







The APA Ethics Committee revisited the Goldwater Rule in 2017 and expanded its application not only to psychiatric diagnosis but to "any opinion about the affect, behavior, speech or other presentation of an individual that draws on the skills, training, expertise and/or knowledge inherent in the practice of psychiatry."

## **History of the Goldwater Rule**

 In 1964 FACT magazine sent a survey to all 12,356 members of the American Psychiatric Association asking, "Do you believe Barry Goldwater is psychologically fit to serve as president of the United States?"







- "B.G. is in my opinion emotionally unstable, immature, volatile, unpredictable, hostile, and mentally unbalanced. He is totally unfit for public office and a menace to society..."
- "My clinical impression is that he is paranoid personality with dominance of subjective views over objective..."
- "It would appear that Barry had a stronger identification with his mother than with his father...."

- "His theme is "freedom"- but from what? Unconsciously, it seems to be from his mother's domination..."
- "B.G.'s proneness to aggressive behavior and destructiveness indicates an attempt to prove his manliness..."
- "He consciously wants to destroy the world with atomic bombs. He is a mass murderer at heart and a suicide. He is amoral and immoral. A dangerous lunatic!"

Goldwater sued FACT magazine and won in July 1969. He was awarded \$75,000 and put FACT magazine out of business.

FACT appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court but the justices declined to hear the case with Justice Hugo Black dissenting who wrote:

"the public has an unqualified right to have the character and fitness of anyone who aspires to the presidency held up to the closest scrutiny." In 1973, the APA established the Goldwater Rule by vote of the APA trustees with only Alan Stone, Professor of Psychiatry and the Law at Harvard Law School, dissenting.

### **Is the Goldwater Rule Enforced?**

Since 1973 it is not known how many, if any, complaints were lodged or how they were adjudicated.

As there are dozens of psychiatrists, presumably APA members, who have opined on President Trump's mental health in the *NY Times*, the *New Yorker* and other media, there are several complaints that are now being considered at the district branch level.

### **The Special Case of Donald Trump**

It is NOT 1964. There is a massive amount of behavior, tweets, TV appearances and a huge trove of journalism documenting the accuracy of his statements that can be used in making a professional opinion without a clinical interview. Indeed, you don't need a degree to form an opinion.

# **To quote some conservative commentaries**

- "unhinged" "unstable"
- "multiple political personality disorder"
- "hysterical schizophrenia"
- "disordered personality"
- "deluded"
- "paranoid"
- "in his own reality"
- "a disorderly mind"

































# **Question #1**

Is the personal interview the gold standard by which a psychiatric practitioner may form a valid diagnosis and a professional opinion?

- Restructured diagnostic interviewing by a computer
- Insurance (managed care) reviews
- Malpractice cases (chart reviews)
- Psychohistories AND
- Personal examinations are flawed in many ways



"Professionalism includes professional etiquette (e.g. dress, hygiene, and manners) as well as the moral code of conduct for psychiatry. Violations of ethics are sanctionible by the profession, but violations of etiquette are not. The Goldwater Rule provides an excellent standard of etiquette, but should not be included in psychiatry's code of ethics." (Knoll and Pouncey, 2016)

# **Question #3**

Does psychiatry's mandate to share "their expertise with various professional issues that may affect mental health and illness" (Section 7) and to participate in public education (Section 5) trump the proscription to refrain from commentary on public figures?

This gets to the question about "duty to warn"





"Psychiatrists, as behavioral health specialists, have an obligation to help the community to understand public behaviors that do not match social standards and expectations. Psychiatrists have an obligation to share concerns about public figures who exhibit erratic or unprofessional behavior, as well as a need to help the public understand mass tragedies and acts of violence. Psychiatrists need to communicate that mental illness is illness, and that diagnostic terms are not epithets, even if some people misuse personality disorder terms such as "narcissistic," "borderline," and sociopathy as insults. Psychiatrists do not, on the other hand, have a moral obligation to make our profession look good in the public eye." (Knoll and Pouncey, 2016)

"What about psychiatrists' obligations to the community and society as spelled out in the first prong of ethical canon? Are there not circumstances when there is an ethical obligation to contribute? Was this election campaign not one of those circumstances? Was this not a time when in fact it was unethical to be silent, when we were particularly called upon to contribute? Because of my career in political personality profiling, I have frequently been interviewed concerning leaders of concern whom I have profiled. I have received perhaps 30-40 print and electronic media requests to be interviewed about Donald Trump's personality and political behavior and his suitability to be president. Citing the Goldwater Rule, I have declined these invitations. But I am increasingly uncomfortable in not having commented upon the welter of psychiatric diagnoses offered by people without psychiatrist training and experience. It feels to me unethical to not have contributed at this perilous time. I would recommend the APA convene a commission to reconsider the Goldwater Rule and examine more flexible ways of dealing with the dilemma of contributing in an ethical manner when the political/psychological behavior of a public figure is of such concern." (Post, 2017)

#### My opportunity to violate the Goldwater Rule

February 5, 1980

#### Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment























