

questionnaire on individuals is improper and completely unscientific. It is witchcraft or alchemy.

For example, the MMPI, which is quite commonly used, was created by giving the sample questions to people who were mentally ill in the University of Minnesota Hospital, and to visitors to the hospital. The testers could find no question with total differentiation between normal and abnormal, but there were some that were answered somewhat differently. They made those a permanent part of the test. There were a total of 566 questions. The test had very awesome scales—schizophrenic, psychopathic deviates. If you scored high on the schizophrenic scale, that would supposedly mean you tended toward schizophrenia.

Professor Anastasi, who is a psychologist at the University of Fordham, says that a high score on schizophrenic does not mean that you are schizophrenic or tend toward schizophrenia.

More important, the authors of the test themselves, in talking about the psychotic profile, warn not to take it too seriously. On this test, if you score 70 on the scales rather than the norm of 50, it is supposedly a psychotic warning. This is a determination of mental health being made by a question and answer test.

Authors of test, in the manual of the MMPI, state, and I quote: "It should be continually kept in mind that the great majority of persons having deviant profiles are not in the usual sense of the word 'mentally ill,' nor are they in need of psychological treatment. Having no more information about a person than that he has a deviant profile, one should always start with the assumption the subject is operating within the normal range." This means, of course, that the test has no value in individual distinction. This was proven at Northwestern University when 39 percent of the students proved to score "psychotic" on one scale of the MMPI by getting 70 or more.

Later tests at universities showed the MMPI's so-called "norm" of 50 was actually "60" at many schools. Using this concept of a norm is meaningless because areas differ, people change, and these are only small samples. Using deviations from the norm is also meaningless. In addition, the authors state that the names of the scales themselves are not meaningful. As a matter of fact, the MMPI authors have reportedly stated they are very sorry that they named these scales because of the misinterpretation of the words, and believe they should have numbered them and not given them any names whatsoever.

The names given to scales, such as neuroticism, alienation, and in the Edwards test, autonomy, are inventions of the author.

Your definition, my definition, and psychologists' definitions of "neuroticism" may be entirely different than the test author's, yet use the same words to name a scale.

For example, Mr. Bernreuter, who is author of the Bernreuter Personality Inventory Test has many questions, including one, "Do you daydream?" If you answer yes, you are penalized on the emotional adjustment scale. This idea came from Mr. Bernreuter's personal psyche. He thinks daydreaming is neurotic. I think daydreaming is essential to normality. Other psychologists agree with me.

Two psychologists make up two different tests, use different questions, but the same name "neuroticism." Yet they mean entirely different things by it. For example, the word "autonomous," which means free will, the free action of an individual, is used on the Edwards