



Dear Friends,

As we begin 2007, popular understanding of recovered memories still spans the continuum. What remains clear is that the efforts of families can make a significant difference. Families in Oregon are pleased that their actions resulted in the Evangelical Church Alliance rescinding the credentials of “Soul Surgeon” therapist Debra Lacey. (See p. 3) Although the shocking details of Lacey’s bizarre “therapy” were exposed during a 2004 lawsuit, Lacey continued to see patients. Because she was a “Christian therapist,” Lacey fell beneath the radar of the Oregon licensing boards. Several families in Oregon united to prevent Lacey from harming other people. They accomplished their goal by talking to state investigators and educating church officials, and in the process they have blazed a path for other families harmed by church-related counselors.

In the professional community, the recovered-memory controversy still rages. A recent skirmish takes the form of a series of articles that succinctly capture the arguments and the nature of the debate.^[1] (See p. 4) Psychologist Matthew Erdelyi, a staunch Freud defender, has proposed a theory about repression that he believes all sides in the memory wars could adopt, thus bringing an end to the debate. In the same journal issue in which the proposal appears, however, there are 25 commentaries about his theory, ranging from highly supportive to highly critical. After so many years—incredibly—professionals still don’t even agree on a definition of “repression,” so it seems highly likely that people will continue to be confused.

The consequence of this muddle is that much time and expense will continue to be spent on repressed-memory legal cases because courts and states differ in their understanding. In response to the clergy-abuse scandals, some state legislatures are proposing extensions of the statutes of limitations in child sex-abuse cases in which the claimant says he/she had repressed the memory. Politicians are making decisions about a scientific issue when professionals themselves are in tremendous disagreement. It’s understandable, to be fair, that politicians do this to try to find a

way to help people harmed years ago. But then people who always remembered their abuse are prevented from the same legal recompense. Is that fair? Do such laws encourage some people to claim that they had repressed their memories? Delaware is one state that has been grappling with the issue. (See p. 11)

In the meantime, researchers continue to expand our understanding of memory and false memory. On page 7, new research by Elke Geraerts and colleagues explains why some people may think that they had recovered memories of events, when, in fact, they had known about the events all along. The authors make clear that the results of their study do not mean that the memories were false. What the results indicate is that some people who believe that they have had a recovered-memory experience, may, in fact, have forgotten that they had been aware of the events for a period of time prior to the recovered-memory experience. Some people may have a false impression of having had repressed memories. Should statutes of limitations be extended to include such people? Is that fair?

As we prepare to send this newsletter, a criminal case based primarily on recovered memories is taking place in Pennsylvania. In 1992, Steven Slutzker was convicted by a jury of murdering John Mudd in 1975. In large part, the evidence for the crime was based on the recovered repressed memory of Mudd’s son who was five-years-old at the time of the murder. In 1990, fifteen years later, Mudd claimed that in a flashback he recovered the memory of seeing Slutzker at the scene of the murder. The personal details of the Slutzker and Mudd families were messy and complicated, likely contributing to a guilty finding. In 2004, howev-

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The next e-mail newsletter will be sent in late March.	

er, the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a state appeals court overturning of Slutzker's conviction.^[2] The federal court ordered the release of Slutzker because in the original trial, Slutzker's attorney had failed to present witnesses who said that Slutzker was with them at the time of the murder, and the jury did not see a police report in which a witness said that she saw someone other than Slutzker at the Mudd home at the time of the crime. Slutzker was not released, however, and is now being retried. This case is an example of the enormous time and resources draining the justice system because of the confusion about claims of recovered memories. The Innocence Institute of Point Park University has written about the Slutzker case and the article can be found at:

<http://www.pointpark.edu/default.aspx?id=1276>.

When the case is decided, we will send an email Newsletter-update so that readers need not wait until the next issue to learn the results.

Ignorance about the reliability of recovered memories surely contributed last summer to the international media spectacle about the possible murder of JonBenet Ramsey by John Mark Karr a decade ago. There seems to be good evidence that Karr had recovered his memories with the help of a trusted professor. (See p. 7)

While the memory wars drag on, most newsletter readers are probably more interested in learning how families can reunite. The article "Lost in Therapy" on page 8 gives a retractor's insights into the process. Her thoughts share a number of similarities with a report that a mother recently sent. Both indicated the important role that brothers and sisters can play. The mother told us that the divisions in her family began fifteen years ago. She said that her son, the accuser's youngest sibling, had maintained a close relationship with the accuser over the years. He and his family even vacationed each year with her and her children.

A few years ago, this son told his sister that their parents would be joining them for part of the vacation. He said that if she couldn't handle that, she should not come. She chose to come, and the parents had the first direct contact with her and their grandchildren. "After that," the mom said, "we began to invite our accusing daughter to family events, and she accepted." During these times, the mom told us: "We got to know our grandchildren." She reported that at first the accuser was withdrawn, but over time she became more and more comfortable.

The mom said that she would describe their relationship with their daughter now as warm. "Neither we nor our daughter has brought up the accusations and events of the past 15 years. I have mixed feelings about this but see nothing to be gained by bringing up the subject." The mom emphasized that their accusing daughter's siblings never gave up, and they insisted upon a relationship with her and

her children. Of course, the dynamics in each family are different, but these anecdotes do show that family members can make a difference, at least in some situations.

Foundation members continue to make a difference by speaking out and writing letters. Thank you.

Pamela

1. Erdelyi, M.H. (2006). The unified theory of repression. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences* 29, 499-551

2. *Slutzker v Johnson* Nos. 03-4046 & 03-43-4219. U.S. Ct Appeals, 3rd Cir. Filed Dec. 29, 2004.



Prior to *Stogner*, courts were divided as to how to handle the admissibility of claims of childhood sexual abuse recalled years after the statute of limitations has run. Now, the Supreme Court has recognized the dangers of validating repressed memories as justification for reviving a prosecution, and has effectively precluded their use in many criminal prosecutions. *Stogner* presents a significant obstacle to the prospects of success in criminal litigation for advocates promoting the evidentiary legitimacy of repressed memories.

Frei, R.D. (2004). 38 U. Rich. L. Rev. 1011.

In *Stogner*, the Supreme Court recognized the important evidentiary value of statutes of limitations: they force us to acknowledge the limitations of the system of evidence that we employ. But the Court also implicitly embraced a temporal vision whereby society's injuries perhaps do not fester unendingly: at some point, the fabric of the community will have mended itself. Society can demean injuries by surviving and getting over them. In that sense, then, *Stogner* may represent an important theoretical moment, promoting progression over regression, wholeness over fracture, and survival over defeat."

Supreme Court, 2002 Term-Leading Cases. 117 Harv. L. Rev. 268.

"While the existence of special memory processes cannot be ruled out conclusively, given the state of the research evidence, a basic principle in philosophy of science is that the burden of proof falls squarely on the shoulders of those advancing affirmative claims. At this point, the ball now lies in the court of those who invoke dissociation, repression, or both to account for DID and related clinical phenomena. Moreover, the logical principle of Occam's Razor (the principle of parsimony) suggests that we should be reluctant to invoke special explanations for phenomena in the absence of strong evidence, when more mundane explanations work equally well, or better. Whether the advocates of special memory mechanisms will be able to meet this test remains to be seen."

