

Chapter 1 : Articles Categorized as 'Mind the Gap' | Anglophenia | BBC America

Ira explains that when the radio staff decided to take a test that reveals who is a psychopath, very quickly everyone came to believe that the highest score would go to either Robyn, Jane, or him.

Funny Games The Psychopath: Never is this more chilling than in his silent wink at the camera as the petrified Anna Susanne Lothar investigates the fate of the family dog! Memorable Psychopathic Quote: Peeping Tom The Psychopath: The film was groundbreaking in its psychological exploration of its complex protagonist, a man who is keenly aware of the depravity of his behavior and seeks to understand it, if not overcome it. In addition to being a thoughtful character study, the movie also works as a bold examination of the concept of voyeurism, uncomfortably implicating the viewer. Effusively lauded by such icons as Martin Scorsese and Roger Ebert, the film is today considered a masterpiece. Seven Psychopaths The Psychopath: Billy Bickle Sam Rockwell As the title suggests, there are plenty of characters who qualify as psychopaths in this black comedy, written and directed by Martin McDonagh In Bruges. His nose was just in the middle of where I was punching. In the Company of Men The Psychopath: Chad Aaron Eckhart A striking example of a non-violent psychopath, Chad is scary because of just how normal he seems. He and his co-worker friend, Howard Matt Malloy , will simultaneously date and seduce the same vulnerable woman, then dump her at the same time. Incidentally, their target Stacy Edwards also happens to be deaf. As they proceed, we see it create more than one victim, as the bitter but otherwise passive and more relatable Howard begins to actually fall for the woman. We all know guys like Chad, unfortunately. Ichi the Killer The Psychopath: The title is a bit misleading, as Kakihara is the real protagonist. With a modified jaw that would make the Joker wince, he elevates the act of physical torture to an art form the tempura oil and meat hooks scene being just one of many examples. He dreams of one day meeting his match, hoping that Ichi will be the one who can both inflict and endure pain like him. He is, needless to say, a textbook psychopath, while his nemesis is, in some ways, much more damaged " confused, manipulated, and yes, very, very deadly. Whether all this sounds appealing or not is up to the viewer " the film is definitely not for everyone. That said, the violence is so extreme that it becomes almost ridiculous, distinguishing the film from others in the genre which is really more action than horror. Just concentrate on how good it feels to be causing someone pain. Don Lope de Aguirre Klaus Kinski Based on a real person " a 16th century Spanish conquistador who explored the Amazon in search of the mythical city of El Dorado " Aguirre is basically the definition of a megalomaniac. After staging a mutiny, the power-hungry Aguirre takes charge of an already dwindling crew, steering them further down the river and toward their inevitable ruin. The difficulty of the film shoot, which took place on location in the jungles of Peru, likely resulted in performances that were even more authentic. Opening to acclaim and today considered a classic, the film " an acknowledged influence on Apocalypse Now " is required viewing for any serious fan of world cinema. The earth I walk upon sees me and quakes. A despicable, disgusting oaf and also a hot-tempered gangster, Albert purchases a classy French restaurant, then subjects his guests, who are either too loyal or fearful to leave, to his inane and ignorant rants on a nightly basis. He makes Albert not just a petulant bully, but a scary one " an achievement all the more impressive in light of his work years later as the beloved Professor Dumbledore in the Harry Potter films. Keeps them thin and graceful.

Chapter 2 : The Pros to Being a Psychopath | Science | Smithsonian

Especially in the wake of the Great Recession, much ink has been spilled highlighting the widening gap between rich and poor. As politicians, pundits, and professors have been quick to point out, 99 percent of Americans have lost economic ground in recent decades.

