



Beneath The Mask of Non-Criminal Psychopaths: A Snake in Suit

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Abstract

The straddle fields of psychopathy are themselves quite demanding task; the personality abnormalities in psychopaths can wreak havoc of all (family, friends, working colleagues, community). Psychopathy is a controversial abnormality of personality and construct which compromise a broad collection of its nature (phenomenology), including empty affects, an impoverished capacity for empathy, a lack of remorse, and one's poor behaviour control. In theory and clinical practice, there are defined two categories of psychopathy: criminal and non-criminal psychopaths. The criminal psychopaths are mostly observed; however, the non-criminal psychopath's behaviour is often more dangerous than by the criminal one. It could be argued that the entire human history has been shaped by a number of the extreme psychopaths (Nero, Caligula, King Henry VIII, Napoleon, Hitler, Stalin,), and most of these psychopaths had never been found accountable for their failures and wrong doing. In this article, we outline the most recognisable personality traits of the non-criminal psychopaths.

Keywords: Psychopathy; Syndrome; Grandiosity; Inner Conflicts; Affects; Self-Love; Traits

Introduction

Psychopathy is a long existing, but still puzzling, dilemma in psychiatry and psychology regarding its cause and symptomatology. The diagnostic criteria for one's psychopathic personality are vague, sometimes quite confusing, and vary depending on the personal experiences of the researcher or clinician [1]. The number of people with psychopathic personalities in general population suggests that most of us will come across at least one psychopath during a typical day.

Psychopathy is a controversial abnormality and controversy enters on disagreement about aetiology and

symptomatology which makes differences in status approach in regard to the diagnosis, relationship to other disorders, and therapy [2]. Psychopathy is a personality constructs which compromise a broad collection of the phenomenology, including empty affect, an impoverished capacity for empathy, a lack of remorse, and poor behaviour control [3]. Specifically, he outlined 16 symptoms that captured interpersonal, affective, and behavioural aspect of the disorder. Psychopaths are fully aware of and reasonable control of their behaviour, and they are part of cold and calculated indifferences to the others. In essence, they show few outward signs of defect and shamelessly engaged in destructive, abusive, and trouble-making behaviours. Psychopathy is not an

isolated island somewhere far away; on the contrary, it is part of our everyday life and our daily communications with the psychopaths. Hare outlined considerable theoretical and empirical study on the topic of psychopathy mostly focussing on criminal psychopaths [4].

In psychiatry and clinical psychology, the psychopathy has been accepted as a disorder of personality with no specific clinical psychopathology but as a syndrome of the different personality disturbances. Zepinic [5], described that the psychopathy is a syndromal condition overlapped by symptoms of different personality disorders with impairments in:

Personal functioning

- 1) Identity (impoverished, poorly developed and/or unstable self-image),
- 2) Self-direction (instability in goals, aspiration or career plans), and impairments in-

Interpersonal functioning

- 1) Emotions (no ability to recognise feelings and needs of others),
- 2) Intimacy (unstable and/or conflicting relationship, features of lovelessness, intense, emotionless, mistrust, neediness). In general, we can see psychopath as an individual "inside the mask" whose mind stays always busy – thinking about himself.

The clinicians are united that psychopathy can often be considered as a combination of paranoid, schizoid, antisocial, narcissistic, and borderline personality disorder. However, the most cited [2,4,6,7], in the research and clinical practice is that psychopathy is combined of antisocial and narcissistic personality. Considering the DSM-5 [8], diagnostic clusters based on descriptive similarities, it seems that psychopathy is a syndromal disorder of Cluster B which includes antisocial, borderline, histrionic, and narcissistic personality disorder. While accepting this diagnostic approach, it confirms that psychopathy is qualitatively distinct clinical syndrome which personality traits are enduring of perceiving, relating to, and thinking about the environmental and oneself that are in a wide range of instability.

Despite to all grandiosity and self-focus, psychopathic personality in essence has a fragile self which needs become extreme: other people are treated greedily, exploitatively, not like human beings but like objects in the service of feeding the psychopath's grandiose sense of self. The psychopath's grandiosity and egocentricity (often called "Napoleon syndrome") usually takes

pathological defence through the special relationship with those individuals who express admiration and unreserved loyalty to the psychopath. Thus, the psychopath feels hurt if not being treated in the way he feels he deserves to be treated. In fact, despite bubbling and charming approach toward others, the psychopath is in fact isolated from others into his grandiose self, where he is unable to achieve satisfying intimacy with anyone. On an emotional rollercoaster, he is a subject too abrupt shifts in mood oscillating from an excitement to elevation when in his grandiose state being better than anyone else, only to collide with reality downward into a deflated and fragile self.

The concept of psychopathy is not a transient aberration of the modern psychiatry and/or clinical psychology, but from the ancient history. The word psychopath became combined from Greek words *psycho* (related to the human mind, soul or spirit) and *pathos* (suffering, comorbid condition). However, thanks to the Germany's great psychiatrists (Kraepelin, Schneider, Kretschmer), the psychopathy for the first time was diagnostically defined in 1930's. They described patients exhibiting mania sans desire that committed inexplicable violent crimes but did not share most clinical traits of the insane patients (*dementia praecox*). Kraepelin [9], introduced nosological system in which seven types of the psychopaths were delineated (e.g., antisocial, liar/swindler, impulsive) each according to their characteristic pathological symptoms. Thus, Schneider upgraded Kraepelin's system and described ten types of the psychopaths. However, it was Cleckley [3], who, based on his clinical observations, defined a clinical construct of the psychopathic personality.

Cleckley [3] was of opinion that for a psychopath it is impossible to take part in joy, tragedy or sorrow, saying that the psychopath is also indifferent to all these matters in the life except in a very superficial sense. The goodness, evil, love, horror, and humour have no actual meaning for the psychopath and no attachment or reaction can be expected. Subsequently, the psychopath is unable to express his emotional experience in others or does that in quite superficial ways; he is unable to see when and how the others are emotionally moved or to understand own emotional experience in others. This indicates emotional emptiness that characterised the psychopaths and regardless of all morbidity they can impose toward others – it is tragic for any human personality to suffer such severe emotional dysfunction.

The clinical descriptions provided by Cleckley have been very influential in psychiatry and clinical psychology. He delivered typical psychopathic personality traits such as follows: superficial charm and good intelligence; absence of delusions and other signs of irrational thinking; unreliability; untruthfulness; lack of remorse; poor judgment and failure to learn from experience; pathological egocentricity; specific loss of insight. It should be noted that Cleckley defined psychopathic personality traits while observing his patients who experienced symptoms which could not fit properly in group of psychosis and did not have a history of criminal conviction. He described that patient's psychopathic self is shaped by destructiveness or painful memories buried outside its cohesion and continuity within the space (world) as nothing worth is in [3].

The psychopath's ordinary self-structure is fissured in the ballast of personal being, unpleasant disruption or distraction of the feeling of the existence. These seemingly elicit an extreme affect and dysfunctional behaviour, clear antisocial or socially disruptive in nature, and intrapsychic responses as enormous reality-distorting defences. It is normal to hypothesise that psychopathic self leads to the failure to develop certain process that diminish psychopath's capacity to recognise, feel, or appropriately respond on negative self-representation which is highly unrealistic or even confused [2].

The research and theoretical concepts have been mostly focused on psychopaths among criminals than non-criminals who have been observed by Cleckley. For example, Prichard used the term moral insanity to describe certain criminals with an absence of feeling, absence of control, and absence of all ethical sense. The term psychopathic personality persisted throughout the 20th century and psychopath was described as a person whose behaviour is predominantly amoral or anti-social (asocial) and characterised by impulsive, irresponsible actions satisfying only immediate and narcissistic interests, without concerns for obvious and implicit social consequences, accompanied with the minimal outward evidence of anxiety or guilt. Due to the focus on a criminal psychopath, the psychopathy received more attention by the law than in the medicine. The evidence suggests that psychopathy is well represented in legal processes and forensic psychiatric matters with some estimated prevalence between 15-25% [10].

However, numerous researchers [4,6,11-18] found that among a highly ranking individuals (politicians, managers, lawyers, doctors, media personalities, military and law

enforcement officers, ...) there are up to 30% of those who show some psychopathic traits. It means that among highly ranking professionals there are more psychopaths than among the imprisoned criminal psychopaths. However, non-criminal psychopaths are usually highly regarded in their occupations and unmasked for their evident personality abnormalities.

Non-Criminal Psychopath's Personality Traits

Conceptualisation of non-criminal psychopathy

Many clinicians, researchers and theorists describe non-criminal psychopath as "a snake in suit" who can be quite successful in his profession but extremely dangerous in his relations to the others – he is a predator to others. Such psychopaths feed their grandiose ego on the fear they evoke upon others and on their own ability to get things "done" outside the rules and encumbrances of the law; they are emotionless and very skilful to manipulate [2]. Moreover, they rely on support and loyalty of others and are capable of erecting and adhering to quite procedures for inclusion within the peer group [19]. Due to their ability to refrain from serious antisocial behaviour and staying out of any prosecution, the non-criminal psychopaths are often called "successful" psychopath [16,20].

