusion in the manual as a condition meriting further study. They would call the diagnosis "factitious disorder" with subcategory "false memories/beliefs of abuse" that has been "induced by therapy." Following are the features that they wrote are typical of FMS:

1. The retrieval of memories of sexual abuse, usually but not always occurring in early childhood, in the course of therapy without any pre-existing awareness in the patient.
2. Retrieval of dense and extensive memories occurring before the age of 4 years.
3. Association with claims of satanic ritual abuse or Dissociative Identity Disorder.
4. Claims of extensive sexual abuse which went on without discovery by other sources or without other corroborative evidence.
5. Absence of medical or forensic confirmation of abuse.
6. Presence of somatization or borderline personality disorder.
7. Evidence of suggestion during therapy and/or use of hypnosis or related techniques.

The authors stated:

"Precisely because child sexual abuse is such a devastating experience, a situation in which false accusations of sexual abuse become accepted as genuine will have enormous, if not shattering, consequences for families. Furthermore, when the revelation of CSA becomes public, the

welter of ambivalence, confusion, divided loyalties, misguided pressures, and directed questioning can lead to false as well as truthful accusations. While it is the province of the law to determine the truth of an accusation of sexual abuse, it is very much the business of psychiatry and psychology when false accusations arise specifically as a result of misguided, if not egregious, therapeutic practices.”

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Forgetting, Confabulating and Dumb Statistics.

by Adriaan Mak

A review of the paper:

“Self-reports of forgetting and remembering childhood sexual abuse in a nationally representative sample of U.S. women.” by Sharon C. Wilsnack et al.(2002) *Child Abuse and Neglect* 26, 139-147.

The purpose of the study was to describe patterns of forgetting and remembering childhood sexual abuse (CSA) in a national representative sample. Respondents were a national probability sample of 711 US women aged between 26 and 54.

I thought that the information in this article might be useful to families. The age range in the sample was similar to the age of accusers in the more than 22,000 reports to the FMS Foundation. Many parents had no idea of the cause of the false allegation. Some reported that suggestive therapy for a mid-life problem was a factor and others knew that the accuser had been reading suggestive self-help literature, most often the bestseller; *The Courage to Heal*. Retractors have confirmed that highly suggestive practices were used in the creation of false memories if incest.

Because therapists, who believe that memories of incest often reside in some hidden recess of the mind, have told us that they did not communicate their beliefs, or even suggest that their clients search for incest memories, I hoped that this research would shed light on that issue.

The researchers first asked the

women general questions about whether they had been sexually abused and if so the nature of abuse, age, and so forth. 106 indicated that they had been abused.(14.9%)

To their credit, the authors used a representative sample, but there are many flaws in this study such as the fact that the ages at which the abuse was supposed to have taken place are not reported and hence, we do not know if some reports were from the period of childhood amnesia. Most seriously, however, the researchers did not confirm the validity of the self-reports so that little can be concluded from this study. However, it is interesting to look at the authors’ interpretations of the results..

The subjects reporting histories of abuse were grouped according to whether they reported familial (F) or extrafamilial (E) abuse. They were asked to describe their memory for the abuse with one of these statements:

- (1) I have always remembered it. [79% F; 66.4% E]
- (2) I forgot it for a while, but began to remember it on my own, without information from family, friends or professionals. [26.5% F; 31.2% E]
- (3) Remembered with help from family [0]
- (4) A counselor, doctor, psychotherapist or some other professional helped to me remember it while I was receiving professional treatment [1.6% F; 2.4% E]
- (5) Don’t remember [0]

The authors compared the response of options 2 and 4 and concluded that their study provides “clear evidence that therapist-assisted ‘recovery’ of childhood sexual abuse memories did not occur at the high levels previously estimated or reported.” Does it?

One could just as well read something quite different in that “low” figure. If in a national representative sam-

ple 3 out the 711 women “recovered” memories of CSA with the help of a professional, it could mean that out of the 59.5 million U.S. women, (the 1996 number of females between 26 and 54) there were 251,055 women with therapeutically enhanced confabulations of childhood sexual abuse or more than 12 times the numbers of reports of false accusations to the FMSF since 1992.

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National Trends in the Use of Outpatient Psychotherapy

Olfson, M., Marcus, S.C., Druss, B., & Pincus, H.A. (Nov. 2002) *Am J. Psychiatry*, 159:1914-1920

According to the authors, “the pattern of psychotherapy utilization in the United States underwent several important changes during the decade [from 1987 to 1997]. The use of long-term psychotherapy declined overall, and the use of psychotropic medications increased. At the same time, some socioeconomically disadvantaged groups increased their use of psychotherapy, and individuals with severe mental disorders accounted for an increasing share of long-term patients. These changes occurred in the context of advances in psychopharmacological treatments, development of tools for rapid diagnosis, changing public attitudes toward mental health care treatment, and major revisions in the organization and financing of mental health services.” The authors also noted that the effects of commonly available psychotherapies on patient outcomes remain poorly studied.