Contact Privacy Cookie Policy Terms of Use The Pros to Being a Psychopath In a new book, Oxford research psychologist Kevin Dutton argues that psychopaths are poised to perform well under pressure According to author Kevin Dutton, psychopaths have a distinct set of personality characteristics. In his new book, *The Wisdom of Psychopaths: What Saints, Spies and Serial Killers Can Teach Us About Success*, the Oxford research psychologist argues that psychopathic personality traits—“charm, confidence, ruthlessness, coolness under pressure”—can, in the right doses, be a good thing. Not all psychopaths are violent, he says, and some of them are just the sort of people society can count on in a crisis. To further his psychopathic studies, Dutton is seeking participants for his Great American Psychopath Survey, which he says will reveal the most psychopathic states, cities and professions in the United States. Try it for yourself at [wisdomofpsychopaths.com](#). Not by default, anyway. One of the reasons why I wrote the book in the first place was to debunk two deep-seated myths that the general public have about psychopaths. What is a psychopath, anyway? Imagine that you tick the box for all of those characteristics. You also happen to be violent and stupid. How are these psychopathic traits particularly useful in modern society? Psychopaths tend to focus on the positive. The key here is keeping it in context. But if you have some of them up high and some of them down low, depending on the context, in certain endeavors, certain professions, you are going to be predisposed to great success. The key is to be able to turn them back down again. Which jobs attract psychopaths? I also got people to enter their occupations, what they did for a living, and how much money they earned over the course of a year. We found a whole range of professions cropping up—no serial killers among them, although no one would admit to it. Journalists were a bit down the list. We also had civil servants. There were several police officers, actually, so as opposed to being criminals, some psychopaths are actually out there locking other people up. *The Wisdom of Psychopaths: Courtesy of Farrar, Straus and Giroux* According to Dutton, psychopaths have a distinct set of personality characteristics. Which professions scored low? No real surprises, actually. There were craftsmen, care workers. Nurses were in there. Accountants were pretty low on psychopathy. One of the interesting ones: Can psychopaths have a positive impact on society, as opposed to just using their advantages to get ahead? Despite my profession, I scored pretty low on your survey as well. Normal people can work out their psychopath muscles. They just go ahead and do stuff. So next time you find yourself putting off that chore or filing that report or something, unchain your inner psychopath and ask yourself this: Psychopaths are very reward-driven. If they see a benefit in something, they zone in on it and they go for it percent. You might be scared about what the boss might think of you. Cut all that stuff off. The bottom line here is, a bit of localized psychopathy is good for all of us. You just came back to England this week from the Himalayas. Did that trip have anything to do with your research into psychopaths? I was running a rather odd study over there. Psychopaths and Buddhists, in terms of their performance in the lab, have certain characteristics in common. Both are calm under pressure. They focus on the positive. But also, both are good at mind reading. These micro-expressions are invisible to most of our naked eyes. But it seems that expert Buddhist meditators are able to pick them up, probably because they are able to slow down their perception. What I did was I hot-footed it over the mountains of Northern India on the Tibet border with a laptop. We know that 10 of these guys have actually done the deed themselves, and 10 people are genuine pleaders. I put them on a laptop, basically took them to the mountains, caves and remote cabins of these expert Buddhist meditator monks in the high Himalayas, and got them to tell me which of the 20 were false and which were true. Is it the Buddhist monks, or is it the psychopaths? It was an epic journey. I mean, you have to be a bit of a psychopath to get to these guys. This interview series focuses on big thinkers. Without knowing whom we will interview next, only that he or she will be a big thinker in their field, what question do you have for our next interview subject? Ask them to take my test and tell me what they score. How psychopathic do they think they are? What is your

work going to mean for the future? There was a story in the news not too long ago in which there was a U. So perhaps one of the things that could happen in the future is that certain kinds of industries might actually deliberately screen for people whose psychopath dials are turned up more than normal.

Chapter 3 : The Psychopath Test - This American Life

Adapted from The Wisdom of Psychopaths: What Take part in the Great American Psychopath Survey and learn much more about psychopaths at Scientific American Mind Volume 23, Issue 6. \$