However, term "successful" psychopath may be well adapted in some of his professional spheres but less successful in other domains and for that reason in this article we used only term non-criminal psychopath. Cleckley also observed that his patients (the non-criminal psychopaths) possess the "core" personality features which are also evident in criminal psychopaths (e.g., superficial charm, lack of remorse, and loss of insight, egocentricity, and guiltlessness). However, non-criminal psychopaths manifest these traits in ways that do not result in their arrest or conviction. Cleckley portrayed psychopathy as a personality disorder which does not necessarily entail severe criminal deviance and stated that such psychopath could be found in any occupation, or levels of society [3].

On the other hand, some theorists [21] observed that some psychopathic traits (e.g., glibness/charm, manipulateness, and fearlessness) are valuable personal assets in some professions, such as law, politics, or in business. From a theoretical perspective, research on non-criminal psychopathy may help to address fundamental clinical questions whether the interpersonal-affective features of the psychopaths be considered as clearly

pathological. Furthermore, research on non-criminal psychopaths may contribute to the identification of protective factors that shield against a chronic involvement in antisocial behaviour [5,10,22]. Thus, from a clinical standpoint, noncriminal psychopaths are of interest because they are engaged in much behaviour that, although not normally illegal, represent significant breaches of social norms and the rights of others and achieve personal or professional successes at the expense of family, friends, and co-workers [16].

However, despite longstanding interest, the non-criminal psychopath has proven to be an elusive target for research and stays unmasked. Hall & Benning [16], stated that the identification and recruitment of psychopaths from the general population present an on-going challenge, given the presumably low baserates of the disorder in non-institutional settings. However, some clinicians [6,12], are of opinion that among highly rated occupations (managers, law enforcement officers) the prevalence of psychopathic personality is even above 30%. Furthermore, there are no well-validated instruments (scales, inventories, questionnaires) for assessing psychopathy outside institutions (prisons), or routinely checking their mental health condition before being appointed at high ranking professional or political positions.

On the other hand, some clinicians [15,21,23], argue that many of history's leader and heroes, or high-functioning business leaders, exhibited personality styles that, by virtue of their fearless, artificial charm and daring natures, overlapped substantially with some of the most reviled psychopaths (such as former ENRON executives K. Lay, S. Trauber and A. Fastow, all of whom were indicted as a key figures in one of the largest bankruptcy scandals in history). Duplicitous tactics (although is not illegal) such as deception, exploitation, and manipulation illustrate the maladaptive aspects of the psychopathic personality with serious negative consequences. Corporate scandals have demonstrated that non-criminal psychopaths, in fact, crossed over into the realm of formal criminal act. Indeed, several studies indicated that subclinical-range psychopathic traits are related to a range of maladaptive behaviour, misconduct, legal infractions, and use of illicit substances [21,24-26].

Research [27], shows a persistent pattern of the self-aggrandizement and egocentricity that is found in psychopathic personality, but a severity falls short of meeting formal criteria for narcissistic personality disorder. The conceptual ties between these two

constructs and psychopathy found, using personality inventory, psychopath's self being evident with validity that narcissism and psychopathy share overlapping aetiologies and, in fact, are indicators of a common underlying construct. Indeed, empirical research [28], supported the proposed linkage of psychopathy to narcissism. Further, non-criminal psychopath's narcissism takes the form of tactical impression management – a concept that encompasses self-serving behaviour in order to achieve high social status. His tactics are usually in devious forms of intimidation, ingratiation, and self-promotion [29] – coldly sizing up co-workers, then laying and manipulating psychopath's ways into core power structures. Psychopath prefers companies that are in a state of transition taking advantage of an organisational chaos in order to profit at the expense of colleagues [6].

This concept was observed by Cleckley [3], who described typical psychopath as having a charming demeanour, having above-average intelligence, an absence of delusions or neurotic behaviour, and a reduced risk of self-harming – all relatively desirable traits for corporate managers, the bank CEOs, and other highly ranking professional positions. In general, psychopathy is a rational and adaptive survival strategy which is only defined as pathological when it occurs among the socially disadvantaged. Furthermore, the fearless and socially dominant aspects of self-reported psychopathy are positively related to the academic attainment and in business success, and resilience against conditions that can interfere such achievements (such as depression and anxiety).

As it was proposed by Cleckley [3], there are common psychopathic traits between criminal and non-criminal psychopaths. Since his observation, various conceptualisations of non-criminal psychopath have been proposed what Hall and Benning summarised in three common themes [16]:

1. Non-criminal psychopathy as a subclinical manifestation of the disorder;
2. Non-criminal psychopathy as a moderated expression of the full disorder;
3. Non-criminal psychopathy from a dual-process perspective.

Subclinical manifestation of the non-criminal psychopaths is debateable considering that they are of “the same etiological process as incarcerated criminal psychopaths but at a reduced severity” [16]. However, many examples

of the non-criminal psychopaths who were prosecuted (e.g., political leaders, CEOs, bank managers, doctors, lawyers, etc.) evidenced more severe psychopathic traits than in the criminal psychopaths who had recidivisms in crime. It means that non-criminal psychopaths are not subclinical but, due to their skilful manipulation and high intelligence, usually stay out of breaking law and their psychopathy are unmasked. However, their clinical features of psychopathy are very severe, frequent and predatory to the others. The assumption that an antisocial behaviour of the criminal psychopaths is generated directly by their personality traits of psychopathy is also the same matter with the non-criminal psychopaths.

Non-criminal psychopath's personality traits (e.g., superficial charm, unreliability, lack of remorse, emotionlessness, egocentricity) are often more severe, more frequent and more dangerous to the others than the same traits in the criminal psychopaths [2]. Cleckley's [3], speculation that the non-criminal psychopaths were an "incomplete manifestation" of the disorder. His opinion was based on clinical evaluation of the treated patients who had been considered as a treatment resistant. Their untreatable condition, in fact, was caused by severity of their personality traits of psychopathy (e.g., lack of shame, poor judgment, insincerity, and failure to learn by experience, specific loss of insight, or pathologic egocentricity and grandiosity).

Many clinicians and theorists are agreed that non-criminal and criminal psychopaths share common aetiology of psychopathy; however, there is disagreement about severity and frequency of their pathological personality traits. If it is accepted that an antisocial behaviour of the criminal psychopath is directly caused by the core personality traits of psychopathy then we should assume that the traits in non-criminal psychopath are more constant and severe. Moderating factors (staying out of trouble, being unmasked) that shape non-criminal psychopath's behaviour is underlying traits disposition (genotype) until being evidenced by committed conduct. It is evident that non-criminal psychopath skilfully diverted his conduct or could be shielded by compensatory factors such as high intelligence, charm, exceptional talent, high education or specialty in occupation, highly effective socialisation, or socioeconomic status. Thus, non-criminal psychopaths avoid the pitfalls of a serious antisocial behaviour and express their psychopathic directions via their position and power. Lykken was of opinion that society's heroes and leaders are drawn from the same fearless stock of psychopathy as the criminal psychopaths [21].

Some researchers [30-32] believe that a dual-process model of psychopathy, the interpersonal-affective features are considered to be aetiologically distinct from the antisocial behaviour component. Because of these two traits who represent distinct aetiology, the psychopath could exhibit one dimension, but not the other. Thus, the non-criminal psychopath would present with elevated levels of interpersonal-affective but reduced or normal-range levels of traits related to antisocial deviance [16]. It means that a psychopath with high in interpersonal-affective aspect of psychopathy, but not having antisocial component, has the potential to function adaptively without experiencing legal problems.

Personality traits of non-criminal psychopath

As stated above, many non-criminal psychopaths are our co-workers, neighbours, friends, or, in general, part of the community, but no specific attention is paid to them until they do some conduct making them then in the spotlight. Such individuals although with certain evidence of psychopathic personality without being recognised and, for the time being, they remain able to function satisfactorily in the community. They are regarded as very successful with a high mental competency. They are even puzzling to the psychiatrists despite, from time to time; symptoms typical of the psychopathy are evident. By many clinicians they are, in a technical sense, considered to be without mental disease [3]. Indeed, there are many arguments that can be brought forward still in support to these beliefs, particularly if one adheres strictly to currently accepted diagnostic criteria of mental disorders, either in DSM or ICT¹, and minimises or evades what is demonstrated by the patient's behaviour.

However, these individuals called psychopaths present a problem which must be better understood not only by the clinicians or the lawyers but by the general public, if any satisfactory way of dealing with them is to be worked out. Much of the mental health professionals and institutions have in their relations with the psychopaths a lack of awareness in the public that they exist, although in nearly all the standard textbook of psychiatry the psychopath is mentioned. The law in its practical application provides no means how the community can protect from the psychopaths.