Lynn, S.J., Knox, J.A., Fassler, O., Lilienfeld, S.O., Loftus, E.F. (2004). Memory, trauma, and dissociation. In G.M. Rosen (Ed.). *Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: Issues and Controversies*. John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Christian Counselor Loses Credentials From Church

Follow up of
[Lackey v. Baker and Lacey](#) ^[1]

In the fall of 2006, the Evangelical Church Alliance headed by Dr. Sam Geobel, rescinded the credentials of counselor Debra Lacey after an investigation spurred by families in Oregon. Lacey, who has a doctorate of divinity, called herself a “Soul Surgeon” and promoted herself as an expert on MPD. In 2004, Lacey settled a lawsuit brought by Diane Lackey. See box for attorney Michael Shinn’s description of Lacey’s “therapy.”

Even though Lacey had settled the lawsuit with Lackey and her bizarre “therapy” had been exposed, Lacey continued to see clients. Parents of some of her other clients began to meet and soon nine people met with the Oregon Board of Psychologist Examiners to describe their concerns about three counselors, including Lacey, who had been involved in devastating the families. The Psychology

Examiners conducted a nine-month investigation but placed no sanctions against any of the counselors. Karen Berry, one of the Psychology Board Investigators, told the families that they needed to be in touch with the organization that provided Lacey with her non-profit status and her minister’s title since that is what protected her from the State’s intervention.

The families contacted the Evangelical Church Alliance. They mailed much information to the Alliance. They sent family summaries, testimonials, and the attorney’s summary from the former litigation. The families also told the church how they felt about counselors who hid behind a non-profit status. They said churches that did nothing were actually harboring and sheltering harmful charlatans.

The church conducted its own investigation and quickly pulled Lacey’s credentials.

1. See FMSF Newsletter 13 (3), May-June 2004 , Psychologist, Spiritual Counselor and “Soul Surgeon” Settle Case with former Patient. [Lackey v. Baker and Lacey](#). Case No. 0303-03121, filed Feb. 2001 Circuit Ct. Multnomah, County, OR.

What Lacey Forgot To Do Pastoral Counselors’ Code of Ethics.

Among these are the duties to:

- Evaluate the nature and potential causes of her problems;
- Engage in a “differential diagnosis.” (Even though she was not a licensed clinical psychologist, due care in the setting should include a consideration of all likely causes.);
- Keep herself adequately informed about available treatment;
- Provide the client with adequate warnings about any significant hazards or risks that accompanied certain methodologies;
- Refrain from reinforcing methodologies and treatment which were known to be unscientific and lacked reliable independent corroboration.

Therapy by A Soul Surgeon

Excerpt from FMSF Newsletter, 13 (3), 2004

“Lacey required Diane to describe and then to renounce every sexual act that she had ever committed. She was compelled to do this in the presence of others, something she found humiliating and agonizing. Lacey did additional work with Diane’s demons.

“Ms. Lacey inquired about Diane’s heritage. She wanted to know if anyone in her family had been a member of the Masons, Mormons, Oddfellows, Elks, Moose or Eagles lodges, Job’s Daughters and the Rainbow or Order of Demolay. She elicited the fact that an uncle had been a member of the Masons and declared that therein lay the key to Diane’s problems. Presumably, membership in any of the other aforementioned organizations would also have been inculpatory.

‘She then required Diane to read a ‘Prayer of Release for Freemasons and Their Descendants’... This five page document included such passages as: “I renounce the oaths taken and the curses involved in the First or Entered Apprentice degree, especially their effects on the throat and tongue. I renounce the Hoodwink, the blindfold, and its effect on emotions and eyes, including all confusion, fear of the dark, fear of the light and fear of sudden noises.... I renounce the mixing and mingling of truth and error, and the blasphemy of this degree of Masonry.’

“When asked why Diane was forced to renounce Masonic activity of which she had no memory or known history whatsoever, ... Lacey testified that as a descendant of a Mason, she was equally afflicted and needed this cleansing ceremony. They overlooked the fact that Diane was adopted and that ‘Uncle Bob’ was not even a blood relative.

“Under the tutelage of ... Lacey, Diane began developing horrifying images of being subjected to lurid sex orgies with Uncle Bob and his Masonic colleagues. Deb Lacey persuaded Diane that she had been victimized at the age of four, because that was the age she assigned to one of her inner voices, Sarah. Diane confronted Uncle Bob about these activities, and promised to expose him. He wisely reported this to the local police and to her father. Her father informed her by e-mail that Uncle Bob didn’t even join the Masons until she was 13 and that there was no indication she was ever abused by anyone as an infant or child. By now, Diane believed she was possessed by eleven alter personalities.”

National Awakening Day

March 27, 2007

11:30 till 2:30

A coalition of groups in England is planning a National Awakening Day in the form of vigils at various locations across Britain and Ireland. The purpose of the vigils is to raise awareness of the consequences of false allegations of child sexual abuse. The goal is to inspire politicians to set up commissions of inquiry into the methods of disclosing, investigating and prosecuting allegations of child sexual abuse in criminal inquiries and psychotherapeutic settings.

The organizers are planning another special day in June and they have invited groups around the world to join them. If you or your group would like more information contact United Campaigners for Abuse Investigation Reform (U-CAIR) at:

aafaarogationist@hotmail.com



What is Repression?

Erdelyi, M.H. (2006). The unified theory of repression. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences* 29, 499-551

Is the professional community any closer to a clear definition of “repression” than it was 19 years ago when the “repressed-memory syndrome” phenomenon exploded with the publication of *The Courage to Heal* (Bass & Davis, 1988)? If we relied only on Matthew H. Erdelyi’s article and the 25 open peer commentaries to it, the answer would be no. At a time when some state legislatures are again considering extending the statutes of limitations in repressed-memory cases, it is worth noting the great controversy that continues to divide the clinical and scientific communities.

A long-time defender of Freud, Erdelyi offers a theory of repression that he believes should unite the clinical and experimental professionals who are now so divided by the memory wars. Erdelyi writes that “recovered true memories are an established

empirical phenomenon.” (p. 535) He argues that Freud anticipated the modern reconstructive nature of memory. Erdelyi believes that there are both true and false recovered memories and that the recovered memory movement as described in *The Courage to Heal* violates psychoanalytic technique and “would have been rejected by Freud...” A major part of Erdelyi’s theory is that repression can be both conscious and unconscious. If that is the case, he writes, “then everybody believes in repression.” Erdelyi claims that with his unified theory, there really is no longer any controversy.