Psychopaths are about power and invulnerability; empaths are about empowerment and absolute vulnerability. Psychopaths are about ruthless individualism; empaths are about individualized interdependence. Psychopaths are indifferent, apathetic and emotionally shallow; empaths are deeply thoughtful and compassionate. Psychopaths are self-serious and insincere; empaths are humble and sincere. Psychopaths are overconfident and narrow-minded; empaths are confident but open-minded. Psychopaths are selfish and violent; empaths are selfless and loving. Psychopaths are rigid, inflexible, and intolerant; empaths are open, flexible, and tolerant. But human nature is never so black and white. No one is all empathic or all psychopathic. Most people would probably fall somewhere in the middle on a bell curve. In *The Mask of Sanity*, Dr. *Psychopathy* is a set of traits and characteristics, which everybody varies in. Similar can be said for empaths, though there is little to no known research on them. Evolution will occur whether we like it or not. But the question is: It stands to reason that most people would say they want a progressive evolution for our species. Just like most people would claim they are more empathic than psychopathic. But emotional attachment can all too often get in the way of our reasoning. Just as it can all too often get in the way of how we see ourselves. Our cognitive-dissonance-ridden emotional attachments are generally associated with, but certainly not limited to, politics, religion, nationality, and race. We can probably also agree, empathically, that we want a healthy environment to raise them in and to grow old in. And if we can at least agree on these two precepts, then we must also agree that progressive evolution, as opposed to stagnant or regressive evolution, is the best and healthiest way to achieve both. But, all too often, our inner psychopath rears its ugly head and whispers sweet subconscious nothings in our ear. How about a wall? We must maintain our customs and beliefs at all costs. We all want a healthy environment for our kids. As soon as we start in with our hand-me-down, spoon-fed politics, we lose the underlying empathic essence. We lose the connection, the shared story that we have with every single other human being on the planet. We all want a healthy future for our kids. So, what does a healthy future mean, exactly? What is a healthy environment? And how do we get there? How do we even get the engine of a healthy-progressive-evolution-for-our-species started? First and foremost, we need the following words as our core tenet: We can disagree and still love each other unless your disagreement is rooted in my oppression or denial of my humanity and right to exist freely. We can coexist, and even disagree, as empaths, but we cannot coexist if you are a violent, tyrannical, psychopath who thinks you need to forcibly control me. After that, progressive evolution just requires imagination, improvisation, and adaptation. It requires us getting out of our own way. Especially when it comes to our conditioned psychopathic tendencies to want to control everything and everyone to the extent that we are not only violent toward our environment ecocidal but violent toward each other homicidal. Now, more than ever, in the thick of the Anthropocene epoch, we have the power to direct our own path. But will it be healthy or unhealthy? We must be able to rise above our petty differences and embrace our mutual need to adapt to change. Otherwise, we become too rigid, too inflexible, too stuck for healthy evolution to proceed. So, I beseech you, beware the tyranny of habit. Be not psychopathically inflexible. Change is not easy. It never has been. But change is inevitable. We either wreck ourselves and the world trying to prevent it, or we adapt and overcome in order to evolve with it. It really does come down to something as simple as our ability, or inability, to deal with change. This is because change is a deceptively complex concept to deal with for a psychosocial naked ape deep in the throes of the adolescent phase of its own evolution. The more evolved part of our mind, the empathic higher consciousness, likes to think it can adapt to change, but the less evolved part of our mind, the subconscious lizard brain, is afraid of change and fights against it. And guess which is usually stronger? Sadly, the psychopathic lizard brain. Our lizard brain, full of fear, full of flight-or-fight knee jerk reactions, wants to keep everything comfortable, safe, and secure with no risk. It will even become violently psychopathic toward anyone who tries to take it away, or who suggests an uncomfortable risky way forward. All the while vainly and futilely

resisting change. It puts things into proper perspective. It also helps us feel more empathic and less psychopathic toward others. And suddenly there are not so many differences between us, and a kind of metamorality emerges that changes the psychopathic frenzy of our age into an empathic love for the interconnectedness of all things. His works are inspired by the great philosophers of the ages and his wide awake view of the modern world. This article Psychopath vs. It may be re-posted freely with proper attribution, author bio, and this statement of copyright. Did you find a spelling error or grammar mistake? Do you think this article needs a correction or update? Or do you just have some feedback? Thank you for reading.

Chapter 4 : Mind the gap - Wikipedia

Great American Psychopath Can't raise the flag even to half mast Pushing the button of another avalanche Catatonic party smile You love to flash all the while.