¹ Neither DSM-5 nor ICD-11 currently in their diagnostic classifications diagnose psychopathic personality or psychopathy as an independent mental disorder.

Furthermore, there are no satisfactory facilities for their treatment even if they accept it, what is quite rare. There are numerous books published about psychopathy, however most of them focus attention on criminal psychopath. From some textbooks, it is likely to arrive at a conclusion that non-criminal psychopath is an unimportant figure, probably seldom encountered even in a psychiatric practice. Not only is the chapter of non-criminal psychopath often short, and sometimes vague or half-hearted, but even this is always involved to a conduct committed by the non-criminal psychopath. However, in ordinary and business life, the reality of non-criminal psychopaths among us is unquestionable and consequences of the psychopath's behaviour on others are enormously high.

Classified with fairly evident personality traits, the non-criminal psychopath with his disordered affects and behaviour could be called forgotten man of psychiatry. If this patient can be presented as he appeared so clearly during clinical observation then non-criminal psychopath would be more in focus than the criminal one. This article presents the most observed personality traits of non-criminal psychopaths in terms of his actions and his apparent intentions, so that we can recognise this predator to others:

- 1) Superficial charm
- 2) No psychotic features or irrational thinking
- 3) Fearlessness
- 4) Unreliability and Unresponsiveness
- 5) Insincerity and Untruthfulness
- 6) Lack of remorse/Emotionless
- 7) Poor social judgment and behaviour
- 8) Egocentricity/Lack of object-love
- 9) Loss of insight
- 10) Lack of proper interpersonal relations
- 11) Poorly integrated sex life

Superficial charm

In almost every clinical observation of the psychopath, his charming attitudes are always evident. Even during clinical interview an unexperienced interviewer could be misled by the psychopath's superficial charm and make a positive impression of "well-adjusted" and genuine person. The psychopaths are very skilful in manipulation and present themselves as alert and friendly individuals, in particular with new people and whilst for the first time seeing them. In case of appearance for some professional position, psychopath presents good sense and sound reasoning, pleasant person with high abilities and in every respect capable to overtake responsibility in his career.

Further, any psychometric tests used will usually confirm above average IQ, or at least superior intelligence than the average person.

In relations with the others, non-criminal psychopath very skilfully avoids hiding his social and personal awkwardness, fearfulness, distortions, peculiarities, apprehensiveness, indecisiveness, or his conditions associated with anger (annoyance, contemptuousness, bitterness, resentfulness, stubbornness). On the contrary, the psychopath tries to convince and impress others with his undoubted affection, capability, confidence, calmness, courageousness, generosity, uniqueness and trustworthiness. Such superficial characteristics are almost commonly seen among psychopaths who applied for a high-ranking position in business (CEOs, bank managers, corporate managers). Usually there is no sign of any fear, tension, withdrawal, and subtle oddities of manner and reaction. They appear with brilliance, perhaps even eccentricities of genius. However, in reality they are likely to confuse and complicate any relations with no ability to restrain. Cleckley was of opinion that the psychopath's inner emotional deviations and deficiencies may be comparable with the inner status of the masked schizophrenic, as psychopath outwardly shows nothing brittle or strange. Everything about him is likely to suggest desirable and superior human qualities, a robust mental health.

In the specific case of the traumatic loss of the idealised self-*imago* (loss of idealised self-object or disappointment in it), the results are disturbances in specific narcissistic sectors of the psychopathic personality. Under optimal circumstances the psychopath may feel disappointment in his self-*imago* which leads to a withdrawal of the narcissistic cathexes from the *imago* of the idealised self-object, but still expressing his artificial charm with usual façade. Even more, the psychopath will try to employ any special charisma of his personality but restrict it that provides rationality. An archaic narcissistic configuration (an archaic grandiose self) has become integrated in relationships with the others. This fault is the presence of a variety of the personality defects in the narcissistic realm due to an insufficient availability of the narcissistic nutriment to the mature, reality-near conscious representation of the self – in consequence of the fact that a great deal of the self-object has remained concentrated upon the submerged archaic structure of the psychopath's self.

In the majority of cases, non-criminal psychopath's charm is mirror transference of his grandiosity which occupies

the centre of his behavioural stage. The motivation for this creation is the wholly intelligible: it is specific target for admiration and loyalty. The psychopath's logic is not to show his real self but artificial self-representation. The aim is a reward-providing relationship to aim-channelling ideals, their confirming approval or other modes of psychopath's narcissistic sustenance. He has neither fear of punishment due to his superficial attitudes nor concerns of one's not responding to the psychopath's charm. One might say that in some instances it is not psychopath's loss of the love of the targeted others but the loss of the objects' admiration. In fact, with his superficial charm, the psychopath manifests pathological features:

- 1) In the social sphere: work inhibitions, inability to form and maintain significant relationship.
- 2) Manifest psychopathology: lack of empathy for other people's needs and feelings, lack of sense of proportion.

The psychopath's superficial charm is not an intention for attachment but a mask for his grandiose sense of self-importance. He is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, or ideal love but self-love. A non-criminal psychopath who holds a highly positioned role may ruminate about others "privilege" to admire him and usually compare himself with famous or privileged people. Due to their charm and skills for manipulation such psychopaths indeed make a contact and relation with very important people such as politicians or others in power, or famous celebrities. In comparison with ordinary people, the psychopath sees himself quite superior, special, or unique and expect from others to recognise him as such [2,4]. He feels that he can only be understood by and should only associate with others who are also special or of a high social status. Such psychopaths believe that their needs are unique and perfect, and beyond the ken of ordinary people. Their own sense of self is enhanced by the idealised values that they assign to those with whom they associate or affiliate (for example, best institutions, organisations, or universities), but not to the ordinary people.

Using his charm, the psychopath in fact requires an excessive admiration from those who listen or socialise with him. However, despite his grandiosity and egocentricity, his self-esteem is usually very fragile with numerous unresolved inner conflicts [23]. To mask these conflicts, the psychopaths focused their charm on issues how favourably they are regarded by the others with constant needs, and never enough, for unlimited attention and admiration. They constantly fish for the compliments by others with their charming attitudes and a sense of

entitlement. They see their priorities so important that others should defer to them and feel very disappointed that someone does not recognise that. This sense of entitlement, combined with a lack of sensitivity to the needs of others, leads psychopaths in the conscious exploitation of others. They expect to take freely whatever they need, or want, regardless what it might mean to the others. Any relation with others is nothing more than the psychopath's enhance grandiose sense of self (big Ego, or Me).

No psychotic features or irrational thinking

Clinicians are agreed that non-criminal psychopaths usually show absence of any delusions and other signs of irrational thinking [2-4,6,17]. With is enormous egocentricity and grandiosity with attitudes "Me, and only Me" the psychopath may lead impression that his ideas, plans, and actions are delusional. However, there is no clinical picture of any irrationality or genuine delusions that are clinical features of schizophrenia, or other psychosis. Also, there is no valid depression, consistent pathological elevation of mood, or irresistible pressure of activity [3]. There are usually no symptoms of anxiety – in fact, the psychopath is nearly always free from minor reactions of fear or anxiety and cannot be regarded as "neurotic" or constituting "nervousness" [2].

Cleckley stated that the chief criteria whereby a diagnosis of hysteria, obsessive-compulsive disorder, anxiety state, neurasthenia, etc., might be made which do not apply to the psychopath. It is typical that psychopath does not apply to escape from anxiety and tense situations, and it seems that he is a relatively immune from any anxiety and fears regardless of evident tense circumstances or the disturbing situations. He rather poses resilient than worry, showing a smooth sense of well-controlling his affects instead of uneasy concerns with bodily reactions (sweating, tremor, tension, lack of breath, shaking, etc.). Even under the concrete circumstances that would for the ordinary person cause embarrassment, confusion, acute insecurity, or visible agitation, the psychopath's relatively serenity is likely to be even noteworthy [3].

However, the psychopath shows restlessness, tension or uneasiness when he is restrained (e.g., in prison cell or in psychiatric hospital) due to his inability to realise the need or justification for him being restrained. For him, this is due to external circumstances as he never feels guilty or shows remorse, and being restrained makes him severe intrapersonal insecurity. Internally, he appears incapable to control anxiety caused by profound remorse that he is restrained. Under such circumstances, the

psychopath may experience fear, anger, and sadness but still not showing remorse and/or guilt for his wrongdoing. The psychopath's emotional detachment from outside world includes his interpersonal and emotional missing items (grandiosity, manipulativeness, absence of empathy or remorse) which may make himself not me anymore.

The non-criminal psychopath has clear perceptual reality and recognition, and his understanding of social values is intact. He would accept verbally required standards for social norms and values but, in general, will accredit or create his personal criteria how to implement social norms and values. Psychopath maintain excellent logical reasoning and even will express to others foreseeing consequences of injudicious or antisocial acts but, in reality, he foresees this in regards to his own established criteria. He will outline and insist on an acceptable plan(s) of life, relations or business, and even will criticises his own previously made mistakes.