A number of the commentaries, such as those of Michael Anderson and Benjamin Levy or Steven Smith, support Erdelyi’s approach. Others such as Jennifer Freyd or Judith Pintar and Steven Jay Lynn, agree with Erdelyi but think that his theory must also include social psychological forces and motives involved with memory. David Gleaves agrees with the theory but chides Erdelyi for arguing that there is data to support the current false memory movement. Gleaves writes;

“When people misremember, what they do remember is likely to be consistent with their existing schemas..., or perhaps with their actual experiences. Thus, there continues to be no evidence to support the commonly expressed false memory position that people who come from non-traumatic family environments can be induced to misremember their childhoods as traumatic and abusive...”

We did not keep score, but there

“In the end, as Erdelyi notes, repression is just a word. But it is a word mired in imprecision, and unfortunately linked indelibly to the idea of the wholesale burial of traumatic memories. We can’t forget the word, but we can frame it appropriately as a historical concept that should no longer hold spell over contemporary psychological theory.” G. Bonanno

was no shortage of critics, many with names familiar to FMSF Newsletter readers.

George Bonanno comments that Erdelyi’s idea that “all manner of behaviors associated the processing, distortion, and inhibition of traumatic memory are essentially the same is both ineffective and hazardous.” He wrote that it is ineffective “because it blurs the rich interactions of experimental research,” and that it is hazardous “because it seeks to lend credence to the fairy-tale belief that enduring repressed memories are possible.” (p. 515)

John Kihlstrom is also concerned about the broad definition of “repression.” He wrote “Erdelyi’s first mistake, and it is a big one, is that he defines repression so broadly as to strip the concept of all the features that might make it interesting. As a result, the unification he achieves is entirely Procrustean: the only way the elements can all be fit together is to so severely distort each one of them that they become unrecognizable. His second mistake, and it is equally big, is to ignore the actual empirical evidence about trauma and memory. The result is a unified theory of nothing at all.” (p. 523)

Richard McNally wrote that in order to make “repression palatable to cognitive scientists, Erdelyi whittles it down to its bare bones essence: trying successfully not to think about something.” But he notes “Freud did not earn his reputation as a bold and original thinker by blandly affirming that people sometimes try not to think about unpleasant things. He earned it by making all kinds of wild claims about what gets repressed...” (p. 526) He suggests, “We can study motivated forgetting without dragging in the discredited conceptual baggage of psychoanalysis.”

In addition, McNally argues that with two exceptions, the research has failed to show that motivation to forget

increases one's ability to do so. Sadia Najmi and Daniel Wegner state that in "studies with clinical populations, evidence weighs heavily toward impaired suppression of emotionally relevant material" and that this "directly contradicts Erdelyi's thesis."

Allen Esterson and Stephen Ceci dispute Erdelyi's claim that Freud anticipated modern reconstructive memory processes. They observe that Erdelyi provided no indication that he "is aware that Freud's reporting of his clinical experiences has been called into question." (p. 517)

Frederick Crews also challenged Erdelyi's scholarship. "Erdelyi treats Freud's writings as holy writ, any portion of which can be quoted to prove a point." Crews adds that Erdelyi "relies on a long-discredited account of

"Ironically, for all Erdelyi's insistence that we could have spared ourselves a century of wrongful convictions and divided families if only we had listened to Freud, we find ourselves thinking the same thing about psychological science: If only people would listen. Many years ago, when scientists found that post-event information could alter memories for details, many skeptics viewed the findings as neat laboratory 'tricks,' but questioned their clinical or legal significance. When wrongfully convicted people were exonerated by DNA analysis, some skeptics stopped criticizing and started listening. Scientists tackling more recent problems have endured similar accusations... Eventually, when those scientists began to show that it was possible to implant memories for entirely false events, a few people in the clinical and legal community started listening. Everyday brings a few more. Those who advocate a mechanism that represses and recovers memories should adhere to the same high standard. Listen to the science" Hayne, Garry and Loftus

Freud's 'seduction theory' and ignores important links between Freudian assumptions and our recent recovered memory movement." (p. 516)

Harlene Hayne, Maryanne Garry, and Elizabeth Loftus argue that none of the examples that Erdelyi provided "shows that it is possible for people to repress (and then recover) memories for entire, significant, and potentially emotion-laden events." They write:

"Right off the bat, Erdelyi comes out swinging. 'Repression,' he declares, 'has become an empirical fact that is at once obvious and problematic' ([Erdelyi's Abstract]). Is it an empirical fact in the same way that, say, gravity is an empirical fact? Well, no. We can demonstrate the effects of gravity simply, quickly, and whenever we want; the same is not true of repression. Is repression a widely accepted theory, in the same way that, say, the theory of evolution is? Well, no. Converging evidence from biology, biochemistry, and anthropology supports evolution. This is not true of repression. Is repression an idea that sounds interesting but turns out to be something that nobody can find any evidence for – like, say, cold fusion? Yes. That's more like what repression is: cold fusion. Repression has become the clinician's cold fusion, at once obvious and problematic." (p. 521)

Erdelyi responded to all of the comments. In his conclusion he noted "extremely narrow or stringent definitions of repression tend indeed to render repression nonexistent, whereas more expansive conceptualizations (which I claim are consistent with the classical literatures) render it ubiquitous and obvious." He also chided psychologists for ignoring the topic of repression for such a long time, suggesting that this neglect has contributed to the semantic problems of repression.

Although the article and commentaries are long and not always easy reading, they do offer the opportunity

to capture the flavor of the memory wars as they continued in 2006 in a relatively concise format. In this reader's opinion, they are worth slogging through for that insight.



New Zealand News

FMSF Newsletter readers may be interested in a new website devoted to the case of Peter Ellis in New Zealand: www.peterellis.org.nz The site focuses on the Christchurch Creche case and contains hundreds of news reports through the 1990s to 2007. The FMSF Newsletter has written about Peter Ellis in the past and reviewed the major book about it: *A City Possessed* by Lynley Hood. The new site contains additional information.

Although a single case, the Creche case is very important. Not only are the allegations similar to the many day care cases in the United States, the Creche case shows how these notions spread from the United States to New Zealand. Of particular interest is a section labeled "Toddler Testimonies" containing examples of interviews of children by therapists. These transcripts document the processes by which children came to say things that never happened.

Also on the website are news articles about false accusations in New Zealand. It is ironic that now that the worst of the hysteria has subsided, the media are reporting on a large number of false accusations. Years from now, historians may be excused for thinking that the false allegation era was in the 2000 decade. In actual fact, the problem of false allegations was a magnitude larger in the 1990s in New Zealand and yet was almost totally ignored by both the media and the police during those years.



"[H]istory slithers its way through the mind like a repressed memory, unreliable and up to no good." Peter Craven

Business as Usual

Dissociative Identity Disorder Seminar
Advanced Issues in the Treatment of
Dissociative Identity Disorder, Revised
Richard P. Kluft, PhD, MD

“This workshop will explore a limited number of topics in depth. After a brief review of the stage-oriented treatment of dissociative identity disorder (DID), this course will discuss the structure of the dissociative surface (Kluft, 2005) and how to decode the dissociative surface into an understanding of how alter egos that are not in executive control exert their influence from behind the scenes. Prognosis enhancement by promoting character styles associated with high trajectory improvement will be taught. Twenty rationales for working directly with the alters of DID patients will be discussed. Newer models of dissociation will be reviewed. The instigation, maintenance, and strengthening of dissociative barriers by the shame family of affects will be reviewed, and the use of Nathanson’s (1992) Compass of Shame to reduce dissociation will be discussed. The use of shame reduction methods to reduce dissociative barriers and access dissociated memories will be explored, and their use in the place of formal hypnosis to explore what is not available to conscious autobiographic memory. Finally, the use of 22 categories of hypnotic interventions with DID will be discussed, and an exercise in designing fractionated abreactions will be held.

