



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
MCAFFEE US ARMY HEALTH CLINIC
WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, NEW MEXICO - 88002

BSHM-MHC

SUBJECT: SP4 William H. Clark III,

Physical Evaluation Board
ATTN: CPT Paul J. Franco
Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234

1. Sp4 Clark was referred to Community Mental Health Activity, White Sands Missile Range, on 5 December 1983 by his commander for a mental status evaluation because of the servicemember's claims of a great scientific discovery. When evaluated, Sp4 Clark's Mental Status examination was within normal limits: He was oriented in all spheres, recent and remote memory intact, no report of hallucinations, no grossly delusional beliefs, mood and affect appropriate, thought content and form within normal limits; eating, sleeping, and activity patterns were within normal limits and not recently deteriorating. Sp4 Clark's job performance was good according to his supervisor, he had several friends in his unit, and there was no evidence of a functional deterioration. The scientific discovery claimed by the SM contained mathematical derivations and assumptions outside of the knowledge areas of this interviewer and of the commander. In short, there was little evidence of any overt psychopathology.
2. The commander was not satisfied with the scope of the assessment, so the Minnesota Multi-phasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) was administered here and scored and interpreted at William Beaumont Army Medical Center by James W. Futterer, PhD (psychologist); The chief of the CMHA there. The SF 513 Consultation report he returned to me indicated some level of depression, passive aggressive personality traits, and needs for attention and recognition. The MMPI profile was the most common pattern found among alcoholic patients; however Sp4 Clark denied any use of alcohol. A copy of the 513 report is attached as inclosure 1.
3. Sp4 Clark's scientific claims were reviewed by the post commander, the head of the High Energy Laser Project, a professor of physics, and the chief scientist at this installation. Their evaluation was that Sp4 Clark's work reflected much thought and research, however his conclusions could not be supported by his assumptions, arguments or data manipulations. They found several impossible leaps in logic and some highly speculative assumptions.
4. Sp4 Clark persisted in his efforts to have his work accepted and corresponded with the post commander, the IG, NASA, US Naval Observatory, and a foreign government. During this time he had also written some inflammatory and accusatory letters to his commander, the IG and this clinician, often stating untruths and misperceptions to support his conclusions. It was at this time that deeper psychopathology was suspected. At last contact in May of 1984, Sp4 Clark still presented a normal mental status except for some depressive symptoms. There was, however,

HSHM-MHC

SUBJECT: SP4 William H. Clark III, cont.

a dichotomy between his in-person presentation, which was calm, reticent and almost shy versus his written correspondence, which became vituperative in its later stages. My concern about his defamatory missives and their consequences to him became such that I insisted he seek treatment at his gaining installation after his PCS.

5. In retrospect, it could be claimed that Sp4 Clark's behavior here constituted the prodromal phase of a schizophrenic process, however, at no time here did his behavior assume psychotic proportions, nor could a diagnosis of schizophrenia be made.



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