However, his failure to learn by experience, either positive or negative, is impaired. In essence, the psychopath shows an inability to follow any plan of life consistently, whether it is one regarded as good or wrong. For the psychopath is characteristic that he shows not consistency in his inconsistency, but an inconsistency in inconsistency. This is entirely applicable in particular in his business plans while he presents to go out with plans on a way with no possibility of any failure. Almost consistently he is short in his ways by some incomprehensible pieces of foolishness regardless it is a crime or honestly acceptable endeavour. At the behest of meaningless issues, he would constantly address himself to foolishness not taking any lesson from the past. Non-criminal psychopath will convince others to place him in any business position where he will not succeed blaming others for their incapability and not being able to follow his genius ideas [2].

Considering longitudinal and repeated sections of failure, one gets such an impression of gratuitous foolishness and nonsensical activity in such massive accumulation which is hard to avoid the conclusion that here is a true madness – madness in a sense quite as vivid as that conveyed to the imaginative layman by the terrible word lunatic [3]. However, when we analyse collateral data about psychopath's lunatic state (for example results during study at the university) it is evident that his madness contains an unimpaired and superior intellectual power and universally considered fully sane. Because of the psychopath's unreal (grandiose) self-values, his

consciousness is intruded by unconscious purposes making failures quite constant in all senses. Such unconscious inner drives could even lead to the spiritual self-destruction [33].

Fearlessness

Psychopath is able to buffer or to extinguish fears in situation that are dangerous and sees no objective risk for his doing, or relating. His fearlessness is based on a fact that his uniqueness as a person and egocentricity is part of his Me which was placed repeatedly to others at work, life, or relationship. He is evidently able to adapt to the frightening stimuli and subsequently experience no fears of doing that.

Psychopaths try not to express any fear, anger or hostility directly, but frequently hurt or frustrates others as consequences of their grandiosity, egocentricity, and lack of empathy. They want to be loved and admired, but they do not like to love or emotionally close what, in fact, represents their insecurity and sensitivity to the opinions and criticisms of others. They have high ideals and ambitions and find others inferior and/or inadequate who are incapable to satisfy the psychopath's high demands. Because of the others' incapacity, the psychopath has no fear, tension, worries, or anxiety in doing his way to achieve desired goals. Because of his egocentricity and self-love, the psychopath is devoted to his plans with also no doubts or fears of the future.

Since his suffering is largely internal, the psychopath does not appear grossly abnormal to others, he tends to see others' admirations as voluntarily themselves rather than a result of psychopath's demands. Because of the variety of his skilful manipulations, however, the psychopath in essence directly requires admiration and loyalty from others even when his ideas and plans are unrealistic or quite bizarre. He is very reluctant to accept other opinions or ideas and sees it as a direct confrontation with his genius and unique person. He has no empathy nor is fear to express aggressiveness towards the vulnerable person whose loyalty and admiration in doubt. This is run by the psychopath's inner conflict drives which he is not able to control at any other level than to show aggressiveness due to his traumatised self [33]. Psychopath does not have insight into the significance of unconscious psychodynamic and his interpersonal relationships. Occasionally he may show obvious manifestations of disability, like in the hysterical patient who is paralysed or moving his limbs uncontrollably, but because of psychopath's fearlessness of consequences, the signs of temporary disability consist of minor suggestions of inner difficulties.

However, in spite of skilful manipulations, fearlessness, and a high intelligence there are still recognisable weaknesses in psychopath's personality. As usual, the psychopath tries to be reasonable sociable with no lacking self-confidence. His fearlessness is related to no fears about interpersonal events or situations. This includes no fears of criticism, conflicts, and evaluation as psychopath is a unique and genius individual. On the other hand, due to his insight, it is common to find other kind of fears such as fear of animals, fear related to death, injuries, illness or surgical procedures, or agoraphobic fear. These fears are a result of psychopath's concern that physical existence of his Me could be endangered by him an uncontrolled event(s). Psychopath's fears are rooted in defence responses, which have evolved because they are functional devices to keep people away for potential harm of the psychopath's me.

Neither in personal or public relationships the psychopath intends to develop closeness (kindness, empathy, warmth) what makes him free of fear of loss of love or abandonment. His only satisfying needs and expectations from others are related to fulfil his grandiosity and self-love by others' loyalty and admiration preserving an image of psychopath's unique capability. If he does not meet these expectations from the others as expected, the psychopath's sanctions take the form of aggression, humiliation, or bullying. Unlike people with a normal personality whose affect derived from this sort of actions is sadness, the psychopath on the contrary experiences satisfaction and enjoys seeing others miserable, desperate, and trapped by the psychopath's sanctions which are gained, maintained, and directed.

Unreliability/Unresponsiveness

As it is stated above, it is likely that the first impression of the psychopath is that he is a thoroughly reliable person, however, soon will be found that he shows no sense of the responsibility whatsoever. Regardless how binding his responsibility should be to the position which non-criminal psychopath holds, how urgent and/or important responsibility is required, the psychopath is only focused to be fully responsible to his grandiose Me. Furthermore, the question of whether or not he would be confronted with his failure or his disloyalty and called to account for it appears to have little or no effect at all on his attitude.

If failures in psychopaths occur immediately and uniformly, others will soon realise his unreliability and unresponsiveness. However, due to his skills to

manipulate with others, the psychopath is often successful to hide his failures keeping other at least in uncertainty whether he is responsible person or not. It is common that others will question their judgment than seeing a real psychopath's personality. This self-misled situation is often related to the psychopath's periods to show up regularly at work, his work overtime, or willingness to support others, to meet obligations and to ignore their "wrong" impression.

These psychopath's ungenue attitudes sometime may last for a week, for months, or for a year or more, and thereby gain a security from others about his qualities and honour. Furthermore, the psychopath may engage in social activities or voluntary community work. So, anything given by psychopath is not checked, nor his promises should be ignored or bounced as he is "genuine" and not cheating. In fact, this situation gives to psychopath even more possibility and simpler opportunity to manipulate with others. These transient and convincing circumstances demonstrate psychopath's ability to succeed in business and in all objective affairs make others' failures not to check the psychopath's attitudes. Even more, it makes quite disturbing position for those who questioned his reliability, trustworthiness and responsiveness.

However, it cannot be predicted for how long an effective and accepted conduct the psychopath will show or when and how his dishonest or disastrous irresponsibility acts or failures to act will occur. These seem to have little or no objective mechanisms for any assurance, or alterations to psychopath's attitudes. What is at stake of his relations to family, friends or community in general is not a regularly determining factor of his reliability and responsibility in business. After a period of happy relations with his co-workers and his highly respected for example corporate position, he can suddenly leave the company without giving any notice, or not to come at the important meeting that he scheduled, or leave a project in middle of progress leading the company to a bankruptcy. Also, with his family he may show a significant unprovoked outburst for that he does not need any great anger.

The psychopath's unreliability and his disregard for obligations and for consequences are manifested in both trivial and serious matters, and are masked by the demonstrations of conforming behaviour, and cannot be accounted for by ordinary motives or incentives [3,6]. As nobody can confidentially predict that his failures and disloyalty will continue or appear again after some time, it is impossible for others to make clear approach to the

psychopath's unpredictable personality. The psychopath not only presents a consistency in his inconsistency, but an inconsistency in inconsistency.

Insincerity/Untruthfulness

Psychopaths show a total disregard for the truth and they are not to be trusted for given accounts or promises for the future, or being accounted for a statement of the present intentions, ideas, or plans. Over time, the psychopath is observed as a person who is incapable to attain comprehension of an attitude what causing others to see that the truthfulness and psychopath do not match. Typically for the psychopath is to make numerous promises and quite easily exculpating himself from any allegation or faults, whether serious or trivial. His skilful manipulation over-emphasised, with obvious glibness and other traditional signs of manipulation, or do not show any sincerity in his words or in his manner. Whether there is reasonable chance that his fraudulent promises will be discovered or whether certain and easily detection is at hand, the psychopath is apparently unaffected and does the same again, and again. The sincerity and trustworthiness seem implicit in him at such time and he has no difficulty to look anyone in the eyes unmoved by his broken promises [3].

To satisfy his grandiose self (Me), the psychopath will lie about any matter, anytime and under any possible circumstances. However, in order to obtain back his lost sincerity and truthfulness by others, he may occasionally admit (of course insincerely) own up to his errors and failures and seems he is to be facing the consequences with honesty, fortitude, and manliness. In fact, beneath such attitudes is nothing sincerely but psychopath's masking manipulation with the others. He is often contemptuous and impatient, or even aggressive, with the others who talk and try to convince him about his faults, or failures. He sees them as people who want to hurt his big Ego or Me and make him an ordinary person like they are. On the contrary, their complaints or remarks the psychopath will see as their fault; a sign of their weaknesses, incompetence and vulnerability. This a typical psychopath's coldness and no remorse, and lack of the interest about the feelings of others [2,6]. His feelings are that he deserves more admiration or privileges in his position, and more respect for his achievements.