Learning Objectives: Upon completion of this program, the participant will be able to: • List 20 rationales for working directly with the alters of DID patients; • Outline the structure of a fractionated abreaction; and • List the four families of shame scripts in the Compass of Shame model.

(Announcement for “Pathways of the Mind: Healing through Hypnosis” conference, January 19-23, 2007, Dallas, Texas. Presented by The American Society of Clinical Hypnosis and The Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis)



In Memory of Howard Fishman

Howard Fishman died in November 2006 after a long battle with lung cancer. A tireless advocate for the falsely accused, he was ever generous with his time talking to and encouraging distressed families. Countless people became proactive about their situations after talking to him.

Howard was incredibly quick to see the heart of a problem and then to find strategies for dealing with it. Strong willed, he left no one in doubt about his opinions. Many FMSF families knew Howard. He spoke at an early organizational meeting in Kansas City in 1993 noting: “I never thought I would ever say anything remotely like this, but families in which both parents are accused are the fortunate ones, and families accused of satanic ritual abuse are the luckiest of all.”

Most of Howard’s work, however, was with cases involving young children. Although not mentioned in the FMSF newsletter, thousands of families with young children whose situations didn’t involve adults with claims of recovered repressed memories also call the Foundation. It was Howard who volunteered to speak to these families in need of direction.

Following are two of the many letters sent to the Foundation about Howard.

I was one of Howard’s clients about 8 years ago. I will never forget him and will always be grateful for his help during a custody battle where the deck was stacked against me from day one. Even though I lost in the end, Howard’s support and caring made the loss more bearable. Howard devoted his life to trying to make the world a saner place. He had an extraordinary gift of interjecting common sense into psychology. I know I was only one of a countless number of people that Howard helped – often without pay. He will be sorely missed.

Carol Diamant

I am deeply saddened at the passing of Howard Fishman. He was truly an extraordinary man who devoted his life to truth and justice. Howard Fishman was an essential figure in the winning of the memory wars as well as in ongoing battles to reform the family law, mental health, criminal justice, and child protection systems.

Howard was a brilliant and gifted reformer. He was truly fearless in fighting corruption and injustice. In a world of cynical professionals, Howard was a human dynamo who never lost his motivating sense of outrage. He gave endlessly to those in dire need.

Toward the end, Howard remained an example of courage under fire. Even during his last painful weeks of life, Howard served others. Though barely able to speak, he continued to offer whispered and brilliant consultation on complex cases involving corruption in state legal systems.

Howard Fishman’s legacy will live on in the work of those protecting the innocent from quack therapies, corrupt systems, and abuses of power.

R. Chris Barden



“Memory is a Rashomon experience— five people experiencing the same event will remember five different things, all of them true for that particular person at that particular time. Memory is one of the most elusive complements to who we are, implacably defining. Yet what we remember—how and for what reason—is inextricably dependent on who we are as individuals.”

Victoria Brownworth (2007, January 7). Review: What happened, and can we ever know? *Baltimore Sun*. Retrieved from <http://www.baltimoresun.com/features/booksmags/bal-id.bk.enchantment07.0.6071043.story?coll=bal-art-sliffe-books>.

Recovered Memories of Murdering JonBenet Ramsey: John Mark Karr Revisited

A person who played a critical role in the JonBenet–Mark Karr media frenzy in the autumn of 2006 was associate professor of journalism at the University of Colorado, Michael Tracey. Tracey, who long believed that JonBenet’s parents were innocent of the decade-old murder, had a four-year e-mail exchange with Mark Karr, and it is Tracey who brought his suspicions that Karr had committed the murder to the Boulder District Attorney, precipitating the media explosion.

A *Rocky Mountain News* article noted that Tracey was obsessed with the Ramseys and made three documentaries about them since 1998. Tracey is quoted as saying “What I’m obsessed with is getting the truth out about what happened. I am obsessed with the idea the Ramseys didn’t do it.”

We received a copy of some e-mails that had been posted on the website of the Boulder District Attorney, and Tracey’s role in Karr’s memories seemed evident. These e-mails would raise questions in the minds of most newsletter readers. Unfortunately, when we attempted to check the website, it was noted that many of the e-mails had been removed, including the ones that appear below. We have no reason to doubt their authenticity.

John Mark Karr, Friday, May 12, 2005, p 36, e-mails from Boulder DA site, Bates #0660

“You don’t have to beg me. I want this so much – for the memory of JonBenet to finally be at rest. I do not think I have said anything worth anything at all above I did my best. You have to remember that at the end, I was heavily traumatized and have blocked out the whole of that night for years. It was not until I talked to you for over four years that I recalled anything at all. It is easy since I am out of the country with no people ever mentioning even the case to me. Ten years of a total blackout is a long time. I will be sorrier than you

could ever know if I have not passed this test – the test of my life.”

Michael Tracey, Friday, May 12, 2005, p 41, e-mails from Boulder DA site, Bates #0665

“WELL I AM YOUR COUNSELOR, AND GOOD COUNSELORS ARE LIKE GOOD THERAPISTS, THEY FACILITATE BY LISTENING AND THUS ALLOW THINGS BURIED TO COME ONCE MORE TO THE SURFACE.”

John Mark Karr, Friday, May 14, 2005, p 54, e-mails from Boulder DA site, Bates #0678

“Do you know that I sometimes have to get into an almost self induced hypnotic state to recall the events directly before the blow to her head and the events just following the blow to her head? I was traumatized by the that event because it was a finality and was very violent – something I cannot stand to recall. I need you to be my counselor and my confidant and much more. I need you so much to help me through all this. I blocked this from my mind for years. I did not block JonBenet from my mind, only that horrible ending. I am ashamed of it I hate myself for it.”

Hartman, T. & Brennan, C. (2006, September 2). CU prof sticks to his guns on Ramseys. *Rocky Mountain News*. Retrieved from http://www.rockymountainnews.com/drmn/local/article/0,1299,DRMN_15_4964076,00.html on September 5, 2006.



Forgetting That You Once Remembered

Geraerts, E., Arnold, M.M., Lindsay, D.S., Merckelbach, H., Jelicie, M., Hauer, B. (2006). Forgetting of prior remembering in persons reporting recovered memories of childhood sexual abuse. *Psychological Science*, 17 (11), 1002-1008.

