



Criminal Profiling and Psychopathy

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Jan. 17 - Feb. 21, 2004

Notes from class as taken by John Weaver

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.
- Koch/"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	Social Deviance
glib and superficial	impulsive
egocentric and grandiose	poor behavior controls
lack of remorse or guilt	need for excitement
lack of empathy	lack of responsibility
deceitful and manipulative	early behavior problems
shallow emotions	adult antisocial behavior

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).
4. William Ney - Sexual sadist (Computer case/behavioral analysis).
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.
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