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City of Wenatchee Fined \$718,000

Spokane County Superior Judge Michael Donohue has fined the city of Wenatchee, Washington for withholding crucial documents during a lawsuit about its discredited child-abuse investigations. The amount is believed to be the largest sanction ever levied by a

judge in Washington State for abuse of discovery rules.

The judge awarded the money to the lawyers who represented Roby and Connie Roberson in their suit against the city to pay for a new trial.

Forty-three adults were arrested and 28 were jailed in the investigations headed by Bob Perez, Wenatchee police investigator. The allegations of sex orgies came primarily from two sisters who were foster children in Perez's home. Roberson and others had sued the city for negligence and lost. When it was later discovered that the city had withheld critical information about Perez, Judge Donohue ordered a new trial.

According to an article in *Wenatchee World*, the Association of Washington Cities, the insurance pool for Washington's cities and towns, will pay the costs if Wenatchee loses an appeal of the decision. However, members of Roberson's legal team say that even if the fines are covered, the city's taxpayers could ultimately be responsible for millions of dollars in legal costs.

Barber, M., "City of Wenatchee fined \$621,461," *Seattle Post Intelligencer*, Jan. 7, 2003.

Martinez, M., "City likely to appeal judge's sex-abuse case ruling," *Wenatchee World*, Jan. 7, 2003.

Smith, L., "Sex-abuse case plaintiffs win new trial: Penalties against city for withholding evidence to grow to more than \$733,000." *Wenatchee World*, Jan. 9, 2003.

Staff, "Justice gets another chance in Wenatchee," *Seattle Post Intelligencer*, Jan. 14, 2003.



Wisconsin Legislators Introduce Bill to End Statute of Limitations in Repressed Memory Cases

Proposed legislation in Wisconsin would allow victims to sue religious organizations that should have known that a clergy member had previous sexual contact with a minor and did not try to prevent it from happening again.

The bill would also expand the

existing statute of limitations for prosecuting certain crimes against children from age 31 to age 35.

Under the proposed legislation, victims of certain crimes against children would be allowed to bring a civil action before reaching age 26 or within five years of discovering the injury, whichever came later. The provision would cover those with repressed memories who recall abuse after reaching age 26.

Schneider, P., "Legislation aims to let clergy abuse victims sue," *Capital Times*, Madison, WI, Jan. 11, 2003.



Maryland Considers Extending Statute of Limitations in Child Abuse Cases

Legislators in Maryland may extend the statute of limitations in child abuse cases. According to the *Baltimore Sun*, a house bill has been sponsored by Brian McHale because victims who are his constituents and friends were unable to bring civil suits in a particular case. Also introduced is a senate bill that "would allow a victim to file suit until the age of 33. But if the victim did not know it was possible to bring a civil suit—in a case of repressed memory, for example—victims would have up to 12 years after the point at which they should have known legal action was possible." The language of HB 165 states that the change "applies to the time limitations regardless of the theory of recovery." Rivera, J., "MD bills seek to lengthen limit on filing of sex-abuse civil suits," *Baltimore Sun*, Feb. 9, 2003.



Bill Proposes End of Statute of Limitations in Sex Abuse Civil Cases in Washington State

Legislators in Washington State have introduced House Bill 1040 that would remove the statute of limitations on childhood sexual abuse civil cases. Under current law, plaintiffs must file lawsuits within three years of the

abuse, within three years of the discovery of the effects of the abuse, or within three years of the victim's 18th birthday, whichever comes later.

According to one of the bill's sponsors, Rep. Al O'Brian, it was drafted partly in reaction to recent reports of sexual abuse by Roman Catholic priests.

An editorial in the *News Tribune* (Tacoma, WA) argues that: "Some extension of the time limits to file a sexual abuse lawsuit could be warranted. Young victims of sexual abuse often repress memories of the traumatic event — or events — for decades..."

Editorial, "Clergy should be required to report child abuse; Extend deadline for filing sex abuse lawsuits," *News Tribune* (Tacoma), Jan. 30, 2003.

Gelineau, K., "Bill would end statute of limitations on sex abuse civil cases," Associated Press, Jan. 22, 2003.



Utah Legislators Propose Ban on Holding Therapies

Utah HB 05 was passed by the House of Representatives 68-2 on January 31, 2003. However, it has stalled in the Senate. According to attorney Christopher Barden, one senator in particular believes that his neighbor was "healed" by holding therapy.

Barden called for the ban on restraint therapies after the death of Candace Newmaker in Colorado last year. The therapist in that case was sentenced to prison for 16 years. Since then, according to Barden, proponents of holding therapies have been trying to make Utah a center for the practice.

