

Dangerous forensic psychiatry kooks run FBI criminologists

by Herbert Quinde

The FBI's popularly perceived incompetence as a law enforcement agency has long been grist for the humor mill. But the recent contributions by FBI staff "behavioral scientists" to the field of criminology are no longer a joke, but rather a threat to U.S. national security.

Under the dominating influence of the Institute for Law, Psychiatry and Public Policy (ILP) at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, the FBI's Behavioral Sciences Unit, over the last several years, has gone from laughable kookery to a form of systemic criminal negligence that has infected not only national law enforcement but also its interface with the intelligence community of the Western alliance. The strange chemistry of FBI agents working in laboratories with forensic psychiatrists and clinical psychologists has created a Frankenstein monster which also threatens fundamental constitutional guarantees and civil liberties.

A case in point is the much-ridiculed final verdict on the cause of the April 19 explosion aboard the battleship *U.S.S. Iowa* which left 48 sailors dead. As far as most Americans were concerned, some homosexual sailor, in despair, decided to commit suicide taking his buddies with him. Although the Naval Investigative Services were blamed for developing the analysis and leaking the story to the media, it was the FBI's behavioral scientists that came up with the "psycho-profile" based on an artificial intelligence computer model. Even though intelligence existed beforehand that the *U.S.S. Iowa* was a potential target for *spetsnaz*-style (Soviet special forces) sabotage, the issue of terrorism seems never to have been part of the investigation (see *EIR*, Sept. 21, 1989). The case is reminiscent of FBI methodology, in its early days, when the size of a man's skull was an empirical element in establishing whether or not he was a criminal.

The ILP is an interdisciplinary program in mental health, forensic psychiatry, and forensic psychology, which runs "academic programs, clinical evaluations, professional training, empirical and theoretical research and public policy consultation and review," according to its annual report. "During 1987, Police Fellows from the FBI Academy's National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime . . . audited the Law School's Psychiatry and Criminal Law course. . . . The Police Fellows, who are outstanding homicide detectives from major police agencies throughout the United States (and in 1987 included the former head of the Intelligence Division of the U.S. Secret Service), spend a year at the FBI Academy

receiving specialized training in the relationship between the behavioral sciences and the investigation of violent crime." The Department of Justice funds numerous joint ILP/FBI programs for profiling serial killers, celebrity stalkers (e.g., the obsession of would-be presidential assassin John Hinckley with film actress Jodie Foster), child abusers, etc.

I was a pothead for the FBI

The director of ILP is Richard J. Bonnie, LL.B. Bonnie has been a major figure in the effort to make marijuana legal. He has been involved in this campaign, by his own written statements, since 1969. One must wonder what President Bush and Nancy Reagan would think if they knew that a leading instructor of the nation's War on Drugs troops, partially financed by the federal government, is a supporter of "potheads."

On May 8, 1987, Bonnie gave the keynote address, "Marijuana Use and Social Policy," to the conference of the National Organization for Reform of the Marijuana Laws, in Washington, D.C. His books advocating marijuana decriminalization include: *The Marijuana Conviction*, University of Virginia Press, 1974; *Legal Aspects of Drug Dependence*, CRC Press, 1975; *Marijuana Use and Criminal Sanctions*, Mitchie Co., 1980; *Hemp in America*, Van der Marck Editions, 1988. He has also written numerous articles on the same theme. Bonnie has served on several federal commissions, where he has advocated marijuana decriminalization or lowered penalties. He is a consultant to Virginia Attorney General Mary Sue Terry, who hypocritically has puffed up her anti-drug credentials in her re-election bid.

Bonnie summarized his efforts on behalf of decriminalization in the preface to his 1980 book *Marijuana and Criminal Sanctions*, as follows:

"From 1972 through 1977, I was actively involved in the effort to win legislative support for reforming the marijuana laws. . . . In December of 1971, possession of marijuana for personal use was a crime in every state in the United States. In most of the states, the offense was a misdemeanor, but three jurisdictions still retained mandatory felony penalties and four others permitted prosecution as a misdemeanor or felony in the discretion of the prosecutor. In March of 1972, the National Commission of Marijuana and Drug Abuse, of which I was Associate Director, unanimously recommended that consumption-related offenses involving marijuana be

'decriminalized'. . . .