Two case studies in which partners of women who claimed that they had recovered memories of abuse said that the women had talked about the abuse prior to their “recovered-memory” experience inspired the research reported in this article. Previous research has found that people “forget an instance of past remembering more

often if it differs from their current recollections than if it matches their current recollections.” (Arnold & Lindsay, 2002, 2005) And other research has shown that individuals reporting recovered memories are more prone to memory distortions than others. Geraerts et al. wanted to know if individuals who reported previously repressed memories of childhood sexual abuse would be more likely to underestimate prior remembering than individuals with no history of abuse or with continuous memories of abuse. If this were the case, it might explain the case histories of the two women.

The researchers compared 57 people with recovered memories, 67 people with continuous memories and 68 people with no history of abuse in two experiments. The first tested the individuals with words and found that people who reported recovered memories were more prone than others to forget that they had previously recalled the words when they were cued to think of the words differently. The second experiment used autobiographical material that was recalled in positive or negative framing. This experiment tested the people three times over a four-month period.

The results of the experiments supported the idea that people who report recovered memories of abuse are more likely to forget that they had previously recalled words or autobiographical events when they were cued to think about them differently than were the other participants in the experiment. The authors note that the results of their study do not mean that the memories were false. What the results do indicate is that some people who believe that they have had a recovered-memory experience, may, in fact, have forgotten that they had been aware of the events prior to the recovered-memory experience. Some people may have a false impression of having had repressed memories.



LOST IN THERAPY

Continued From Last Newsletter

Part 4: Rebuilding My Life and Reconciling With My Family

As soon as I left therapy, I was extremely afraid, and I suffered from panic attacks. I believe this was because of the stress of coming to the realization that my recovered memories were untrue. I felt as though my world had been turned upside down; I was suddenly living in a different reality than I had been for the past three years.

I slowly began talking to other people. I read an article about the cult of David Koresh and was astonished at how similar the cult brainwashing dynamics were to what I had experienced in therapy. In the Koresh article, I saw a reference to the False Memory Syndrome Foundation and decided to call to see if they could help me understand what I had experienced. I felt relieved that there was help available and validation for me. I began reading the FMSF newsletter and took great comfort in that. I also exchanged phone calls with a survivor of FMS from another state, who gave me tremendous comfort and support. I don't know how I could have gained the strength to go on with my life productively if it hadn't been for the support and validation from the FMSF and its associates.

A few months after I left therapy, a college friend called to tell me my brother had been trying to find out where I was and what I was doing. My brother had learned that I was on Social Security Disability and told my friend that my family was very concerned about my well-being. Getting that information was enough impetus to call my family.

During the next few months, I slowly called my other siblings and then my mom. I called my sister first because I was still too distraught to call my mom. I really felt terrible

about being away from my mom, but I thought it better to go slowly and start with one of my sisters. I come from a family of ten children who were close, especially after my father died when I was six years old.

I remember how emotional it was for me the first time I saw my brother who lived in the same town. His hair had turned grey and he was heavier than before. A sister with whom I was very close had had a baby that I had never seen. It hit me hard to see how time had changed people while I was away from them. A lot was missed. It was hard to have it all sink in.

Another sister in a city not too far away invited me to visit. I remember driving there and asking her to meet me halfway because I never knew when the panic attacks would come. It was an emotional visit. She wanted to know what had happened, and I told her what I could. I saw that she was nervous, and I didn't realize at that time that she was probably trying not to show all the pain I had caused. It was joyous to be with her again and know that we still loved each other. Her kids were bigger and she was in a new phase of her life. Again, it hurt that I had not been a part of that part of her life for so long.

Then, at Thanksgiving of that year, I went with my brother and his family to visit my mom. It had been eight months since I left therapy. The moment I saw my mother I felt anguish in my heart at seeing both the pain and utter relief in her eyes. We cried and hugged each other, and we both said how sorry we were about anything we had done to cause this horrible event. I told her I was sorry I had been gone, and she said she was sorry for any hurt she caused me growing up. We did not share confusions and deep feelings during this visit. It was a very happy time. It was overwhelming.

At a family reunion some months later, my family made a scrapbook for

me with pictures and letter from each one, telling me how much they cared about me and how much I meant to them. It was joyous, but too overwhelming for us to delve into the deeper feelings about what had happened. During the past several years, my siblings and a niece have shared with me the pain they saw my mom go through when I was gone. My mom didn't talk a lot about it, but I saw it a few times. One time we were to meet in London for a trip she took me on for my 30th birthday. I checked into the hotel and tried to contact her, but somehow we weren't able to contact each other for several hours. She became distraught fearing that I was lost again. I could tell it was a fear from her previous experience of losing me to therapy.

I have only recently come to understand that even after thirteen years a truer, deeper reconciliation with each person in my family will require more effort and communication on each of our parts. I have a great family. It hurts me to recount the pain that I caused my family, but I think it is

Purveyors of Nonsense

Welkos, R.W. (2006, August 2).

Giving more life to Marilyn?

Los Angeles Times, E3.

Sherrie Lea Laird believes she is the reincarnated Marilyn Monroe. California psychiatrist Adrian Finkelstein, M.D. attests to it. He says he proved Laird's claim when he placed her under hypnosis during past life regression therapy. After studying her for six years, he had written a book.

Finkelstein's website states that he offers: "Past Lives and Exploration Reincarnation Therapy." Lest one consider Finkelstein a "fringe" therapist, he is the "former Chairman of Outpatient Department of Psychiatry at Mount Sinai Medical Center, University of Health Sciences, in Chicago."

□

helping me, too. It has been only in the past few months that I actually spoke to two sisters about the pain I caused. The mending that has occurred is monumental, and I am grateful for it all. I look forward to its continuing.

Getting back to work played a huge role in my getting better. At some point, I decided that I was not comfortable living off SSDI when the reason I went on it in the first place was so twisted. By this time I had found another psychiatrist who helped me in sessions and provided anti-anxiety medication for panic. I found another therapist who assured me that the treatment I received had been harmful, and she helped me get over some angry feelings. I just wanted a good quality of life back. There was no reason that I shouldn't try for that. I started working at temporary jobs and less stressful jobs and SSDI removed me from its rolls.

Part 5: Thoughts on Reconciliation.

Each situation and person is unique, and I don't believe there is any catch-all way of reconciling. However, there are aspects of FMS that are very common, and I think sharing suggestions and ideas may help others facing similar difficulties.

First, recognition that the experience was, and still may be, traumatic to both the retractor and to family members is very important.

I think it helps to be patient when a person may not say what we feel we need them to say, or do what we feel we need them to do in order to reconnect.

There may be fears and pain that have not fully been processed. It took months for me to be able to see my mom after I retracted. I felt a combination of fear of her response, uncertain-

ty and confusion about why it happened, guilt for knowing I had left her for memories that weren't real, and a lot of pain. She didn't reproach me for the time I needed, and that helped.

Even after 13 years, I still am suffering from some aftereffects, such as recurring images of the memories, and some pain at realizing the harm the FMS caused my family. When I listen to people talk about it even now, I can see the mark of pain that was left. It can't be erased, and we each come to resolution at our own pace. Accepting this has helped me a great deal.