Several professional organizations, including the American Psychiatric Association, and the Utah Psychological Association have issued statements about the dangers of restraint therapies. These can be found on the following website:

www.KidsComeFirst.info

Santini, J. "Lawmakers butt heads over bills to address restraint therapies," *Salt Lake Tribune*, Feb. 14, 2003.



FMSF Staff

Update of Tyo v Ross

In 1998, former patient Martha Tyo brought a lawsuit against Colin A. Ross, M.D., and others who had treated her. That lawsuit has concluded in a confidential settlement for an undisclosed amount. (A description of the case is reprinted from the October, 1998, FMSF Newsletter.)

It is reported that the terms were “very favorable” to Ms. Tyo. Once the depositions of the treating doctors were taken, it was obvious to their lawyers that no defense existed. It has been subsequently reported that one defendant therapist left the state and another “retired” from practicing psychotherapy.

Lawyers for the plaintiff were R. Chris Barden of N. Salt Lake, Utah, and Stanley, Mandel & Iola of Dallas, Texas.

This case provided another example of conducting science-intensive litigation via experienced multidisciplinary teams.

The Case: From FMSF Newsletter, October 1998, Vol 7 (8)**Professional Negligence Charges Filed
Against Well-Known Psychiatrist**Tyo v. Ash et al. and Colin RossDistrict Court, Dallas Co., Texas, No. DV98-3843.^[1]

Colin A. Ross, M.D., is being sued in Texas for allegedly planting and encouraging false memories of satanic abuse in a former patient. A 50-page Complaint filed in July 1998 by Martha Ann Tyo against four of her former therapists^[2], including Colin Ross, and against two Texas hospitals^[3] alleges negligence, fraud, fraudulent concealment, and conspiracy to commit fraud. Defendants are charged with negligence in failing to carefully evaluate Ms. Tyo's symptoms or to treat her properly; in alienating Ms. Tyo from her family, her husband, and her children; in failing to advise her of the questionable nature of the therapeutic treatments utilized; and in reinforcing the emerging “memories” as true. All defendants are also charged with fraudulent conduct, which sought to extract from Tyo and from her medical insurance carrier the maximum amount of money available under her insurance policy.

The Complaint states that Ms. Tyo first sought treatment from defendant Kathleen Stanley for assistance with marital problems and depression. Using suggestive and hypnotic techniques, Stanley regressed Tyo to a childlike state to let the “inner child” speak and recall incidents of abuse. Stanley diagnosed bodily sensations as “body memories” of

abuse and encouraged Tyo to read *The Courage to Heal*. Without any independent verification and without advising Tyo that the techniques being used were capable of causing false beliefs, Stanley allegedly affirmed to Tyo that her “memories” were true and that she would have to uncover and relive all her “memories” before her condition would improve.

Stanley later referred Tyo to another therapist, Stephen Ash, who is described in the Complaint as a “cult specialist.” According to the Complaint, Ash evaluated Tyo using only a Rorschach test. Based on that test he concluded that she had MPD, which would require at least 7-10 years of therapy. Prior to this time, Tyo had never been diagnosed as having any type of dissociative disorder. The Complaint describes suggestive and coercive techniques, including hypnosis, that led Tyo to believe horrendous “memories” of sexual abuse, ritual murders, and torture by members of her family. Ash, however, allegedly never attempted to verify the “repressed memories” independently, and he never obtained any consultation regarding his diagnosis, despite the fact that Tyo's condition only worsened under his care. Ash explained to Tyo that her family was trying to draw her back into the cult, using “triggers” that included greeting cards displaying colored flowers. In an effort to “free” Tyo from the cult and rid her of her “demon personalities,” Ash allegedly performed exorcisms.

At this time, according to the Complaint, Tyo became increasingly distraught, depressed, and suicidal as a result of the therapy she had received. She was hospitalized at Charter Hospital in Dallas but her physical condition continued to deteriorate; she had not eaten solid foods for about two weeks. While hospitalized, Tyo was introduced to Colin Ross, M.D., who was the head of the MPD Unit at Charter, and Ash's supervisor. Tyo asked Ross for his help in determining whether or not she had MPD and expressed her concern regarding Ash's “exorcisms.”

Tyo began treatment with Ross and a counselor named Mary Grundman in April 1992. The Complaint states that Grundman considered herself a “Christian counselor” who identified several of Tyo's alleged alters as God, the Archangel Michael and other angels who were working within the body to fight the forces of Satan. At one point Tyo calculated that over 200 alters or “fragment” alters had been identified. According to the Complaint, Ross and Grundman both worked to identify more alleged alters, as well as “fragment” alters. Some of the alters were allegedly operatives in the cult, others were allegedly the personalities that caused confusion and were the reason why Tyo never suspected she had MPD prior to this time.