Vulnerability of their grandiose self makes psychopaths very sensitive to "injury" from criticism or defeat. Although they may not show it outwardly, criticism may hurt these individuals and may leave them feeling humiliated, degraded, hollow, and empty [8]. Such

experience may lead psychopath to a cold relation and further distance from interpersonal relations (co-workers, associates, and friends) which, in fact, mask and protect his grandiosity. These insincerely actions (withdrawal from the interpersonal relations) are result of problems derived from an entitlement, the need for admiration, and the relative disregard for the sensitivity of others. They are deceitful and manipulative in order to gain personal profit, and still tend to be constantly and extremely irresponsible and insincerely.

Their existing untruthfulness may manifest in irresponsible work behaviour (e.g., they are not coming at work for some time or missing important meetings), or not providing any realistic reasons about their failures. They may also repeatedly be absent from work that is not explained by illness either in themselves or in their family, nor they see any obligation to give any explanation for the absence. Psychopaths show little or no remorse at all for the consequences of their acts, nor could be trustworthy in their behaviour. They are usually indifferent, or provide a superficial rationalisation for, having hurt by not being trusted by others, or mistreated, or stolen from someone (e.g., "life's unfair").

It is indeed difficult to predict how thoroughly straightforward the psychopath can appear or behave. Due to their skill to manipulate and superficial charming, they disarm not only to those who are unfamiliar about the psychopathology of personality disorders but often professional people who know well from an experience their convincing outer aspect of sincerity and honesty. Saying this, it should be noted that even mental health professionals (doctors, medical associates or nurses) who do not deal with psychopaths are often confused and in puzzle what to think about psychopath's behaviour. There are numerous diagnostic issues related to psychopathic personality still quite puzzling and, even during clinical interview with the psychopath, the clinicians (psychiatrists, psychologists) are in dilemma how much the psychopath is sincere and truthful in reporting his symptoms. It is generally to believe that only a patient is successful in knowing his psychopathy. It is, for clinicians, to assume that psychopath colours his story and overemphasises the infallibility of clinician's reaction as a test – it is much common in clinical practice.

Even being well experienced and familiar in his clinical practice with personality disorders, clinician should always question his judgment about syndrome and try to collect collateral information about the psychopath. In his book *The Mask of Sanity*, Cleckley stated: "Even after so

many years of special interest in the subject, I am forced to confess that more than once in the last few months observers have had the opportunity to make a snap diagnosis from my response to this sort of appeal and see it again full confirmation in subsequent events". This statement notes how much psychopath may manipulate his sincerity and truthfulness not only at work place or in the community, but even on quite experienced clinician [3].

After eventually being captured in his insincerity and untruthfulness, or shamefulness and gross falsehoods, the psychopath finds it easy, when another occasion arises, to speak about his words of honour, his dignity and honour as a gentleman, and he will show surprise if such stated is questioned. Moreover, he will be disappointed if a matter is not settled and he accepted as a genius, special, and unique person. The conception of living up to his words and statement, in fact, is nothing more than phrase to avoid unpleasantness and to gain his grandiose self (Me). Even using inadequate way, the psychopath's simple denies any true evidence of his insincerity and untruthfulness.

Lack of remorse/Emotionless

Psychopath does not show any remorse or guilt for being a severe predator to the others. He cannot accept a blame for the various and serious misfortunes which he brings and which befall down on others. On the contrary, the psychopath will blame others due to their incompetence and inability to follow his genius and unique personality with high quality and potentials. Usually he denies empathically all responsibility and directly accuses others as responsible, but often he will go through an idle ritual of saying that much of his trouble is his own fault [3].

Even if psychopath accept some responsibility it is superficial and will do the same again with no remorse and learned experience from past [2]. When the latter course is occurred, subsequent events suggest that psychopath's acceptance of responsibility is empty of the sincerity and truthfulness – a façade of his masked feelings having no any emotional response for others suffering. His attitude is that others should be "humble and obedient servants" who do not deserve anything better. This is exceedingly deceptive and is very unlikely that psychopath will return confidence and trust from others, however, he does not intend something else than seeing their loyalty and admiration. Because of a grandiose sense of self-importance and preoccupation with fantasies of unlimited success, power, and brilliance, he had never been fully truthful and sincere to the others.

This takes the form of a need for constant admiration and attention and he does not need to give some evidence of his unique qualities. This sense of entitlement and his empty emotions toward others and their needs, indicate psychopath's conscious exploitation of others. He will show some affect or romantic relationships only if the others seem likely to advance his purposes or otherwise enhance his grandiose sense of self-importance. Often his rage or defiant counterattack, caused by his grandiosity, may be associated with a hypomanic mood. However, the psychopath still has a relative stability of self-image as well as the relative lack of self-destructiveness, impulsivity, and abandonment concerns. An excessive pride in his achievements and lack of emotional display (emotionless), and disdain for others' sensitivity shield the psychopaths of showing any remorse or guilt for his wrong doing.

Psychopath expects that others will see his identity through his grandiose self – the identity which is altered from sameness, the sense of "oneness". This is because he is unique and special and should be seen differently from ordinary label of identity and his self cannot be remodelled. Unlike an ordinary construct of self which has success and failures sometimes good and sometimes awful, the psychopath's sense of self is simple unique with nothing wrong, failures or awfulness. Such understanding of his self cannot help psychopath to understand the concept of other, nor closeness to the others. Not having innate shame affect, it is a powerful psychopath's mechanism for the elaboration of his grandiose sense of self-importance. Shame is the affect most likely to produce self-awareness at every stage to produce attention or closeness to others. However, the psychopath's egocentricity and lack of closeness (interpersonal relationships) make him remorseless and shameless as his unique self does not have failures.

On the other hand, because of his grandiose self and self-love, the psychopath suffers inner terror of a separateness and superficial relatedness. From psychoanalytic point of view, lack of remorse or shame and emotionless, make psychopath isolated and terribly alone inside his grandiose self. In normal circumstances, shame can make us feel that the eyes of the others – normally the window of human interchange – have become a source of attention. However, instead of paying attention to others, the psychopath demands attention from others to his grandiose self and uncritical acceptance. In case that he accepts some failure, it should be detailed what he blames himself for, and why, and it will show that a serious

attitude is not only absent but altogether inconceivable to psychopath. Whether a failure or wrong doing is judged in the light of his conduct, or of his attitude, he shows almost no sense of shame or remorse. Psychopaths see himself rather as callous as ordinary specimen, and it is his personal and selfish pride.

Poor social judgment and behaviour

Objective stimuli (e.g., relationships, object-love) are inadequate to account for the psychopath's acts. His needs are specifically channelized (to satisfy his grandiose self) with instinctive drives, and wide range of inappropriate and self-defeating behaviour. This is not to say that psychopath's act does have only conscious grounds as often it is an aftermath of unresolved inner conflicts. Unlike in clinical cases of personality disorders, it seems that psychopath's psychopathology is more complex, extensive, deeply rooted, and resisted to treat. It is quite complex to understand his recurrent thoughts (that he can harm others without regret), often nonfactual, or even absurd, and struggles with them inside. Unlike criminal psychopath, non-criminal in less antisocial but in anti-individual attitudes. He has no fear of being caught nor cares about others feelings or critics as his intention is to satisfy his self (Me).

Despite excellent rational powers and high intelligence, the psychopath lacks ability to learn by experience and presume what to be his ends. One might say that he cares little about future, however, he is very concern and insecure about the future. He is unwilling to remain controlled on any way and often impatient how much he could be caught due to his wrong attitudes and behaviour, failures, inappropriate affects toward others that, all together, may impact his future. However, it is difficult to find any reliable evidence that consciously psychopath thinks about such issues. On the contrary, he is very stable in his self-important attitudes and self-love.

Despite the extraordinary poor social judgment and demonstrated inappropriate affects and behaviour, the psychopath characteristically demonstrates unimpaired in appraising theoretical situations. In complex matters of judgment involving ethical, emotional, and other evaluating factors, in contrast with matters requiring only intellectual reasoning ability, in such matters also he shows no evidence of a defeat [3,6]. In practical term, psychopaths are unerring (unmistaken) as much as he is not direct participant – he shows that he knows his way about. Not only can he offer wise decisions for others in life or business but also for himself as long as he asked

what he would do (or going to do) in avoiding to hurt his self.

As it is well known, much of our decisions depend on the fact that each of us makes a myriad of careful observations of ourselves and of others that allow us to maximise pride and minimise shame and failures. Psychopath is a specific case; he observes only what is important to him and ignores others – he tries to maximise his interest regardless of any damages he does to others. It is his attitudes he enjoys as much as possible whatever degree of the power is allowed in order to defend his self (Me) with strong, if needed, arrogance and deference. He knows that deference and conformity had been legislated on many previous occasions and that he is on a higher social stratum than others. He does not recognise equality by the sameness of human beings and sometimes sees others as toys to play games. Psychopath treats others as deferential by conventional standards who cannot question his power, nor could be equal ease – they must be taught what constitute appropriate respect of psychopath's genius and unique personality.