"Together with the Marijuana Commission's Executive Director, Michael Sonnenreich, I was centrally involved in the effort to forge the consensus which emerged among the 13 members of that body, and I also had primary drafting responsibility for the 'policy' chapters of the Commission's two reports. . . .

"Soon after the Commission's marijuana report was issued in March 1972, it won significant and immediate endorsement from the National Council of Churches, the National Education Association, the American Public Health Association and the American Bar Association. The legislative process responded a bit more slowly, although the Oregon legislature invited Mike Sonnenreich and me to testify as early as the summer of 1972. . . .

"After I had resumed my academic duties at the University of Virginia Law School in September 1973, I continued to pull an oar in the reform effort for the next four years. At the federal level, I was appointed to the National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse in 1975 and reappointed to another four-year term in 1976; I also participated in drafting several of the Federal Strategies on Drug Abuse Prevention as well as President Ford's White Paper on Drug Abuse, issued in September 1975. During this period, I served as a special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General. On the legislative side, I testified before Senator Hughes's subcommittee on Alcoholism and Narcotics in November of 1974 and Senator Bayh's subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency in May of 1975.

"At the state level, I testified before some 15 state legislative bodies, and during the winter of 1976-77, I assisted the National Governors Conference in the preparation of its study on State Marijuana Penalties and Policies.

"In the spring of 1977, I became acquainted with the international dimensions of the reform effort when I visited several European countries under the auspices of the U.S. government. One of my missions at the time was to try to prevent any misinterpretations of the Carter administration's recent endorsement of decriminalization which was much welcomed by reformers after the overt hostility of Richard Nixon and the benign silence of Gerald Ford."

In his 1980 book *Marijuana Use and Criminal Sanctions*, Bonnie summarizes his views as to why marijuana should be decriminalized in his concluding chapter, "The Case for Decriminalization":

"To summarize, then, marijuana, as currently used, does not represent a public health problem in the United States. Indeed, it is a matter of exceedingly minor social impact. On the other hand the marijuana laws—which in effect respond to a fly with a baseball bat—are generating disastrous social effects and merit immediate and substantial reform.

"The marijuana laws are unjust because they make criminal a morally neutral behavior with no measurable adverse

social effect. . . ."

Ouija board law enforcement

Dr. Ian Stevenson, former head of the Psychiatry Department of the University of Virginia and current director of the Division of Personality Studies at the medical school, is one of the most influential intellectual forces in the psychiatry and psychology field at the university. This is a real problem, since Dr. Stevenson does work with ILP and is one of the world's experts in paranormal research (the occult) giving credence to the idea of reincarnation. On sabbatical last year at Cambridge University's Darwin College, he headed the London chapter of the British Society for Psychical Research. Dr. Stevenson's recent book, *Children Who Remember Previous Lives, a Question of Reincarnation*, researches such themes as the possibility that young children who have sex identity confusion were a different sex in their previous life.

It is no surprise that Supervisory Special Agent Kenneth Lanning of the FBI's Behavioral Science Unit works with the ILP and has lectured there. Special Agent Lanning, an expert on criminal child abusers, has recently become a specialist for the media pooh-pooing the idea that there is such a thing as Satanism. He is of the same school as Virginia State Police investigator T.S. Svard, who says, "Satan-worshippers have the same constitutional protections as any other religion in this country."

The Virginia Attorney General's Office intimately collaborates with ILP, sending many of its investigators and attorneys for training there.

Believe in the Second Amendment? You must be crazy!

Until a year ago, Dr. Park Elliot Dietz was the most famous forensic psychiatrist at ILP. Dr. Dietz, the FBI's top forensic psychiatry consultant, has spent the last two years attempting to prove that people who think they need a gun must be mentally unbalanced, at least. So much for constitutional rights.

According to the 1987 Annual Report of the ILP, "Dr. Dietz is now studying various factions among American gun owners, from paranoid subcultures and organized criminal groups to the larger number of conventional Americans who maintain firearms for personal defense and sporting purposes."

He has been involved in an ongoing project of monitoring the LaRouche political movement. He served on Alexandria, Virginia U.S. Attorney Henry Hudson's Presidential Commission on Pornography, certified John Hinckley as a "lone assassin," and is the recognized expert on autoerotic asphyxia (mas-turbating while hanging yourself).

Over the last couple of years, with Department of Justice funding, Dr. Dietz has worked on several projects with the FBI to build up the data base for the Bureau's "artificial intelligence" computer, for example, developing a composite of the "typical" person who would use a bomb.