Both Ross and Grundman allegedly conferred with the alters, even with the alleged Satanists. In fact, the Complaint states, these alters did not exist, and the false

beliefs were the product of the coercion and suggestion resulting from the improper techniques employed by Ross and Grundman. According to the Complaint, Ross and Grundman used these techniques without advising Tyo that they were capable of causing false beliefs and memories of events that never occurred. Neither Ross nor Grundman consulted with Tyo about the fact that MPD and SRA were a subject of controversy within the therapeutic community. Further, Ross and Grundman never obtained any consultation regarding her diagnosis, despite the fact that Tyo's condition only worsened under their care. They constantly reinforced the validity of her "memories" of abuse at the hands of her family and the Satanic cult. Ross and Grundman told Tyo that since she had already left the cult once, she would most likely be sacrificed if she returned. Throughout her therapy with Grundman, Grundman attributed Tyo's denial of having been reprogrammed as due to "reprogramming."

Even when Tyo asked Ross to educate her on methods of discerning reality and how to live a normal life, Ross encouraged her to continue working on identifying and integrating alters. Ross remained a consultant regarding her progress in "integration" and continued to treat Tyo with medication until April 1997.

The Complaint also states that Ross led Tyo to believe she was a danger to her children, so that she thought she was acting in their best interest when she gave up all parental rights to her children. Prior to starting therapy with Stanley, Tyo and her husband were evaluated as part of adoption proceedings. At that time she was found to be an acceptable parent for the three young children she and her husband adopted.

Plaintiff is represented by Mark H. Iola of Dallas and R. Christopher Barden of Salt Lake City.

[1] See FMSF Brief Bank #204.

[2] Defendants include psychiatrist Kathleen Stanley, therapist Stephen Ash, Mary Grundman, L.P.C., and psychiatrist Colin Ross.

[3] Also named as defendants are Charter Behavioral Health System of Dallas, and CPC Millwood Hospital.

□

Time Ran Out to Sue Priest in New Jersey

In 1994, Peter Pfister, 41, was one of nineteen plaintiffs in a civil lawsuit against Msgr. Philip Rigney, 85, and the Roman Catholic Diocese of Camden. Pfister claimed that Rigney sexually assaulted him in 1975 and that he had repressed memory of the abuse until it came back "in a flood of memories" during a psychotherapy session in 1993. The suit contends that church officials tolerated and concealed such behavior for decades.

Under New Jersey law, such suits must be filed by the time the victim reaches 20. There is an exception for people who can show that they did not understand the harm until years later or that duress, insanity, or some other valid reason prevented them from filing sooner. Lawyers for the diocese argued that Pfister and other plaintiffs did not sue until after *The Philadelphia Inquirer* reported that the diocese had paid \$3.2 million to settle other sex-abuse cases.

Judge John G. Himmelberger Jr. of the Superior court in Atlantic County, NJ ruled that in this case there would be no exception to the statute of limitations and that Pfister had waited too long to file a claim. He commented:

"I simply am not convinced ... that there is such a phenomenon of repressed memory. I do not accept the notion that one can completely forget that which would otherwise be an unforgettable and traumatic event in one's life. Sexual molestation by a grown man — a priest — would be a traumatic event for a 14-year-old boy. It's hard to believe that such a boy would not remember it."

There is currently a measure pending in the New Jersey state legislature

that would extend the statute of limitations in sex-abuse cases.

Phillips, N. "Judge rejects man's claim in priest sex-abuse lawsuit," *Philadelphia Inquirer*, Nov. 5, 2002.

□

"The real significance of the 124 postconviction DNA exonerations is what we can learn about the rest of the criminal justice system. All the causes of wrongful convictions are at play: mistaken identifications, false confessions, police and prosecutorial misconduct, bad lawyers, junk forensic science."

Barry C. Scheck, *New York Times Science*, Feb. 25, 2003.

"One of the most critical constitutional rights assured every defendant is the right to be prosecuted only by reliable evidence." [2]

2. United States Constitution Amendments V, VI, and XIV. Federal and state case law have consistently upheld the principle that reliability is the linchpin of due process and that convictions built on unreliable evidence cannot stand. e.g., *Maryland v. Craig*, 497 U.S.836,110 S.Ct. 3157 (1990) ("the central concern of the Confrontation Clause is to ensure the reliability of the evidence against a defendant"); *Manson v. Brathwaite*, 432 U.S.98; 97 S. Ct.2243 (1977) ("standard is that of fairness as required by Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment...."); *California v. Green*, 399 U.S. 149,90 S. Ct. 1930, (1970) (due process may prevent conviction where reliable evidentiary base is lacking); *Wray v Johnson*, 202 F. 3d 515 (2d Cir. 2000) (reliability of evidence is the primary determinant of admissibility); *United States v. Maldonado-Rivera*, 922 F. 2d 934 (2d Cir. 1990); *People v Blackman*, 488 N.T.S.2d 395 (1st Dept. 1985) ("fairness... certainly requires that the proponents of the evidence meet a threshold of at least minimum reliability").