Egocentricity/Lack of object-love

All the psychopath's self-love means an impoverishment of his inferior world and relations with significant others – some sense of “specialness”. Love relationship is usually fleeting, superficial, with a little capacity, or not having it at all, for empathy without his genuine attachment. The relationships are usually short-lived as “no one can give attention” what the psychopath “deserves”. The psychopath's thirst for an admiration and fragile self is hidden behind feelings of disappointment, passive-aggressive resentment or even rage directed towards others who failed to fulfil his (unrealistic) needs and demands. Beneath the surface of his charm, in contrast, the psychopath has little real interest in others, disregarding them, and only idealising when they are a source of his grandiose self-supply [34].

Greediness and demandingness could make psychopath quite aggressive or callous in his grandiose demands on object-love and finds that the destruction of others is actually a moral act. Someone who is aggressive in order to satisfy his grandiose self (big Ego, or Me) is unlikely focused on the importance of developing guilt and concern for the others. The psychopath is always distinguished by egocentricity what is usually not seen in ordinary people. How obviously this will be expressed will vary depending of a social power given to the psychopath. The shrewdness and his other complexities will always reveal a self-centeredness that is apparently

modifiable and all but complete and reasonable. This can perhaps best be seen in his incapacity for object-love and that this incapacity appears to be unmanageable and absolute (Zepinic, 2019).

For psychopath the terms we used to explain “emotion” contain much ambiguity and he is of opinion that accuracy of emotions is limited, in particular in object-love matter. This contributes to his confusion and paradoxical avoidance of emotional closeness to object-love. It is much easier to convey emotions of his self-love concept. In a sense, it is not to maintain an absolute psychopath’s incapacity for object-love; he is capable of affection if this will bring maintenance of his egocentricity and strengthen self-love concept. He is capable of superficial likes and dislikes, of reactions that cause others to matter to him but not *vica versa*. The affective reactions are always planned being limited in degree with also limited durability – nothing could prevail in sufficient degree and over sufficient period to exert a major influence in emotions and behaviour.

Psychopath is skilful in pretending love for his partner or simulating parental devotion to their children but, in essence, it is quite superficial and it is not meaning a close emotional relation. Simulation may impress an observer that other type of pseudo-live seen in self-centred individual who are not psychopaths, which consists in trustworthiness concern of relationship, and could be seen as partial psychopath. In non-psychopaths it is common seen that those who love money and force children to success may, consciously or unconsciously, feel an important person due to the child’s success. In these people, it is mixed some self-love and object-love integrated in such attitudes, however, even in the partial psychopath anything could not be called object-love approach.

However, in pure psychopath interpersonal relations give a strong impression of being self-love and object-love is clear pseudo-love. The psychopath seldom shows anything that may pass impression of genuine object-love. His absolute coldness and indifference to the social, emotional, physical, or other forms or relatedness which he brings upon those for whom he pretends love, confirms one’s appraisal during psychiatric evaluation.

As used to be said, we must judge a person by his action rather than by his words; in clinical practice evaluation of the psychopath’s true self-love and lack of object-love is especially significant when evaluate his motivations and real feelings. This lack in the psychopath’s feelings makes

an impossible or an adequate transference or rapport situation to arise in therapy and it is probably one significant factor for the therapeutic failure or treatment resistant condition.

In addition to his incapacity for the object-love, psychopath almost always shows general poverty of his affects. Sometimes it occurs that he becomes excited, seems to exult in enthusiasm and then weeps what appear to be bitter tears, or speaks mournful words about his misfortunes, the conviction dawns on those who observe him carefully. In such situations, psychopath superficially shows readiness of expression rather than his true strength of no feelings. Some quasi-affection, shallow moods of self-pity, puerile attitudes of vanity, absurd and showy poses of indignation psychopaths shows as the circumstances of life play upon him. However, his mature, wholehearted anger, true and/or consistent indignation, honest and solid grief, sustained pride, deep joy, genuine despair, all of these reactions are pseudo-feelings with no real meanings to the psychopath.

From the clinical practice, we know that patients with psychosis do not react with awe, wonder, or pity as they do not have capability of sincerity in major emotions, and their feelings are sometimes so vigorous that could mislead to believe that they are in remorse. Such diminution of an emotional range is often far-reaching in psychopaths, profound, and quasi-feelings. Even in situation of real tragedy, his affective reactions are fake and do not show anything that could be called genuine despair or serious sorrow. Psychopath sometimes gives a superficial impression of that far different and very serious matter. Even psychopath’s humour is not genuine without apparent insight – it is really artificial.

Those who do not know psychopath usually make wrong impression based on his charm that “shows” evidence of his feelings or adversity of him accepting responsibility. But in essence, the psychopath jests at scars who never felt a wound with empty boldness of his games with others. The emotional poverty and lack of strong or tragic felling is universal characteristic of the psychopath’s personality. While even affect reactions are displayed theatrically in the absence of ordinary inhibition (which may impress the layman as mighty forces) there is nothing insight related with the expressed artificial emotions. This is well known to be a clinical entity of psychopathy and not an effort that psychopath shows.

Loss of insight

The psychopath lacks insight to a degree that, in a special sense, is similar in the most serious psychotic disorders. In a superficial sense, he will say that he is in the psychiatric hospital or attending any treatment because of being forced by some authority to do so, or because of his unacceptable and strange conduct which others could not understand. However, his insight is not affected at all in the way of the schizophrenic's who cannot recognise himself and his body-mind structure. Still, in any realistic and important sense, the psychopath more consistently lacking than the schizophrenic patient. He is absolutely not able to see himself as others see him – he has no ability to know how others feel when they experienced real psychopath's personality. All of the values, attitudes, and affect reactions concerning his status were unpredictable by him.

Thus, the concept of psychopath's internalised values and ideals is shifted from object-love to self-love (specific mode in drive-controlling basic structure of the grandiose Ego or Me). The specific absolutizing flavours make idealised values of the psychopath's Me almost unalterable condition. These structures of grandiose self are descendants of psychopath's original narcissistic state which he carries with an absolute perfection and power. If the optimal internalisation of the self-love is interfered, then, as described above, psychopath blames others' incapacity to understand his unique self. He always tries to revive cohesion of the idealised self-love (or Me) reactivating grandiose self in mirror transference despite insufficiency and lack of conformity. This mirror transference, that constitutes self-love revival, is often seen in a developmental phase when child shows all-embracing narcissism by concentrating perfection upon self and turning away outside interference.

During the assessment, it is evident that psychopathic personality has its roots in early childhood or adolescence – condition involving problems in the self-control of emotions and behaviour. In DSM-5 (APA, 2013) is recognised that disruptive, impulse-control and conduct disorders in childhood and adolescence are unique due to evident behaviours that violate the rights of others (e.g., aggression, destruction of property, destruction of toys, cruelty to the animals) and/or that bringing the individual into significant conflict with others, societal norms or authoritative figures.

The underlying causes of conduct disorder (e.g., bullies, cruelty to people, lack of remorse or guilt, callous-lack of empathy, shallow or deficient affect, egocentrism, impulsiveness) are clinical traits find in adult

psychopaths. The child with conduct disorder does not feel bad or guilty when he or she does something wrong and shows a general lack of concern about the negative consequences of his/her actions; he/she disregards and is unconcerned about the feelings of others (he/she is cold and uncaring), and appears more (or only) concerned about the effects of his/her actions on himself/herself. Children with conduct disorder do not express feelings or show emotions to others, except in ways that seem shallow, insincere, or superficial, or when emotional expressions are used for gain (e.g., emotions displayed to manipulate or intimidate others) [8].

Clinicians are agreed that psychopathology of emotions and behaviour in childhood is basis for psychopathy in adults as the features of conduct disorder are repetitive and persistent patterns. Detailed reconstruction of the sequences of developmental phase, on the basis of analytic material, favoured clinical and theoretical considerations that the creation of the idealised self-love and the grandiose self are two facets of the same developmental phase, or, in other words, that they occur continuously. Objectively, the original childhood narcissism is not only a precursor of object-love but also undergoes itself in important development of two directions: grandiose self and self-love. Circumstances in adulthood (e.g., high ranking employment position, social status) feed the psychopath's grandiose self to be even more grandiose and self-love continued into an egocentrism (sometimes even in narcissistic-exhibitionistic manifestations of grandiose fantasies). The psychopath is unable to learn, nor accept, his realistic limitations, and give up his grandiose fantasies and the crude exhibitionistic demands.

