General Ideas in Psychopathy

- Psychopathy = Mental illness (psyche = mind/pathos = disease)
- Fraternal twins/1 of the twins can become/be a psychopath.
- Psychopath/Sociopath means the same thing, however, sociopath is used more by sociologists and criminologists.
- Sociopath = social forces and early experiences.
- Psychopath = psychological, biological and genetic factors.
- Psychopathy is defined by a cluster of both personality traits and socially deviant behaviors.
- Antisocial Personality Disorder = cluster of criminal and antisocial behaviors. (DSM-IV; 1994)
- Philippe Pinel = Early 19th century French psychiatrist.
- "Insanity without delirium" (Remorselessness) = "Manie Sans Delire"
- Bad family life = Bad psychopathic behavior.
- Antisocial Personality Disorder does not equal psychopathy.
- "Psychopathic Inferiority" (1888)
- (1952) Cleckley says "Sociopathic personality" came to exist.
- (1968) Sociopathic personality replaced with "Personality disorder, antisocial type".
- APD = Antisocial Personality Disorder.
- The study of the human mind is the study of WHY (motivation), not just the study of WHAT (behavior).
- PCL-R = A 20 item checklist used to diagnose psychopathy. (Robert Hare)
- Psychopaths have a hard time expressing linguistic thoughts due to lack of emotion.
- As the security level of prisons go up, the incidence of psychopathy goes up.

Adolescent Behavior Disorders

1. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder - Impulsiveness, inattention, and hyperactivity.
2. Conduct Disorder - Norms and rules violated.
3. Oppositional Defiant Disorder - Defiant behavior (No rules violated).

Theoretical Roots of Psychopathy (2)

1. Nature - Sociobiology - The person tries to make as many babies as possible. (sexual)
2. Nurture - The behavior that one exhibits can be traced back to the (psychopath's) upbringing.

Key Symptoms of Psychopathy
### Emotional/Interpersonal vs. Social Deviance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emotional/Interpersonal</th>
<th>Social Deviance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>glib and superficial</td>
<td>impulsive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egocentric and grandiose</td>
<td>poor behavior controls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lack of remorse or guilt</td>
<td>need for excitement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lack of empathy</td>
<td>lack of responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deceitful and manipulative</td>
<td>early behavior responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shallow emotions</td>
<td>adult antisocial behavior</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Two Parts of the Brain (Cerebral Hemispheres)

1. **Left side** - Processing information analytically and sequentially, and plays a crucial role in the understanding and use of language.
2. **Right side** - Processes information simultaneously, as a whole; it plays an important role in the perception of spatial relations, imagery, emotional experience, and the processing of music.

### Cases to Profile

1. Mr. Poe - Sexual sadist (had empathy but no sympathy).
2. Mr. Ellis - Sexual sadist (Bondage and severe torture).
3. Lady Y - Compliant victim (helped gather other victims for her attacker).
5. Eugene Walter Kelley - Antisocial Personality Disorder and psychotic behavior.
6. Andre Kelley - Serial killer (Bondage and torture).
7. John T. Williams - Serial killer/sexual sadist (Sodomy case).

### The Psychopathic Crime Scene

- Skill is a function of time required, practice and ability demonstrated, and complexity of method.
- The more skill, the more time the person put into the effort.
- The more control exhibited at a crime scene, the more psychopathic the crime scene is.
- The psychopathic offender learns from one offense to the next. *(May change behavioral patterns)*.
- MO = Modus Operandi = Method of Operation.

### Complete Victimologies for the Following Cases

- Chris Wilder (Rape case)
- Moira Simpson (Rape case)
- Lisa Yu (Homicide case)
- Hough Luoinb (Homicide case)
- Kiu Youh (Rape/Homicide case)
- Jeff Dahmer (Cannibal case)

* All of the following notes can be found from reading Robert Hare's *Without Conscience*, pp. 1-160.

[Click here](http://www.personal.psu.edu/users/j/j/students/psychopath/part1/notes.htm) to go to the course website.

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