Robert Rosenthal

From

"Suggestibility, reliability, and the legal process," *Developmental Review* 22 (2002) 334-369.

News from the Netherlands Workgroup Fictive Memories

On January 20, a Rotterdam court ruled in a case in which an 80-year-old father had lodged a complaint against his adult daughter. The daughter had accused him of having sexually abused her from age four to twenty-four. After therapy with a registered clinical psychologist, she began to describe incest experiences in a published volume of poetry.

The decision was as follows: This court

- declares by law that the defendant acted illegally against the plaintiff by accusing the plaintiff, without offering proof, of having sexually abused the defendant;

- prohibits the defendant from repeating to others that the plaintiff had sexually abused the defendant, on punishment of a sum of Euro 250, for each infringement of this prohibition, to a maximum of Euro 15.000;

- stipulates that the prohibition is invalid for statements made to the defendants' counsel, spiritual advisor, or therapist.

- orders the defendant within seven days after notice of this verdict to provide the plaintiff with a list containing the names and addresses of those who have received this volume of poetry, on punishment of a sum of Euro 250. For each day or part thereof for which the defendant fails to comply, to a maximum of Euro 15.000.

- sentences the defendant to provide proof of discharge of having paid the sum of Euro 2500.

* * *

Members of the Workgroup Fictive Memories are concerned with the fact that the problem between father and daughter was taken to court because this likely caused a further hardening of their relationship. The

members hope, nevertheless, that this verdict will send the signal that parents cannot be accused in public without a presentation of proof. In this sense the verdict may also be of significance to the psycho-therapeutic community.

□

News from Winnipeg, Manitoba

Our FMS support group is still active, though smaller than it once was, and that is a good thing. Most of our families are reunited, albeit with "returners." Nobody talks about what happened. They try to carry on as before while still being conscious of the elephant in the living room.

We do not meet as we once did, with handouts, reprints from newspapers, TV schedules listing false memory interviews, etc.; we meet as a group of FMS friends who were there for us when we needed them, who know us and our situations, and who understand. Real friends.

Our Christmas brunch was held on December 16 with hugs all around and some healthy laughter. One thing we all agree on—what would we have done without the FMS Foundation?

With sincere thanks to the Foundation and for the staff's continued interest and enthusiasm. I pray that one day all our daughters will "see the light."

A Mom

□

Not Everyone is Reconciled

Eight years ago, when she was 21 years old, my daughter falsely accused me of sexual abuse after she had "remembered" incidents from when she was seven. I knew nothing about what was going on or the therapy world until a friend told me about a program on NPR. That was when I discovered the FMS Foundation. What a life and sanity saver!

When I started meeting people who had been accused of more horrific crimes and for over a longer period of time, I thought my situation would

resolve quickly. Little did I know that eight years later nothing would be changed. I missed her graduation from college and her marriage in addition to years that can never be replaced. The only way I have managed to cope is to convince myself that my "true daughter" no longer exists. I don't feel guilty for feeling this way; I only feel a void, disappointment, and disgust.

Would I accept her back in my life if she contacted me and pretended that nothing ever happened? Probably not, because I would not be sure if she was sincere in her actions. It appears I have had to harden myself as a way of going on with my life in a positive manner.

To compound matters, my only son broke off communication with me three years ago. There are no accusations, but he is very close to his sister. He finally went to therapy himself.

I often wonder where I would be without the help of the Foundation. I'm sure many feel the same.

A Father

□

I've Asked No Questions

My daughter has been back for about four years (after being away for five years), but she just acts as if those five years didn't exist. I have asked no questions and I'm just waiting to see if the matter will come up. I'm not sure if I can continue to be patient, but I don't want to force the issue yet.

A Mom

□

"Thus, the "imagination inflation" phenomenon suggests that witnesses who are testifying about events that are not recent, that were never encoded deeply, or were without rich imagining and contextual embedding will be particularly susceptible to memory distortion or creation through the use of imagination based techniques."

Davis, D. & Follette, W.C.

"Foibles of Witness Memory for Traumatic/High Profile Events"

66 *J.Air L. & Com.*1421.

Waiting to Write This Letter

My wife and I have waited for four and a half years to write this letter to you. There were many years when I thought it would never happen.

In January, my wife suffered a heart attack while playing tennis. She is recovering very well from successful angioplasty. I e-mailed our daughter about this as she was overseas. I told her that I thought it was not a life-threatening situation and she need not return. I really did not want her here as the situation was already stressful enough. She insisted on coming.

She came to our house the second week of January and had a long discussion with her mom. I had gone out so as not to be home because I found it too stressful.

When I returned, she put her arms around me and sobbed, "Dad...I was wrong...Can you ever forgive me?" I was, of course, stunned and after some tears of my own said "Of course."

