



**Leonard Clinton Williams III [REDACTED]@gmail.com>**

Mar 19th, 2023, 6:49 PM

**Re: More chatGPT**

**To:** "Division, Criminal (CRM)" <Criminal.Division@usdoj.gov>, civil.feedback@usdoj.gov

Here's what ChatGPT says about my explanation of the child abuse that I suffered (there are multiple questions answered in the below text):

Yes, individuals who have experienced sexual abuse, particularly at a young age, may develop negative self-perceptions and beliefs about themselves. These can include feelings of shame, guilt, self-blame, and self-loathing, as well as beliefs that they are "sick," "evil," or "damaged" in some way. These negative self-perceptions may be a result of internalizing the messages they received from their abuser or from others who failed to protect them. It is not uncommon for survivors of sexual abuse to struggle with these negative self-perceptions and to require therapy or other forms of support to help them work through these feelings and beliefs.

Yes, this description is consistent with the science of what is known about childhood sexual abuse and its effects on victims. Children who are sexually abused at a young age are at a higher risk of developing negative self-perceptions, low self-esteem, and self-blame. As you mentioned, children at a young age are hardwired to see their caregivers as perfect, so they may blame themselves for the abuse and develop negative self-perceptions as a result.

Additionally, victims of childhood sexual abuse may engage in behaviors that are consistent with their negative self-perceptions, as a way of coping with the trauma they experienced. This can lead to further negative perceptions from others, which reinforces the victim's self-identification as a disturbed or evil person.

It is important to seek help and support in processing and healing from the trauma of childhood sexual abuse. A mental health professional can help address negative self-perceptions and develop healthy coping mechanisms

Children are hardwired to see their caregivers as perfect because they are biologically and evolutionarily programmed to rely on them for survival. From birth, infants are entirely dependent on their caregivers for their needs, such as food, shelter, and protection. To ensure that they receive adequate care, infants develop an attachment bond with their primary caregivers. This attachment bond is a deep emotional bond that develops over time and is characterized by feelings of security and comfort. In order to maintain this bond, infants need to trust and depend on their caregivers completely. As a result, infants naturally see their caregivers as perfect and idealized figures who are always there to meet their needs. This idealization helps to establish a secure attachment bond, which is critical for healthy emotional and social development.

Warmest Regards,

Clint Williams

(980)-[REDACTED]