

That false positive part of it, especially if applied to Congressmen, would create quite a problem.

Mr. Gross, to get back to the MMPI, if you would there are a series of questions there about religion. Would you care to give us your analysis of the religious questions on the MMPI?

Mr. GROSS. Prior to the Psychological Corp. knowing my attitude toward the testing, I interviewed them and at that time they cooperated in giving me the test, and the MMPI scoring key, which is something they would not do today.

As a matter of fact, Newsweek, which I understand is doing an article on the subject, asked the Psychological Corp. for cooperation with the MMPI and was turned down and called me instead.

Unfortunately, I no longer have the test. I had given it to a magazine. However, I went through my book and found facts that I had taken from the scoring key at the time.

Now, in terms of religion on the MMPI there are, many religious questions on page 108, and perhaps I could read from the book. It is only one paragraph:

The brazen MMPI, however, bristles with spiritual overtones. In fact, the testmakers have empirically decided what is "healthy" in religious beliefs and how much devotion is likely to become clinically significant. It is normal, said the MMPI, to believe in God and a life hereafter and to pray several times a week. However, it is not clinically sound to carry faith to such extremes as being very religious, reading the Bible several times a week, or, as some groups sincerely do, believe there is only one true religion.

A person who denies the second coming of Christ, surprisingly enough, is penalized on the depressive scale, with no forgiveness for those who have not yet accepted the first coming. In one generous gesture the MMPI has made it equally acceptable to agree that Christ did change "water into wine," or believe that such miracles are simply "tricks."

The last item had no clinical significance, but the other questions, paraphrasing from the key, you are penalized for reading the Bible too often or believing there is one true religion. You are supposed to believe in the second coming of Christ if you don't want to be penalized on the depressive scale. That escapes me, but of course a great deal in this field is unusual.

The MMPI, as I pointed out, has "lie" questions, to trick the person who would attempt to fabricate a healthier outlook, a person who claims that everything is fine. The test also has "once in a while" admissions, that are supposed to trip up the liar. For example: "I certainly feel useless at times." You are supposed to say "yes" rather than "no." If you say "no" you are penalized in mental health on the whole test. That is called the "K" scale for correction, because the testee is supposedly giving too favorable a picture of himself.

The MMPI is the most dangerous test we have in this country today, because it is given more respectability by the public. It is often put into the hands of clinical psychologists and used in semimedical situations.

This is a grave danger because we do not have any test extant that can measure mental health. As a matter of fact, only the person who is legally committed is, by definition, not sane. If he is not legally committed, by definition, it means that he is sane. To attempt to make qualitative judgments within that frame work is impossible. The MMPI does not add information whether the tests are used by so-called qualified or unqualified people. It is only important to the