Notably defended by Roger Ebert due to its unmistakable craft and subversive attitude, the film is driven by its three committed lead performances: *Natural Born Killers* The Psychopaths: The film benefits from its two strong lead performances, which dare us to both hate and sympathize with the killers. Whether viewed as a love story, a crime saga, a ferocious satire, or all of the above, it is certainly a provocative film that deserves to be seen before being discussed. I mean, you look in the forests, you got species killing other species, our species killing all species including the forests and, we just call it industry, not murder. *The Night of the Hunter* The Psychopath: Reverend Harry Powell Robert Mitchum The only film ever directed by English actor Charles Laughton, this adaptation of the novel by Davis Grubb gives us one of the most menacing and unrelenting villains of all time. Not only is he a criminal without a conscience, but his use of religion to hide his true nature is particularly indefensible though also diabolically clever. *Basic Instinct* The Psychopath: Catherine Tramell Sharon Stone Best known for that infamous interrogation scene, *Basic Instinct* has more going for it than a simple crotch shot. A taut thriller and murder mystery from writer Joe Eszterhas F. Calm and collected on the outside, she exudes both unmistakable intelligence and simmering sexuality. The Oscar-nominated score by Jerry Goldsmith improves the film dramatically, which probably looks even better in retrospect, given its disastrous sequel. *Man Bites Dog* The Psychopath: A black and white mockumentary, it focuses on a small film crew that follows a serial killer around as he commits and openly discusses his crimes. Instead, we look at him like a wild animal to be studied, so alien is his logic and warped his mind. The MPAA was not amused, slapping the film with the prohibitive NC rating for its seemingly callous portrayal of violence. That said, those who seek it out should expect to find the film strikingly different, jaw-dropping, and yes, even brave. *M* The Psychopath: Hans Beckert Peter Lorre The oldest film on this list, *M* provides an excellent and quite accurate illustration of both a psychopath and a serial killer especially impressive given that neither term existed at the time. The scene in which he contorts his face into grotesque expressions in front of a mirror, trying to see what the rest of the world sees in him, underscores that he kills not for passion or profit, but out of compulsion. The film hardly excuses him, of course, as the kangaroo court he faces likens him to a mad dog that must be stopped before continuing its rampage, but the mere attempt to understand such a character is commendable. I have no control over this, this evil thing inside of me, the fire, the voices, the torment! *Hard Candy* The Psychopath: Her calculating, self-justified actions will leave viewers with plenty to debate afterwards, as all well-developed psychopathic characters should. *Was I born a cute, vindictive, little bitch orâ€¦ did society make me that way?* Scottish director Lynne Ramsay shoots the film like a surreal waking nightmare, employing unflattering close-ups, unnerving splashes of red in the lighting and scenery to evoke blood, and a dread-inducing dissonant score by Radiohead member Jonny Greenwood. The film makes use of a non-linear narrative, teasing the lead-up to what we know will be a school massacre of some kind, only to blindsides us with one final gut-punch of a shock at the end. Based on the book by Lionel Shriver, who voiced his through approval of the adaptation, the film captures the horror of an inexplicable act of school violence in a way that makes it sadly relevant, especially in the U. And what are all these people watching, huh? I mean what are all you doing right now, but watching me?

Chapter 5 : Differences Between a Psychopath vs Sociopath

In short, the Great American Good Psychopath Survey stands to make a major contribution to the field of psychopathy research, and will significantly advance our understanding of the nuances and intricacies of this most beguiling of personality profiles.

A bit of fun! Ever wondered if YOU might be a psychopath? But hey, why not take the "Psychopath Challenge" below? Remember, clinicians use a wide range of techniques to reach a diagnosis and this is just one tool in their box. Oh, and serial killers. Are you a psychopath? Ruthlessly cool and focused under pressure? Why not try your hand at neurosurgery? That is a luxury I simply cannot afford. In the theatre I am reborn: Emotion is entropy, and seriously bad for business. Surgery is a bloodsport Low on empathy? How about a career in the law? I have absolutely no problem at all reducing an alleged rape victim to tears on the stand. At the end of the day, I can hang up my wig and gown, go out to a restaurant with my wife, and not give a damn. Even though I know that what happened earlier might possibly have ruined her life. The toughest of the tough And if he DID have a conscience I never saw it. He was cold as ice. At either end of a weapon. Bonds of detachment Buy the book *The Wisdom of Psychopaths*, the revelatory new book by Kevin Dutton, combines original scientific research with bold on-the-ground reporting and is available to order now. Order your copy now It has an incubation period of just seconds, and can instantly disarm even the most discerning mind.

Chapter 6 : Wisdom from Psychopaths? - Scientific American

The Mind of a Psychopath By Melissa Burkley Ph.D. on August 30, in The Social Thinker New research shows that a psychopath's lack of conscience is wired into the brain.