She said she had started doubting her therapy a couple of months ago. She is very fragile and is on Prozac. She is not the vibrant daughter we once knew but has taken a very important step in reuniting a shattered family

We can't tell exactly how to explain this turn of events, but we did decide last summer to move on with our lives with the rest of the family. She realized she had lost all of us...her brother and sister and her mom and me. Somewhere deep in there was a loving family. I think she missed that more than her therapy family.

We will always cherish you and our FMS friends who kept us together and our hopes up. Thanks for helping us get our lives back.

A Mom and Dad

□

No Explanation

I am writing to update you with our situation. Feel free to include it in the letters from parents, as that has always been a source of hope and

encouragement to me through our difficult years.

We have been re-united with our daughter, her husband, and their two children for two years now; it was a brave step for my husband (I had been having contact for several years prior) to come to their house to visit with the children. As soon as he did this, there was a flood of visiting back and forth between their house and our daughter's mother-in-law who had remained our friend and supporter through this ugly period in our lives. Then they began coming to our house, and we knew the terrible spell had been broken.

There has never been an explanation by our daughter, and we have asked no questions. It seems to follow the same path of so many returning daughters: to be able to return without the shame of admitting their mistakes or asking forgiveness. Our daughter's mother-in-law, a very wise woman, always felt that we must make it possible for her to return without explaining — to save face. Somewhere in the future, these women, damaged by tragic therapy may gain the strength to open up to their families — or maybe never.

Whatever the future holds, we simply give thanks for the present and the ability to know our grandchildren; too many years have passed without them. We ask all separated families not to give up hope, and to consider keeping a door open in their hearts for that time when a reunion may be possible. The Foundation gave us the courage to continue when we felt hopeless. We are proof that the return is possible.

A Mom and Dad

Paul Ingram Update

Paul Ingram was eligible for early release in May, 2002. His supporters have submitted a few different post-release plans for him to the state. In any case, Paul's mandatory release will be in May, 2003.

Paul lost his mother Elizabeth to

cancer early this winter. Paul has now lost both of his parents, who fought so hard on his behalf. I will never forget the day I asked for their permission to begin an organization on Paul's behalf.

If you would like to contact Paul or send condolences, please send them to me, and I will make sure he gets them.

Daniel Brailey, Founder
Ingram Organization
PO BOX 7465
Spokane, WA 99207

Who is Paul Ingram?

The Paul Ingram case became well known in the late '80s when it was cited as proof of the existence of satanic cults. Ingram was deeply religious and a law enforcement officer. He initially confessed to participating in satanic cult activities, although he later recanted his confession. Why would someone confess to something he or she had not done?

Richard Ofshe, Ph.D., was brought into the case by the prosecution, but he ended up testifying for the defense. Dr. Ofshe explained that under intensive police interrogation, Paul Ingram had come to believe his grown daughters' accusations of sexual abuse by him and several friends. The daughters claimed that he was part of a satanic group.

Dr. Ofshe's investigation convinced him that Mr. Ingram was the victim of false memories — both his daughters' and his own. According to Ofshe, Ingram believed he had repressed memories of what he had done up to the moment of his arrest.

Dr. Ofshe noted: "I decided to run an experiment. I invented a set of facts: that one of his sons and one of his daughters told me he made them have sex so he could watch. At first he said he couldn't remember it. So I asked him to go through the steps that had helped him remember the other charges. (Mr. Ingram's pastor and a psychologist had told him that if he could picture something, it was the

beginnings of a repressed memory, and that if he 'prayed on it,' he would remember more.) I asked him to picture it and go back to his cell to pray on it. The next day he told me he had a vivid memory of the scene."

The story of Paul Ingram, suggestibility, and false memories then became the subject of a brilliant and influential *New Yorker* article by Lawrence Wright¹. What follows is an excerpt of an article describing some of the Ingram story based on Wright's *New Yorker* story. The article "Desperately Seeking Satan" by Barbara Grizzuti appeared in *Mirabella* in December 1993. It was reprinted in the FMSF Newsletter in January 1994.

What gives Wright's story its horrific edge is the recognition that not only can anybody be accused but that one can become complicit in one's own victimization.

When Paul R. Ingram, to all appearances a model citizen and deputy sheriff in a small Washington town, was accused of abuse by two of his adult daughters, he said, "I can't see myself doing this" — a rather wispy denial, followed immediately by, "There may be a dark side of me that I don't know about." He was willing — almost eager — to accept guilt because, he said, he had a "hard time" hugging his kids "or even telling them that I love them, and...I just know that that's not natural." (The poor man learned his kiss-and-communicate pop-culture lessons well.) Ingram apparently believed that if he confessed, his memories would come back, along with contrition and forgiveness.