Second, I think that getting specific help, either professionally or otherwise in learning how to keep in touch with the FMS victim can help. It is a very unusual situation where a person normally would not cut off contact with the family, and persistence in letting the victim know you want to be there for them can be very powerful. Deep down inside me, somewhere, I knew that the therapy wasn't right. I wasn't clear about it consciously due to all the psychological pressure, but each time my family tried to help reassure me that it would not be catastrophic when I left therapy. I realized my family didn't want to dishonor my request for no contact, and I think that is what held them back at times. However, I would not be afraid to be aggressive in searching out the influences and facts of the situation that the victim is in. It is not a normal situation. A person is being harmed who has little recourse and few resources available while caught up in the situation.

Lastly, I think it is helpful for each family member to be to be open and honest about any responsibility he or she may have in the situation. I think once there is true understanding, people generally open their hearts to each other. It takes real effort, including time and a willingness to be uncomfortable, if that is the case.

I have reconciled with my mom. We each said we were sorry when we

first reunited. I believe there are still leftover feelings that could be resolved even further, and I plan on remaining open to the opportunity to deepen our reconciliation. I recently apologized to a few sisters for the pain I caused them. I recognize I am not to blame for what the doctor and therapists did, but I do take responsibility for participating in the therapy. I could have been more careful. I admit part of my fault was looking for something to be a quick fix to what ailed me.

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Lest We Forget

We recently skimmed the 1991 memoir, *Prisoner of Another War*, in which the author describes the therapy she received in California in the 1980s. The book is a reminder of the ubiquity of and lack of skepticism about recovered-memory beliefs.

“Dr Osborne’s counseling center specialized in regressive therapy. He believed that uncovering childhood deprivation and trauma helped many people deal with present day difficulties.” (27)

“Dr. Osborne explained that these negative, hurtful feelings that the child buries create problems, both psychological and physiological, as the child grows into an adult. ‘The purpose of this type of therapy is to allow those buried, painful memories to surface.’” (37)

“‘But,’ I protested, ‘I really don’t need this type of therapy. I am one of the few people that had a perfect childhood. My parents genuinely loved me.’ He smiled gently and said, ‘Many people who come here feel that way. It’s not uncommon to have only a few painful memories. People come for therapy for many reasons. Not everyone has obvious emotional problems. Some come because they have difficulties in their relationships, or, like you, because of severe physical pain.’”(37)

Murray, M. (1991). *Prisoner of Another War: A Remarkable Journey of Healing From Childhood Trauma*. Page Mill Press.

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“The past is malleable and flexible, changing as our recollection interprets and re-explains what has happened.” Peter Berger

Running Out of Time...

Mavis Lipman,

In 1992, when Ted Hamilton was 51-years-old, he was arrested and charged with abusing his daughter. He was convicted of heinous and improbable acts based only on the memories his daughter recovered with the help of *The Courage to Heal*.

Ted became my friend—and my mission—from the first time I went to visit him in November, 1998, at Kingston Penitentiary, a notoriously rough maximum security prison in Kingston, Ontario where Ted was serving out a six-year prison sentence. This sentence might seem short compared to similar cases in the United States, but the brutality and indignities Ted experienced caused irreparable harm to a once healthy, jovial and capable man.

Ted made it clear from the start that he was not angry with his daughter. He said he used to have profound respect for academics, but he had lost his faith in them and in the therapists who blindly accepted the theories and practices of ‘recovered repressed memories’. He was certain that one day he and his daughter would be reunited, sitting together, their arms around each other, laughing at the folly that had befallen them. Unfortunately, this was not to be.

It is with great sadness that I report that Ted’s time finally ran out. He died all alone, on a street in Thunder Bay, Ontario, on July 15, 2006, following an epileptic seizure. He was 64.

Ted’s after-prison story was a sad one. Two weeks before his statutory release from prison in November 1999, Ted had been notified that he was not permitted to return to his hometown of Sioux Lookout. This was a huge disappointment, but he remained positive that the Salvation Army Residence he would be sent to in Thunder Bay would have good principles and caring people. It was unusual procedure, but I was given permission

to drive Ted from Kingston to Thunder Bay since my husband and I had purchased him a van and the carpentry tools that we thought he would need to get off to a good start.

Over the next six years I made the trip to visit Ted at least 24 times. He moved back and forth between Thunder Bay, Sault Ste. Marie and Batchawana Bay. I observed the steady decline in his mental and physical health as time went along. The first year in Thunder Bay he underwent five surgical procedures, some of which were ongoing repairs to the injuries he received when he was first incarcerated. In September 2001, two months before the termination date of his sentence, Ted was diagnosed with prostate cancer. I drove up to Thunder Bay to take care of him and then brought him back to my country home in Quebec to recuperate, be with his dog, Maxi, paint and enjoy nature.

Creating a normal life can be tremendously difficult for people who have been in prison. Ted was still serving out his time on statutory release when Christopher’s Law was passed in Ontario in April 2001. This automatically remanded him to be on the Sex Offender’s Registry in Ontario for the rest of his life. It has since become a National Registry. At first he didn’t see it as such a big deal, but as time went by he understood its impact. He realized that the Mark of Cain would remain on him forever—he was serving out a life-long prison sentence. His hypertension, anxiety and panic attacks increased. As he said himself “my nerves are shot.”

Ted felt that he couldn’t risk a relationship; he was unable to work; his social assistance funds were inadequate; he had no real home, and no friends except me, who lived 1000’s of kms away. He had to relinquish his dog to my care because he was unable to rent an apartment. He had to live in church residences and cheap motel rooms. By the summer of 2003 he had

nowhere to live. I tried to help him find something, but at every turn I realized that the local police would have to be notified that Ted was on the S.O.R. The word would get out and he would be doomed. It wasn’t the best solution but time was running out so I purchased a used RV that would give him coverage about 5 months of the year.

Ted wanted more than anything to clear his name and he filed appeals. In Canada’s Criminal Code when all levels of appeal have been exhausted, there is a final opportunity to make an application for a verdict reconsideration. Ted spent the last six years waiting patiently for his last lawyer to prepare and make this application.

In August 2001, I was given permission by his parole officers to drive Ted to Toronto to visit this lawyer. The lawyer explained the difficulties and hurdles that remained within parliament and the justice system regarding cases of repressed memories; that Ted’s case was first on the list, and that many people acquainted with his case said that he never should have been convicted.

Ted told the lawyer “*I am running out of time.*” The lawyer’s response was that criminal cases are notorious for taking years before injustices are addressed and that Ted’s case was not that old. Unfortunately Ted ran out of time. In his heart, I think that Ted knew he would not be able to sustain himself forever while waiting endlessly for legal processes that could clear his name, reunite him with his family, and restore his pride and dignity.

I know that Ted would like me to thank the members and professionals of the FMS Foundation and the Canadian False Memory Support Groups for all of the articles, newsletters, books, and letters that kept him encouraged and informed; for all of the love, respect, generosity and support that he received; and most importantly for believing in his innocence.

