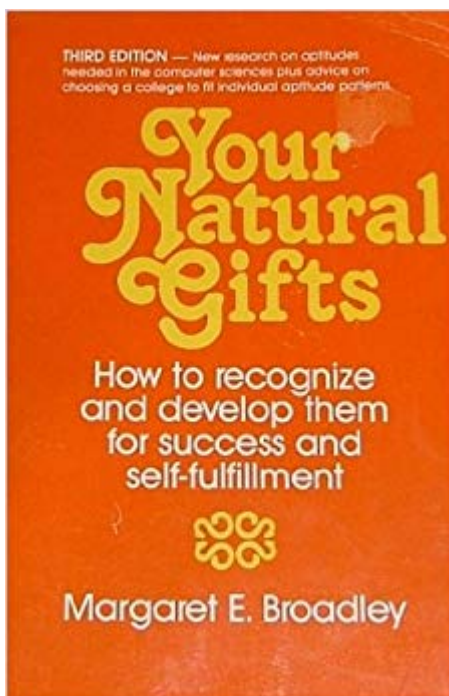
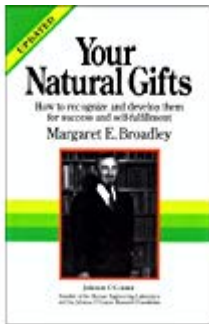


Mystery of the U.S. President

Thinking Critically

Consider, “the only president measured tested subjective with high ideaphoria and inductive reasoning and low structural visualization. His educational background was not in law,” according to Margaret Broadley in *Your Natural Gifts*. How would you make an educated guess as to which president the author meant? Hint: All clients of JOCRF are confidential, so Gogglng the answer will not work. Using a checklist method, indicate how you might crack the case. What sites might contain clues?



Note: *Your Natural Gifts* is out of print but used copies are found online. But you don't need to buy the book to tackle the puzzle. The entire mention on the subject of the book

is quoted in the first paragraph of this post.

An Answer

If you read the post last week and noted there was nothing online on the topic, and so you didn't attempt to check for yourself ...insert buzzer. It took awhile, but I turned up one article that included mention of the mystery president and JOCRF testing.

D magazine featured an article that mentions the topic: "It's rumored that, years ago, one son in a large, politically oriented family (Johnson O'Connor won't give out names) tested out below average in every aptitude and was found to have an extremely "objective" personality – attributes common to managers. Armed with that information and higher-than-average ambition, he pursued his perfect career path, culminating in the ultimate manager's job: president of the United States..."

* Article originally appeared in D magazine.

Quote used with permission.

Note the description of the mystery president's personality in the article differs from Margaret Broadley's description.

2. Start with the obvious clues: The book *Your Natural Gifts...* When was the book first written, according to the copyright notice? Disregard revised additions. Use the date the book was first written as an end cut off point, And use the date JOCRF was established as a starting point.

3. JOCRF established 1922

Your Natural Gifts was written 1972 (with a year or two before for lag time.)

4. Using a list of U.S. Presidents between 1922 and 1970, or so, eliminate the lawyers and the remaining names are your best bet. Also were any in attendance with Johnson O'Connor at Harvard?

Do did any of them fit the profile of the son of a large politically oriented family? (If the description in the rumor is accurate.)

Finally, there is a possibility that somewhere exists a news story about Johnson O'Connor and a U.S. President and that might be a telling clue perhaps. As would outright mention in presidential papers.

Somewhere in that pared down list of names is the president who was tested

And that as Sherlock Holmes would say is elementary.

References

Whitehouse.Gov/Photos

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/photos-and-video/photogallery/the-presidents>

Johnson O'Connor Research Foundation

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Born to Succeed October 1992

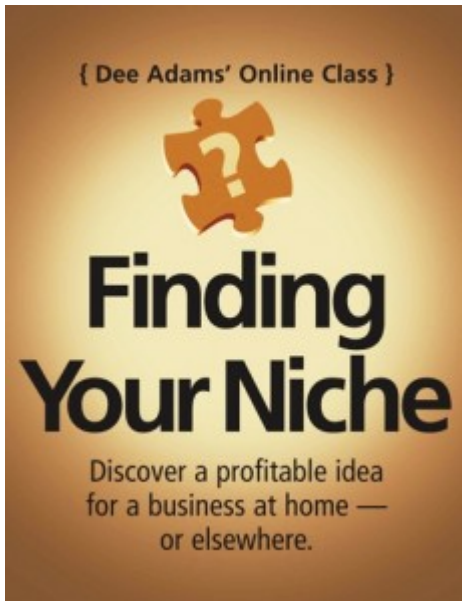
<http://tinyurl.com/mbjegrv>

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Thinking Critically & Solving Problems



Logic in the Real World

The ability to evaluate arguments, claims, or situations and solve problems in one's business and personal life is the most valuable skill that a potential entrepreneur can possess.

I grew interested in the issue once I realized my understanding of the subject was superficial. Furthermore, I found most of the online explanations were lengthy but lacked clear how-to instructions.

Then I discovered that I was required to take a class in the matter. The material below is an excerpt from two of my homework assignments.

Note: At times, the material seemed like one gigantic hairy, numerical tongue twister, but the class proved to be one of the most useful I've ever taken.

Excerpts

I am not hungry

~H

I am tired.

T

I am not tired.

~T

I am both hungry and tired.

H&T

I am hungry or I am tired.

HvT

It is not both the case that I am hungry and tired.

~ (H&T)

Generalizing from Incomplete Information

F 1 is a G

F2 is a G

F3 is a G

n) Fn is a G

n+ 1) Thus, all F's are G's

1) Job Hunter #1 is a person who finds a job.

2) Job Hunter #2 is a person who finds a job.

3) Job Hunter #3 is a person who finds a job.

4) Thus, all job hunters find good jobs.

Analysis: The conclusion is a generalization based on the results of only three job hunters. Without a proper sample reflecting the employment outcome of the job hunting population, the conclusion is not supported by proper evidence and is therefore invalid.

Furthermore, depending on the location, industry, gender, and other socioeconomic factors, not all job hunters may find employment.

Overlooking Alternatives

1) E1 correlates with E2

2) Thus, E1 causes E2

1) A windy day correlates with downed trees.

2) Thus, windy days cause downed trees.

Analysis: The argument does not take into account that other factors may have weakened the roots of the trees or that the wind was merely a catalyst and not the actual cause. The claim does not present a definitive link or offer reliable data on the amount of wind force necessary to bring down trees.

Reference

<http://www.sjsu.edu/depts/itl/>