Ingram declared, in spite of the fact that his daughters' stories were incoherent and inconsistent, that "my girls know me. They wouldn't lie about something like this." When he was asked to account for his "failure" of memory, he replied — as a model talk-show guest might — that he had probably been abused himself as a child. His daughters' stories escalated: they uncovered memories of their

brothers — and their mother — being abused. And escalated: they were victims, they said, of a conspiracy of sex criminals who met for weekly poker games at the Ingram family home. There were orgies of self-disclosure and self-revulsion, as if everyone needed to be found guilty. At one point, Ingram said he was probably guilty of "emotional abuse," lack of communication and all that stuff talk shows routinely accuse us of. Ingram viewed his own parallel life, that life which up to now he had had no memory of, as if it were a horror movie; he entered a guilty plea to six counts of rape. (Ingram has since tried to withdraw his guilty plea, but the Washington State Supreme Court upheld his conviction; he is now serving a twenty-year sentence with no chance of parole until 2001.)

Ingram was subjected to a kind of torture: during the long hours of his interrogation, he claims he was inculcated with the assurance that innocence — denial of guilt — was proof of guilt."

1. Lawrence Wright, "Remembering Satan," *New Yorker*, Pt. 1, May 17 1993, 60-81; Part 2 May 24, 1993, 54-76 in May 1993.

□

Do you have to be (messed) up to qualify as an interesting person? And where does that leave the less fortunate among us? We who have not suffered abuse; who didn't grow up in some dirtball town or a soul-deadening suburb? Where's our material?

When people around us bond over their parents' divorces or share transactional-analysis horror stories, we get left out. No one wants to hear about happy high school years or a fun family trip to Spain. The American culture of recovery subliminally promotes the belief that nondysfunctional people are boring.

Rick Marin in *Bazaar* magazine reprinted *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 31, 2000

Handy Descriptions

When exposed for the horror it is, there is nothing to speak well for Recovered Memory Therapy as currently or historically practiced. Therefore, I am forwarding some of the descriptions which might be of use to you and others engaged in exposing and eliminating the horror of this form of fraudulent "therapy." The list is as follows

flagrant malpractice
purposeful waste
sadistic persecution
psychological "murder"
calculated chicanery
injurious practice
sanctioned fraud
professional insanity
legalized criminality
manufactured hatred
universal betrayal
abusive negligence
purposeful waste
sadistic persecution
psychological "murder"
calculated chicanery
injurious practice
sanctioned fraud
professional insanity
legalized criminality
manufactured hatred
universal betrayal
ignorant indifference
destructive manipulation
obliterated rationality
compromised logic
blatant arrogance
protected ignorance
ubiquitous greed
pernicious zeal
dangerous precedent
structured terrorism
deceptive persuasion
fractured justice

Interestingly, many of the adjectives can be exchanged with many of the nouns. Good luck.

A Recovering Mom

□

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LEGAL INTEREST

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MEMORY/GENERAL

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Restorative Justice

A "Healing Circle" focusing on healing conflicts within families and personal relations will feature Mark Pendergrast, author of *Victims of Memory*. This meeting is open to the public.

May 3, 2003 9:00 AM

52 High Street

South Paris, Maine

A Healing Circle is similar in nature to the work of a family group conference or other victim-offender programs, with the notable difference being that there are no clear lines distinguishing victims.

The program is sponsored by the Council on Reconciliation and Restorative Justice and Mark Pendergrast.

"Ask an Expert,"

This American Life

June 14, 2002

About people who turned to experts and got horrible advice. Features the Rutherfords and a retracting therapist.

www.thislife.org

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Tapes: "Ask an Expert," # 215,

6/14/02, \$12

Producer: Elyse Spiegel

**Crueler Tyrannies: Accusation,
False Witness, and Other Terrors
of Our Times**

Dorothy Rabinowitz

Wall Street Journal/Simon & Schuster
(288 pp.) \$25.00 Mar. 27, 2003

Wall Street Journal editorial board member and Pulitzer-winner Rabinowitz revisits some of the most spectacular sexual-abuse trials of the 1980s — and concludes the guilty verdicts were egregious miscarriages of justice.

She attacks the entire system that made these trials possible: overzealous police and prosecutors whose leading interviews of children prompted many outrageous accusations; professional child-abuse experts willing, even eager to testify for the state; the rapacious media; a public with a boundless appetite for the salacious; incompetent public defenders; and the whole notion that children are innocent and must be believed.

from Kirkus Review, Feb. 1, 2003

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Web Sites of Interest

**[http://comp.uark.edu/~lampinen/re
ad.html](http://comp.uark.edu/~lampinen/re
ad.html)**

The Lampinen Lab False Memory Reading
Group, University of Arkansas

www.tmdArchives.org

The Memory Debate Archives

www.francefms.com

French language website

www.StopBadTherapy.com

Contains phone numbers of professional
regulatory boards in all 50 states

www.IllinoisFMS.org

Illinois-Wisconsin FMS Society

www.ltech.net/OHIOarmhp

Ohio Group

www.afma.asn.au

Australian False Memory Association.

www.bfms.org.uk

British False Memory Society

www.geocities.com/retractor

This site is run by Laura Pasley (retractor)

www.geocities.com/therapyletters

This site is run by Deb David (retractor)

www.sirs.com/uptonbooks/index.htm

Upton Books

[www.angelfire.com/tx/recoveredmem-
ories/](http://www.angelfire.com/tx/recoveredmem-
ories/)

Having trouble locating books about the recov-
ered memory phenomenon?