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Delaware Grapples With Recovered-Memory CasesEden v. Oblates of St. Francis de Sales No. 04C-01-069CLS.

Sup. Ct. Del. Decided Dec. 4, 2006.

On December 4, 2006, New Castle County Delaware Superior Court Judge Calvin L. Scott Jr. ruled that Eric Eden, 35, could sue the principal of the Salesianum School and the Oblates of St. Francis de Sales, the religious order that operates the school, because he had repressed his memories of abuse by a priest at the school. The judge did not allow Eden to sue for a 1985 abuse incident that he had reported to his parents at the time because of Delaware's two-year civil statute of limitations. This is Delaware's first repressed-memory case. Most allegations of past abuse have not been heard in court because of the statute of limitations.

Eric Eden filed his suit in January, 2004 alleging that he had been molested 900 times between 1976 (when he was eight) to 1985 (when he was seventeen) by Rev. James O'Neill of the private Catholic school. Although he was aware of the incident in 1985, Eden, claimed he "had complete amnesia of the other nine years worth of sexual abuse" until April 2002 when his memories returned in response to the extensive media accounts of sex abuse cases.

According to the lawsuit, when Eden told his parents of the abuse in 1985, they confronted the church and school officials who agreed to remove O'Neill from working with children. Instead, O'Neill was transferred to a school in Pennsylvania and later to North Carolina.

Delaware recognizes the discovery rule exception for "inherently unknowable injuries," in which a plaintiff is "blamelessly ignorant of the act or omission and injury complained of, and the harmful effect thereof develops gradually over a period of time..."

Thomas S. Neuberger and Stephen J. Neuberger, Esquires, The Neuberger Firm, P.A., Wilmington, DE; Robert Jacobs and Thomas C. Crumplar, Esquires, Jacobs & Crumplar, P.A., Wilmington, DE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Mark L. Reardon, Esquire, Elzufon, Austin, Reardon, Tarlov & Mondell, P.A., Wilmington, DE, Attorney for Defendants Oblates of St. Francis de Sales, Inc., Salesianum School, Inc.

* * *

Another client of Thomas Neuberger filed a recovered-memory suit on December 3, 2007 in the wake of Judge Scott's decision. Douglas McClure is suing the Wilmington Roman Catholic Diocese for allowing him to be abused by Rev. Edward Carley who died in 1998. McClure claims he had suppressed the memories of the abuse until reading a

newspaper account of a settlement in another person's claims of abuse by Rev. Carley. Interestingly, according to news reports, McClure also suppressed memories of his 14 month combat experience in Vietnam..

* * *

Delaware lawmakers are considering changing the statutes of limitations for child sexual abuse cases. A bill introduced in 2006 granted victims 25 years after their 18th birthday to bring suit. The legislative session ended before the bill was passed, however. The sponsors of the bill plan to reintroduce it in 2007.

Miller, B. (2006, December 7). Judge sends priest-abuse lawsuit to trial. *The News Journal*. Retrieved from <http://www.delmarvanow.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20061207/NEWS01/61207006> on December 25, 2006

Miller, B. (2006, December 16). Statute of limitations under scrutiny. *The News Journal*. Retrieved from <http://www.delawareonline.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20061216/NEWS/612160328/-1/NEWS01> on December 25, 2006

**Family Histories - Two Ideas**

This month, two people wrote to share ideas with other families.

Mattie wrote to let us know that she took the albums and albums of pictures of her children growing up and created a DVD slide show that she gave to family members. "It was much more than picture after picture," she said. "It branched in different directions and had great music." She said that although it took a long time and required some professional help, "The results were fantastic!" She said that her alienated child did not respond, but that everyone else was thrilled. One daughter told her it was the best present she had ever received in her life. For more details contact:

Mattie Zimmerman <mattiezimmerman@comcast.net>

Laura Pasley is a retractor who has helped many FMSF families. She has recently become a consultant for a company that has developed a computer program that could help families write their histories: Heritage Helpers. She thought that there may be families who have not written all the things that they want their lost children, and especially their grandchildren, to know, and that this could be a way for them to get started. Laura said "I know that there are lots of people who do not use computers. But someone in the family probably does. I have written the life story of my parents from birth through their marriage, children and grandchildren, for example."

If you are interested in more information about this, contact Laura at: <http://www.laurapasleyscreativecorner.com>. To see some examples go to "project search" and put "Pasley" for the author. You can also call her at 972-557-6709 or by email: lepasley@sbcglobal.net



Before and After Regression Therapy

Dad,

"You've been a true expression of God's love in my life—I will always be thankful to you for making the love of God so real to me."

Happy Father's Day, Dad. I loved what this card expressed—so much of what we feel is true about you. Thank you for my rich heritage and being a tool the Lord has used to make His love real to me. I am blessed to be your daughter! I love you.

Daughter's name

Your daughter picked this card out and I think it is very appropriate. You are certainly a good model for other fathers. I love you.

Son-in-law's name

Several Months After Accusation

Dear (first names)

Since (the date of the accusation) a great deal has changed in our relationship with you and the rest of the family. These changes have left an irreversible impression on our family. Our children are very aware of the damages to our relationship with all of you. In spite of the damages, we have moved forward. Please respect our family by no longer attempting to contact us. Your letters, packages, phone calls and emails are not welcomed.

Son-in-law and Daughter

Recommended Reading

After our daughter dropped the bomb in our lives in 1992, I did extensive reading on the subject of childhood sexual abuse and recovered memories. By chance, when I was in a major university bookstore, I happened to select a book written primarily for physicians during medical residency in psychiatry. It wasn't easy reading material but the book helped me under-

stand the issue from two very different perspectives.

First, I developed a much improved understanding of childhood sexual abuse and programs for treatment. Second, the medical texts showed me the unscientific and callow nature of materials supporting repressed memory as "therapy." The gulf between the two was enormous.

I suggest that the FMSF newsletter list the leading textbooks, including medical texts, on the subject of childhood sexual abuse.

An informed dad

Feeling of Accomplishment

A bit of good news: I have a therapist friend who specializes in treating people with problems of abuse, whom I have known for many years because we have belonged to some of the same charity groups. My friend is now president of a charity that gives away school uniforms to needy people and also helps the local Rape Crisis Center. My friend mentioned that the charity is interested in helping a particular person, but before they do, she said, they are checking the facts of her story.

I think I had something to do with this because I have been talking to my friend about FMS since 1995. Of course, we want real abuse cases brought out and people helped. But at the same time, we want to do what we can to ensure that there is no misreporting.

Feeling good

If someone in your family has experienced detrimental "therapy" with Stephen (Steve) Oglevie in Burley ID, I would appreciate it if you would contact me with a brief outline of what happened. There is no need to give your name. I am just interested in gathering information.

A concerned mother

My contact email is:
ballygoran@aol.com

Yahoo Answers

We have been noting references to false memory and false memory syndrome on "blogs" and informal postings on the internet. We wondered what people seem to know about these phrases. Unfortunately, copyright laws prevent us from reprinting exchanges verbatim, but a paraphrase below captures the spirit of one interesting post.