London Underground chose digital recording using solid state equipment with no moving parts. A concise warning was also easier to paint onto the platform. The equipment was supplied by AEG Telefunken. According to the Independent on Sunday , sound engineer Peter Lodge, who owned Redan Recorders in Bayswater , working with a Scottish Telefunken engineer, recorded an actor reading "Mind the gap" and "Stand clear of the doors please", but the actor insisted on royalties and the phrases had to be re-recorded. Lodge read the phrases to line up the recording equipment for level and those were used. One was recorded by voice artist Emma Clarke. Others, on the Piccadilly line for example, were by Archers actor Tim Bentinck for 15 years [3] , but are now by Julie Berry [4]. At least 10 stations were supplied with announcers manufactured by PA Communications Ltd. The recorded voice is that of Keith Wilson, their industrial sales manager at the time. It can still be heard, at Paddington for example. The phrase "Mind the gap" was chosen for this purpose and can be found painted along the edges of curved platforms as well as heard on recorded announcements played when a train arrives at many Underground stations. The recording is also used where platforms are non-standard height. Where trains share platforms, for example some Piccadilly line deep-tube and District line sub-surface stations, the platform is a compromise. This is due to the phasing out of the old "A" stock trains and their replacement with "S" stock trains, which have low floors to ease accessibility for disabled people. There are markings on the platform edge which usually line up with the doors on the cars. In the rest of Ireland, the message can be seen on some train stations as well. On Commuter and InterCity trains, the announcement "Please mind the gap" is accompanied by the Irish "Seachain an Bhearna le do thoil" when pulling into stations. The phrase worldwide [edit] "Mind the gap" sticker in an Athens Metro train, in both Greek and English "Watch the gap" variant used on Metro-North in New York Chinglish interpretation of "Mind the gap" on a ferry dock in Shanghai "Mind the gap" and "No smoking" notice in metal-plate at Hangzhou Railway Station "Mind the gap" is used by transit systems worldwide, particularly when there are stations on curves, but most new systems tend to avoid these types of stations. In the Athens Metro , the message "Mind the gap between the train and the platform" is heard in both Greek and English at the station of Monastiraki. It is also displayed as text on electronic displays. As you exit, be careful not to place your foot between the train and the platform. On all of the trains of the Milan Metro network, a yellow sticker on every door is clearly visible with the warning in Italian language "Attenzione allo spazio tra treno e banchina" meaning literally "Pay attention to the gap between the train and the platform" and also in English "Mind the gap between the train and the platform". It is also played on underground station platforms just after the train doors open, or sometimes, just as the train approaches the platform. Trains also have stickers pasted on the windows to caution passengers. Several Chinese metro systems use the phrase extensively; on the Tianjin Metro , stickers on train doors, platforms and announcements mention the gap as well as to "mind the gap" in both English and Chinese. Some Tianjin Metro stations are on slight curves. The Beijing Subway uses "Mind the Gaps" note the plural. In the recently opened Line 4, the phrase has gained more prominence, being played in the station every time a train comes in and, in some trains, every time before arriving at a stop. Both the Shanghai Metro and the Nanjing Metro use versions with slightly mutilated grammar "Caution, Gap" and "Care the Gap", respectively, although the Chinese is the same. On the Manila Metro Rail Transit System , a pre-recorded message is played at certain stations reminding passengers to "Watch your step and watch the gap between the train and the platform as you get on and off the train". This is simplified in its Filipino translation, which simply reminds passengers to be careful in boarding and alighting the train. On most Sydney Trains stations, there is an automated announcement reminding passengers to mind the gap as well as posters informing riders about the number of people who fall down the gap each year. Bangkok underground train announcement In Thailand, the announcement is used a little bit differently from the London one. On Bangkok underground trains and Airport Rail Link trains, it says, "Please mind the gap between train and