Recovered Memory Bookstore

www.religioustolerance.org/sra.htm

Information about Satanic Ritual Abuse

www.angryparents.net

Site run by David Hunter

www.geocities.com/newcosanz

New Zealand FMS Group

www.werkgroepwfh.nl

Netherlands FMS Group

Legal Websites of Interest

• www.caseassist.com

• www.findlaw.com

• www.legalengine.com

• www.accused.com

• www.abuse-excuse.com

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Tampa Bay Area
Bob & Janet 727-856-7091

GEORGIA
Atlanta
Wallie & Jill 770-971-8917

ILLINOIS
Chicago & Suburbs - 1st Sun. (MO)
Eileen 847-985-7693 or
Liz & Roger 847-827-1056
Peoria
Bryant & Lynn 309-674-2767

INDIANA
Indiana Assn. for Responsible Mental
Health Practices
Pat 260-489-9987
Helen 574-753-2779

KANSAS
Wichita - Meeting as called
Pat 785-738-4840

KENTUCKY
Louisville- Last Sun. (MO) @ 2pm
Bob 502-367-1838

MAINE
Rumford -
Carolyn 207-364-8891
Portland - 4th Sun. (MO)
Wally & Bobby 207-878-9812

MASSACHUSETTS/NEW ENGLAND
Andover - 2nd Sun. (MO) @ 1pm
Frank 978-263-9795

MICHIGAN
Grand Rapids Area - 1st Mon. (MO)
Bill & Marge 616-383-0382
Greater Detroit Area -
Nancy 248-642-8077
Ann Arbor
Martha 734-439-4055

MINNESOTA
Terry & Collette 507-642-3630
Dan & Joan 651-631-2247

MISSOURI
Kansas City - Meeting as called
Pat 785-738-4840
St. Louis Area - call for meeting time
Karen 314-432-8789
Springfield - 4th Sat. Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct
@12:30pm
Tom 417-753-4878
Roxie 417-781-2058

MONTANA
Lee & Avone 406-443-3189

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Mark 802-872-0847

NEW JERSEY
Sally 609-927-5343 (Southern)
Nancy 973-729-1433 (Northern)

NEW MEXICO
Albuquerque - 2nd Sat. (BI-MO) @1 pm
Southwest Room -Presbyterian Hospital
Maggie 505-662-7521(after 6:30pm) or
Sy 505-758-0726

NEW YORK
Manhattan
Michael 212-481-6655
Westchester, Rockland, etc.
Barbara 914-761-3627
Upstate/Albany Area
Elaine 518-399-5749

NORTH CAROLINA
Susan 704-538-7202

OHIO
Cincinnati
Bob 513-541-0816 or 513-541-5272
Cleveland
Bob & Carole 440-356-4544

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Dee 405-942-0531 or
Tulsa
Jim 918-582-7363

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Kathy 503-557-7118

PENNSYLVANIA
Harrisburg
Paul & Betty 717-691-7660
Pittsburgh
Rick & Renee 412-563-5509
Montrose

John 570-278-2040
Wayne (includes S. NJ)
Jim & Jo 610-783-0396

TENNESSEE
Nashville
Kate 615-665-1160

TEXAS
Houston
Jo or Beverly 713-464-8970
El Paso
Mary Lou 915-591-0271

UTAH
Keith 801-467-0669

VERMONT
Mark 802-872-0847

VIRGINIA
Sue 703-273-2343

WASHINGTON
See Oregon

WISCONSIN
Katie & Leo 414-476-0285 or
Susanne & John 608-427-3686

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Vancouver & Mainland
Lloyd 250-741-8941
Victoria & Vancouver Island -
John 250-721-3219

MANITOBA CANADA
Roma 204-275-5723

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Eileen 613-836-3294
Warkworth
Ethel 705-924-2546
Burlington
Ken & Marina 905-637-6030
Waubaushe
Paula 705-543-0318

QUEBEC, CANADA
St. André Est.
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AUSTRALIA
Evelyn everei@adam.com.au

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FMS ASSOCIATION fax-972-2-625-9282

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Task Force FMS of Werkgroep Fictieve
Herinneringen
Jan 31-184-413-085

NEW ZEALAND
Colleen 09-416-7443

SWEDEN
Ake Moller FAX 48-431-217-90

UNITED KINGDOM
The British False Memory Society
Madeline 44-1225 868-682

Deadline for the May/June
Newsletter is APRIL 15. Meeting
notices MUST be in writing and
should be sent no later than two
months before meeting.

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