Usually, instead of facing the facts that would ordinary people lead to their insight, the psychopaths blaming others, in fact, subtle rationalise lack of insight. However, on some occasions, psychopath will perfunctorily admit his failure and admit to blame him, but we can see that his conclusions have little actual significance to him. Even psychopath may speak openly about his psychopathic personality, however, soon this apparent insight is seen as a consistent and artefact, perhaps less a voluntary deception in which he himself fails to realise his lack of emotional grasp, or what he is simulating. The psychopath seems to have little or no ability at all, to feel the significance of his situation, to experience regret or shame for what he does to others. Even his artificial statement or facial expressions are without underlying content they imply. This is not insight but an excellent mimicry of

insight (psychopath is like a chameleon), no sincere intention because he lacks an affective conviction.

The psychopath's deficiency of insight is harder to comprehend than the schizophrenic's deficiency, for it exists in the full presence of what are often assumed to be the qualities by which insight is gained [2,3,35-37]. Indeed, the psychopath shows not only a deficiency but, apparently, an absence of self-appraisal as a real and moving experience. He is a person who used words that others understand and who could define all words, but who still is blind to their meaning.

Indications of serious psychopath's impairment of insight are evident in his reactions after failures that have been undeniably demonstrated, or his antisocial acts unmasked. The persistent tendency to ask for recommendations from those who can do nothing else but write a negative report have been illustrated by the psychopaths, in particular by those who are non-criminal. Such psychopath's demand, who is highly intelligent person, can hardly mean less than that something crucial is absent from the realisation of his status. Instead, the psychopath will make numerous false promises and fraudulent effort to persuade others it was not his fault as he did his best what others did not follow, nor understood. There is also indication of his inability, in his reactions to size up normally what he has done, and what he is and what he has been.

It is especially important the evaluation of a psychopath's analysability, not only as regards the ordinary analysand but also in the assessment of clinicians in regards to psychopathic traits. There is a vast difference between those:

- a) Whose ego has succumbed to the pressures of the grandiose self and has been addicted of lying and manipulating.
- b) Whose ego struggles valiantly to live up to the assertions of the grandiose self-concept on which they have become fixated, but who under intense pressure of the grandiose self-will in circumscribed segment of reality, or in moments of a sudden imbalance, confuse grandiose imagination with reality [38].

As stated earlier, the differentiation between psychopaths' false self and real self is quite difficult due to his skilful ability to misrepresent his personality to others. The clinician needs some time to observe the full interplay between the greatness assertions of the grandiose self and the response of the ego.

The sense of the reality of the self which is the manifestation of its cohesiveness due to its firm cathexis with narcissistic imago, leads not only to a psychopath's subjective feeling of well-being but secondarily to an improvement of the functioning of his grandiose sense of self (Me). As a result, the psychopath increases capacity for work and increased work efficiency when the cohesiveness of the grandiose self has been strengthened [2]. On the other hand, the psychopath will often attempt to counteract the subjectively painful insight by a variety of forced actions, e.g., taking drugs or other stimulus, Don Juan types of sexual activities, or overtaking an excessive work in his profession or business. The misleading impression that his failures had been precipitated by overwork is based on psychopath's increasing fragmentation of a grandiose sense of self which precedes the overt outbreak of his mental health.

Clinicians are agreed that, in essence, the psychopath's grandiose sense of self (Me) is poorly cathected with narcissistic imago and in chronic danger of fragmentation. This leads to a reduction of the efficacy of the Me and psychopath became either chronically unable to work at all (since his grandiose self is not participating), or he is able to work in an automatic way, e.g., passively, without pleasure and without initiative, or often conflicting with working colleagues. Occasionally even psychopath's awareness of these disturbances comes about only in the course of a successful therapeutic analysis. The psychopath will report that his work patterns changed, that he does not enjoy it, that the work is not undertaken on his own initiative, or that he is passively obedient automaton.

Lack of proper interpersonal relations

While a relationship to an empathically approving and accepting other is one of the preconditions for the proper establishment of a firm cathexis on one self, and while in analysis disturbances in this realm are to correct, psychopath has the opposite sequence of events – his grandiose sense of self is not cohesive and interplays with pathogenic traits. The fragmentation of the self can, with the aid of therapist's analysis and attention, be changed and to re-establish feelings of the cohesiveness and continuity of the self.

However, because of his grandiose, genius and unique Me, the psychopath lacks not only proper relations with others but disturbed relations with his own self. Any therapeutic attempt to re-develop a proper sense of his self, psychopath sees as dissolution of his narcissistic unity of the self and, in general, his psychic equilibrium –

he simple does not like to be like others. Furthermore, in case of therapeutic attempt to change his sense of self, the psychopath can experience anxiety or fear which is due not only to a threatening approach to his narcissistic unity but potential self's transformation into a sameness, or even more, to a sense of loss of self.

The psychopath is not convenient and willing to be involved in major issues about his self and interpersonal relations, however, we often find him attentive in small courtesies being habitually generous or quasi-generous when the cost is not decisive. In these situations, he may show generosity or presumably with valuable attitudes. In relatively small matters psychopath sometimes could be so behaved that appeared he is considerate, responsive, and obliging. However, these appearances are well deceiving and superficial. Minor issues apparently do not interfere his unmoved grandiosity, egocentricity, and unresponsiveness in relations with the others. Such actions, even spectacularly facile, do not accumulate nor show psychopath's intention to change his attitudes toward others, or sufficient force to play a determining part in important issues.

The psychopath who causes humiliation and degradation to others is still causing anguish by sordid relations. On the other hand, he can gain a considerable reputation in the community with his generosity and voluntariness (e.g., he helps in cleaning parks, cleaning graffiti, serving meals to homeless people, etc.). However, he will continue, throughout careers disastrous to others in handling existence of his attitudes, do everything possible to gain admiration and gratitude. In these models of functioning he is typical himself – often seen to act with spontaneity but prompted by motives to keep or even strengthens more his grandiose sense of self regardless of any consequences upon others.

In ordinary life as well as in clinical practice, individuals with poor insight show desperation, inhibition, insecurity, or neediness. These feelings usually lead to negative thoughts about owns self which may cause either suicidal thoughts or attempts, or self-harming [39,40]. However, despite his behavioural patterns of the life-negation, we do not find that psychopath is prone to take any steps in literal suicide or self-harming. On the contrary, non-criminal psychopath shows more evidence of a specific immunity from such acts. Since most psychopaths do not take any psychological therapy for their psychopathic traits, the rarity of suicide or self-harming are more significant. Or even some bogus attempts are made with

remarkable cleverness and premeditation in order to gain attention.

Also, the psychopaths do drink at all or quite rarely and overindulgence in alcohol is often prominent in their bizarre behaviour or affects. Delirium tremens or heavy drinking dependency is not commonly found in psychopaths. Ordinary drinkers do that due to some problems in life, (in sharp contrast with psychopaths), gets into trouble thinking that two or six or even more drinks have made them feel good. They are with their pre-existing personality maladjustment rather than the alcohol which is primary causal.

On the other hand, the psychopath and his relation to alcohol can be found in the shocking, uninviting, or relatively inexplicable behaviour which emerges when he drinks, sometimes when he drinks only a little [3]. However, it does not mean that the alcohol is fundamental causal, nor alcohol itself creates such behaviour. Alcohol not likely will bring out any impulse that is already in psychopath's personality, nor is it likely to cast behaviour into the patterns which already exist – the alcohol merely facilitates expression of inhibitory processes. Psychopaths indulge in strange behaviour after drinking relatively little of alcohol. They know perfectly well that they did the same before and, despite clear and rational awareness, decide to drink again. The psychopath reacts in his typical way while in perfect orientation with unclouded awareness, and does not find any reason to regret for his bizarre behaviour.

Poorly integrated sex life

According to some theorists [3,41], sexual deviations and poorly integrated sex life are the most evident and reliable psychopathic traits on which we could unmask non-criminal psychopaths. It is common that the psychopath's sex life invariable shows peculiarities, poor integration and deviations. This is because of avoidance of close relatedness, feelings of inadequacy with over self-assertion, as evidence of a disordered narcissistic economy. Sexual fantasies or actions function as a source of intense pleasure that elevates his grandiose sense of self and abilities. Psychopaths suffering from inner conflicts tolerate them very badly, and require rapid relief in sexual action that raises sense of self through excitement or danger. Freud [42] stated that individuals where libidinal development has suffered some disturbances in their later choice of love-object have taken model of self-love.

They are plainly seeking themselves as a love-object and are exhibiting a type of object-choice which must be termed narcissistic. In adulthood, this narcissism became defined as the cathexis of the self-*imago* or self-representation (e.g., grandiosity, egocentricity, and self-love). It is an ego-state which is outcome of deprivation in development in relation to self- and object-relationship development. Stolorow stated that it was a struggle for selfhood that lies at the heart of the phenomenon of narcissism. These self-images later occur in blend experientially with images of the self that have developed in relation to objects that are perceived as separate or distant, and with images of a grandiose sense of self associated with ideal-object (self-love). The psychopaths form a sense of self that has no quality of cohesion – of unity and continuity in time, space and state [43].