platform". Some grammarians argue that as specific and countable nouns, the words "train" and "platform" should be preceded by "the". Also, the Thai language version of the announcement does not refer to a "gap" but simply translates to "Please be careful when stepping out of the train". However, in the Bangkok skytrain stations, the Thai announcement mentions the "gap", and can be translated as: Announcement will be made on Seoul Metro trains when arriving stations with curved platform, e. There is a big gap between the station platform and the train, please be careful when getting off and "Please watch your step" in Korean and English. Adelaide Metro trains conclude automated station announcements with the reminder "Please mind the gap when alighting from the train". Because of reports of people falling through the gap, a warning is now played at every station, plus automated announcements on board the trains of all three railroads. Newer trains equipped with automated announcements would say "Ladies and gentlemen, as you exit, please be careful of the gap between the platform and the train" where applicable after a station announcement is made. Watch the gap" and an announcement plays "When leaving the train, please watch the gap" where applicable, to warn passengers to remain cautious of the gap. Plaques on Toronto subway station platforms warn riders to "Mind the gap". Announcements about the warning on the public announcement system in each station can also be heard intermittently. In the United States, the standard Amtrak conductor announcement when approaching any station stop concludes with "Mind the gap between the train and the platform". Other uses[edit] "Mind the gap" doormat Despite its origin as a utilitarian safety warning, "Mind the gap" has become a stock phrase , and is used in many other contexts having little to do with subway safety. It has been used as the title of at least two music albums by Scooter and Tristan Psionic , a film , and a novel , as the name of a movie production company , a theatre company, and a board game. The phrase is used in many video and mobile games, including Portal , Call of Duty: A soldier in Captain America: The First Avenger says it, humorously, before they descend via zip-line onto a moving train across snowy mountain peaks. It was a prominent utterance by the subterranean cannibal killer of the movie Death Line. Future Perfect in the Subway level. It features spoof London Underground announcements. The phrase has been used to name a combinatorial optimization problem. Also used in Minions movie when minions leave the train.

Chapter 7 : Subscribe to read | Financial Times

The mind of a psychopath is a curious entity. Over the last ten years, neuroscience and psychology have become progressively focused on the brain differences between individuals and specifically trying to identify what makes an individual kill another human being.

Psychopath and sociopath are pop psychology terms for what psychiatry calls antisocial personality disorder. These two terms are not well-defined in the psychology research literature – hence the confusion about them. Nonetheless, there are some general similarities as well as differences between these two personality types. Both sociopaths and psychopaths have a pervasive pattern of disregard for the safety and rights of others. Deceit and manipulation are central features to both types of personality. Contrary to popular belief, a psychopath or sociopath is not necessarily violent. The common features of a psychopath and sociopath lie in their shared diagnosis – antisocial personality disorder. The DSM-5 1 defines antisocial personality as someone have 3 or more of the following traits: By the time a person is an adult, they are well on their way to becoming a psychopath or sociopath. Which is not to say that psychopaths may not also suffer from some sort of childhood trauma. Psychopathy might be related to physiological brain differences. Research has shown psychopaths have underdeveloped components of the brain commonly thought to be responsible for emotion regulation and impulse control. Are you a psychopath? Take the Psychopathy Quiz to find out! Psychopaths, in general, have a hard time forming real emotional attachments with others. Instead, they form artificial, shallow relationships designed to be manipulated in a way that most benefits the psychopath. Psychopaths rarely feel guilt regarding any of their behaviors, no matter how much they hurt others. But psychopaths can often be seen by others as being charming and trustworthy, holding steady, normal jobs. Some even have families and seemingly-loving relationships with a partner. While they tend to be well-educated, they may also have learned a great deal on their own. When a psychopath engages in criminal behavior, they tend to do so in a way that minimizes risk to themselves. Psychopath Pop Culture Examples: Sociopaths, in general, tend to be more impulsive and erratic in their behavior than their psychopath counterparts. While also having difficulties in forming attachments to others, some sociopaths may be able to form an attachment to a like-minded group or person. When a sociopath engages in criminal behavior, they may do so in an impulsive and largely unplanned manner, with little regard for the risks or consequences of their actions. They may become agitated and angered easily, sometimes resulting in violent outbursts. Sociopath Pop Culture Examples: Both psychopaths and sociopaths present risks to society, because they will often try and live a normal life while coping with their disorder. But psychopathy is likely the more dangerous disorder, because they experience a lot less guilt connected to their actions. A psychopath also has a greater ability to dissociate from their actions. Without emotional involvement, any pain that others suffer is meaningless to a psychopath. Many famous serial killers have been psychopaths. Violence is not a necessary ingredient nor is it for a diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder – but it is often present. Clues to a Psychopath or Sociopath in Childhood Clues to psychopathy and sociopathy are usually available in childhood. Most people who can later be diagnosed with sociopathy or psychopathy have had a pattern of behavior where they violate the basic rights or safety of others. They often break the rules or even laws and societal norms as a child, too. Psychologists call these kinds of childhood behaviors a conduct disorder. Conduct disorders involve four categories of problem behavior: Summary Psychopathy and sociopathy are different cultural labels applied to the diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder. Up to 3 percent of the population may qualify for a diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder. This disorder is more common among males and mostly seen in people with an alcohol or substance abuse problem, or in forensic settings such as prisons. Psychopaths tend to be more manipulative, can be seen by others as more charming, lead a semblance of a normal life, and minimize risk in criminal activities. Sociopaths tend to be more erratic, rage-prone, and unable to lead as much of a normal life. When sociopaths engage in criminal activity, they tend to do so in a reckless manner without regard to consequences. Differences Between a Psychopath vs Sociopath Footnotes: The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition, the reference manual that defines the symptoms of mental disorders. He is an author,