ASKER: Would it be possible for a person to make false accusations about what happened when he was a child in order to make himself feel better about an unsuccessful business deal?

REPLY 1: This seems more than making excuses. It is possible to create a false memory in another person. The key is connecting with them. It also helps if the person is in a position of authority and the person who gets the memories is highly suggestible. Hypnosis is not necessary. A helpful book for you might be: *Myth of Repressed Memory: False Memories and Allegations of Sexual Abuse* by Elizabeth Loftus and Katherine Ketcham. A professor recommended this book to me when I was an undergraduate.

ASKER: Yes! I think a person in a "position of authority" convinced my older brother that my mother abused him. None of my brothers and sisters or I are aware of anything that supports his new "memories." Thank you. I will read *Myth of Repressed Memory*.

REPLY 2: Two people in my family developed false memories. One is mentally ill. The other believes that his dreams actually happened.

REPLY 3: It's possible that your brother has "False Memory Syndrome," but I think he is rationalizing. If he makes his childhood seem bad, in his mind then he is not responsible for what he has done as an adult.

The exchange was found at Yahoo Answers on December 19, 2006.

Web Sites of Interest

<http://www.theisticsatanism.com/asp/>
Against Satanic Panics

comp.uark.edu/~lampinen/read.html
The Lampinen Lab False Memory Reading Group,
University of Arkansas

www.exploratorium.edu/memory/
The Exploratorium Memory Exhibit

www.ctnow.com/memory
Hartford Courant memory series

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.sirs.com/uptonbooks/index.htm
Upton Books

www.angelfire.com/tx/recoveredmemories/
Locate books about FMS
Recovered Memory Bookstore

www.religioustolerance.org/sra.htm
Information about Satanic Ritual Abuse

www.angryparents.net
Parents Against Cruel Therapy

www.geocities.com/newcosanz
New Zealand FMS Group

www.werkgroepwfh.nl
Netherlands FMS Group

www.falseallegation.org
National Child Abuse
Defense & Resource Center

www.nasw.org/users/markp
Excerpts from *Victims of Memory*

www.rickross.com/groups/fsm.html
Ross Institute

[www.hopkinsmedicine.org/jhhpsychiatry/
perspec1.htm](http://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/jhhpsychiatry/perspec1.htm)
Perspectives for Psychiatry
by Paul McHugh

www.enigma.se/info/FFI.htm
FMS in Scandinavia - Janet Hagbom

www.ncrj.org/
National Center for Reason & Justice

www.lyingspirits.com

Skeptical Information on Theophostic Counseling

www.ChildrenInTherapy.org/

Information about Attachment Therapy

www.traumaversterking.nl

English language web site of Dutch retractor.

www.quackwatch.org

This site is run by Stephen Barrett, M.D.

www.stopbadtherapy.org

Contains information about filing complaints.

www.FMSFonline.org

Web site of FMS Foundation.

Legal Web Sites of Interest

• www.caseassist.com

• www.findlaw.com

• www.legalengine.com

• www.accused.com

Elizabeth Loftus

www.seweb.uci.edu/faculty/loftus/

The Rutherford Family Speaks to FMS Families

The DVD made by the Rutherford family is *the* most popular DVD of FMSF families. It covers the complete story from accusation, to retraction and reconciliation. Family members describe the things they did to cope and to help reunite. Of particular interest are Beth Rutherford's comments about what her family did that helped her to retract and return.

Available in DVD format only:

To order send request to

FMSF -DVD, 1955 Locust St.

Philadelphia, PA 19103

\$10.00 per DVD; Canada add \$4.00;

other countries add \$10.00

Make checks payable to FMS

Foundation

Recommended Books

Remembering Trauma

Richard McNally

Science and Pseudoscience in Clinical Psychology

S. O. Lilienfeld, S.J. Lynn, J.M. Lohr (eds.)

Psychology Astray:

Fallacies in Studies of "Repressed Memory" and Childhood Trauma

by Harrison G. Pope, Jr., M.D.

HUNGRY FOR MONSTERS

The 2003 film *Hungry for Monsters* by George Csicsery has been re-released on a new DVD containing 40 minutes of additional scenes exploring the background of recovered memories in the Althaus case. When 15-year-old Nicole Althaus told a teacher that her father was molesting her, the quiet affluent Pittsburgh suburb of Mt. Lebanon, Pennsylvania, was turned inside out. Nicole's father, Rick, was arrested and charged with sexually abusing Nicole amidst bizarre satanic rituals. With the support of her favorite teacher, police, therapists, social workers, and officers of the court, all of whom believed her stories, Nicole began to embellish her initial accusations. As she recovered more memories of wild orgies, sacrificed babies, and murder, more people were arrested, including her mother and a pair of strangers.

A year later, all charges were dropped, and Nicole admitted that her accusations were false. After Nicole and her parents reconciled, they sued the authorities.

Hungry for Monsters DVD

Released by Facets MultiMedia on October 31, 2006. To order copies contact Facets MultiMedia, or rent it on Netflix.

<http://www.facets.org/asticat?function=buyitem&catname=facets&catnum=/DV71523>

The film has also been acquired by Teachers TV, a UK cable channel for educators.

<http://www.teachers.tv/video/4861>

For more information about *Hungry for Monsters* see www.zalafilms.com

George Csicsery
POB 22833
Oakland CA 94609 USA
(510) 428-9284

CONTACTS & MEETINGS - UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

See Georgia

ALASKA

Kathleen 907-333-5248

ARIZONA

Phoenix

Pat 480-396-9420

ARKANSAS

Little Rock

Al & Lela 870-363-4368

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento

Jocelyn 530-570-1862

San Francisco & North Bay

Charles 415-435-9618

San Francisco & South Bay

Eric 408-738-0469

East Bay Area

Judy 925-952-4853

Central Coast

Carole 805-967-8058

Palm Desert

Eileen and Jerry 909-659-9636

Central Orange County

Chris & Alan 949-733-2925

Covina Area

Floyd & Libby 626-357-2750

San Diego Area

Dee 760-439-4630

COLORADO

Colorado Springs

Doris 719-488-9738

CONNECTICUT

S. New England

Earl 203-329-8365 or

Paul 203-458-9173

FLORIDA

Dade/Broward

Madeline 954-966-4FMS

Central Florida - Please call for mtg. time

John & Nancy 352-750-5446

Sarasota

Francis & Sally 941-342-8310

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 785-762-2825

KENTUCKY

Louisville- Last Sun. (MO) @ 2pm

Bob 502-367-1838

LOUISIANA

Sarah 337-235-7656

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

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

Springfield - Quarterly (4th Sat. of Apr.,

Jul., Oct., Jan.) @12:30pm

Tom 417-753-4878

Roxie 417-781-2058

MONTANA

Lee & Avone 406-443-3189

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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Sy 505-758-0726

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Deadline for the Spring 2007 issue is March 15. Meeting notices **MUST** be in writing and should be sent no later than **two months before meeting.**

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