Kohut stated that pathological sexual fantasies are used as an inner esteem-regulator, replacing a missing stable system of one's idealised values. The fantasies were understood in the analysis as sexualised statements about narcissistic disturbances and stood, of course, in opposition to meaningful insight and progress since they were in the service of pleasure gain and provided an escape route from narcissistic tension. The psychopath's fantasies are of a quasi-sadistic triumph over the helpless sexual partner – it is meaningfulness to deal with the underlying narcissistic conflicts. Indeed, the psychopath suffers from the absence of a stable system of firmly idealised values instead of self-object. In his sexual fantasies, the psychopath replaces the inner ideal with sexualised external precursors (partners) and substitutes for the enhancement of idealised self, his power and perfection, and achieves temporary feeling of narcissistic balance [38].

Kernberg was of opinion that the narcissistic disorder (what is characterised in psychopaths) is a spectrum of defence protecting grandiose self-image and the integrity of the self, which range from non-specific character traits to the specific operations of the pathological personality. He stated that pathological character traits have as one function (aggressiveness) in the protection of sense of self. There could be many outcomes of the aggressiveness, such as promiscuity, masochism, or sadism, depending on the projective-introjective use of the rage, and the internal splits and threats of the internalised self-images [41].

In this poorly integrated sex life, the psychopath's partner is "loved" as an extension of the own pathological self, and hence the relation is not from the self to object, nor from the object to the self, but from [pathological grandiose]

self to self. This does not exclude psychopath from functioning well socially despite his disordered regulation of self, with the affects, object-relationships, and functioning have simultaneously been involved. Also, the faulty self-images regulation shows that the self- and object-images retain vague boundaries, or exist in a fused state with no proper relatedness. This is not surprising in view of the psychopath's tendencies to hit upon unsatisfactory conduct in all fields and his apparent inability to take seriously what would to others be regrettable. His trivial and poorly integrated sex life, and deviated activities sometimes for pretty (little) rewards, is something what might be best called the hell of it.

In psychopaths who cannot be grouped with well-defined homosexual, there are varying degrees of susceptibility or inclination to immature or deviated sex practices. Inclination to homosexuality (usually with professional partners) is not the psychopath's real sexual preference but an option to satisfy his deviated self-object with unlikely making any close relatedness. The psychopath requires impulses of scarcely more than intensity to bring about unacceptable closeness. All of the sexual relations have apparently been to him more or less equivalent and entirely without personal significance, or just experimental relations. Apparently, psychopath more likes himself and seems that sexual relations do not give him any particular satisfaction. The incapacity for object-love, the sexual aims of psychopath do not include any important personality relations or any recognisable desire or ability to explore or significantly outrage the partner in a shared experience. His sex activities are consistently limited to a literal physical contact and relatively free of the enormous emotional commitments and the potentialities that make love-relations.

Consequently, the psychopaths regard sexual activity very casually, sometimes finding it less shocking than a sensitive normal man would find even the glance of his beloved. In clinical practice, it is common that psychopath reports having no particular strong sex cravings and, indeed, often less moved to obtain pleasure than the ordinary people. He also reports that sex relations never seem to find anything meaningful or personal in his relations, or to enjoy significant pleasure beyond the localised and temporary sensation either with the same or opposite sex. What he feels for prostitutes, sweetheart, mistress, casual pick-up, or wife is not anything that can bring out loyalty or influence activities into a remedial or constructive plan [3]. The familiar record of sexual deviations and poorly integrated sex life found in both male and female psychopaths – it is closely related to

their lack of self-imposed restraint than to any particular passion or desire.

Further Discussion

As mentioned in the introduction of this article, Cleckley described a model of psychopathy in the community (non-criminal) and Hare [4], was mostly focused on the criminal psychopaths (forensic population). Individuals with psychopathic personalities lack empathy and tend to be callous, cynical, and contemptuous of the feelings, rights, and sufferings of others; they are inflated and arrogant with a grandiose sense of self. They display a glib, superficial charm, and they are very skilful in manipulating others; they express inflated self-appraisal, and they are often exploitative in their sexual relationships. Many researches confirm that the psychopaths suffered from early childhood trauma or early loss of both or one biological parent what made significant impact upon their development of psychopathic personality. Psychopath usually begins as a problem child in behaviour and his relationships with others, toys or animals, and is followed in a similar course through the entire life.

Clinicians are agreed that among historical figures and heroes many of them shown typical psychopathic personality (Caligula, Nero, King Henry VIII, Queen Antoinette, Pope Borgio, Napoleon, Hitler, Churchill, Stalin, ...), but who have been successful in their leadership. Such category of psychopaths some theorists called "successful psychopath", however it is probably more correct to define them as non-criminal psychopaths (what is used in this article) as they have never been accounted from their wrong doing. Also, the non-criminal psychopaths are among religious (cult) leaders, CEOs (managers), lawyers, doctors, media personalities, law enforcement and military officers; in general, psychopath could be found in any occupation or level of society. Non-criminal psychopaths are predators to the others – they like to bully or threaten others, enjoy and like to see people weak and miserable, they like to damage others and their careers, and do not show any empathy or remorse for doing these.

Non-criminal psychopaths at the workplace provide higher levels of productivity and this is often achieved through the use of psychological abuse and terror tactics directed towards the employees. Increased level of their productivity could be also achieved because of the psychopath's extreme ability to manipulate others. It is not surprisingly that corporate psychopath (CEO's,

managers) is often viewed by the senior management of the company as a being valuable employee and any complaint about the psychopath's attitudes by other employees is not taken seriously. On the contrary, the psychopath will highlight to his bosses the potential "troublemakers" within the office who are, in fact, victims of the psychopath's charming, glibness, superficial and possessing attitudes.

Non-criminal psychopaths are skilful in instrumental bullying – they like to make confusion and chaos all around others in order to achieve own agenda and success while others are emotionally distracted, they do everything possible to achieve their power and control over others, and usually receive professional promotion more than non-psychopaths (they gain benefit from making trouble to the others). It is estimated that 6-10% of all CEO's, managers, bankers, and law enforcement officers are psychopaths (even some estimates up to 30%), and they are accountable for 26-35% of all bullying at the work place. Under non-psychopath CEO's, managers, ... the employees report being bullied 9-13 times per year, however under psychopath's management bullying occur 65-84 times per year and highly positioned non-criminal psychopath are accountable for that.

The problem of the non-criminal psychopaths in regards to the community attention or clinical approach is especially elusive, since such psychopaths come to the psychological treatment late or never, and only after they have run seriously a foul of law and moral norms [2]. Also, an indeterminate number of them, an elite subgroup, have simple never been caught, they have never been clinically assessed, nor treated, regarding their psychopathy. Nevertheless, it is impossible to get clear picture of how many of the non-criminal psychopaths have been in power having a "normal" adjustment of their psychopathic traits (e.g., Theodore Bundy the notorious serial killer who was executed in Florida in 1988 had attended law school and became active in California (USA) politics. His truly horrifying career as the nation's most known serial murderer was incomprehensible to many people who knew him during this phase of his life). It should be observed that, although the enigma of the non-criminal psychopaths remains unresolved and puzzling, such psychopaths are known to show hallmark of the general syndrome, most especially their thrill-seeking through dangerous behaviour, an attitude of omnipotence typically expressed in a feeling that they will never get caught, and their dissociative behaviour from their "normal" periods [19].

The problem is that non-criminal psychopath's traits are well-hidden, in particular among the high-potential psychopaths. The psychopathy is a syndrome, a package of related traits and behaviours that form the total personality of the individual. An important reason for mistaking a true psychopath for a leader is that a talented psychopath can easily feign leadership and management traits and with a charming demeanour and grandiose talk can easily be mistaken for charismatic leadership and self-confidence [6]. There are many reasons to invite further research on non-criminal psychopaths who have a great impact on our community and infrastructure on the legislature – they should be screened and recognised on time before it is too late. Many of these people, legally judged as extremely competent and professional, are more dangerous to the community and to other people than those patients diagnosed with severe psychiatric condition.

It has been frequently noted that non-criminal psychopaths would very rarely ask for treatment, and the common areas of concern include their no motivation to change, manipulation and deceit, lack of real emotion, and the risk associated with conducting therapy. Another concern about any treatment of psychopathic individuals is that they cannot, nor they want, make strong attachments to others, and because they are unable to make human bonds [5,44]. The hallmark of psychopathy (lack of remorse and lack of empathy) indicates difficulties in dealing and treating the psychopaths. Research on the emotion and behaviour in the psychopathic individual requires much more attention in psychiatry to determine whether the psychopaths completely lack emotions, or whether they have some pocket of emotions, or some other emotional capability. With respect to researches in the area of psychopathic individuals, in this article we offer informative notion how much puzzling is a non-criminal psychopath, and how much is difficult to deal with psychopathic individuals.

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