researcher and expert in mental health online, and has been writing about online behavior, mental health and psychology issues -- as well as the intersection of technology and human behavior -- since Grohol sits on the editorial board of the journal *Computers in Human Behavior* and is a founding board member and treasurer of the Society for Participatory Medicine. You can learn more about Dr.

Chapter 8 : The Great American Good Psychopath Survey - The Good Psychopath's Guide to Success

"(What Jim had seen tallied with studies conducted after the Second World War by the military historian General S.L.A. Marshall. He interviewed thousands of American infantrymen and concluded that only per cent of them had actually shot to kill.

May When people care enough about something to do it well, those who do it best tend to be far better than everyone else. You see the same gap between Raymond Chandler and the average writer of detective novels. A top-ranked professional chess player could play ten thousand games against an ordinary club player without losing once. Like chess or painting or writing novels, making money is a very specialized skill. But for some reason we treat this skill differently. No one complains when a few people surpass all the rest at playing chess or writing novels, but when a few people make more money than the rest, we get editorials saying this is wrong. The pattern of variation seems no different than for any other skill. What causes people to react so strongly when the skill is making money? I think there are three reasons we treat making money as different: As far as I can tell, the first is mistaken, the second outdated, and the third empirically false. Could it be that, in a modern democracy, variation in income is actually a sign of health? It seems to be something that flows from parents. Because of the circumstances in which they encounter it, children tend to misunderstand wealth. They confuse it with money. They think that there is a fixed amount of it. In fact, wealth is not money. Money is just a convenient way of trading one form of wealth for another. Wealth is the underlying stuff—the goods and services we buy. You can see wealth—in buildings and streets, in the clothes and the health of the people. Where does wealth come from? This was easier to grasp when most people lived on farms, and made many of the things they wanted with their own hands. Then you could see in the house, the herds, and the granary the wealth that each family created. It was obvious then too that the wealth of the world was not a fixed quantity that had to be shared out, like slices of a pie. If you wanted more wealth, you could make it. This is just as true today, though few of us create wealth directly for ourselves except for a few vestigial domestic tasks. Mostly we create wealth for other people in exchange for money, which we then trade for the forms of wealth we want. The kids see to that. If you want something, you either have to make it, or do something of equivalent value for someone else, in order to get them to give you enough money to buy it. You get paid by doing or making something people want, and those who make more money are often simply better at doing what people want. Top actors make a lot more money than B-list actors. The B-list actors might be almost as charismatic, but when people go to the theater and look at the list of movies playing, they want that extra oomph that the big stars have. Doing what people want is not the only way to get money, of course. You could also rob banks, or solicit bribes, or establish a monopoly. Such tricks account for some variation in wealth, and indeed for some of the biggest individual fortunes, but they are not the root cause of variation in income. In the United States, the CEO of a large public company makes about times as much as the average person. Editorials quote this kind of statistic with horror. But I have no trouble imagining that one person could be times as productive as another. In ancient Rome the price of slaves varied by a factor of 50 depending on their skills. Depends on what you mean by worth. If you mean worth in the sense of what people will pay for their skills, the answer is yes, apparently. But are there not others whose incomes really do reflect the wealth they generate? Steve Jobs saved a company that was in a terminal decline. Few others could have done it. It may seem unlikely in principle that one individual could really generate so much more wealth than another. The key to this mystery is to revisit that question, are they really worth of us? Would a basketball team trade one of their players for random people? Perhaps the CEO or the professional athlete has only ten times whatever that means the skill and determination of an ordinary person. When we say that one kind of work is overpaid and another underpaid, what are we really saying? In a free market, prices are determined by what buyers want. People like baseball more than poetry, so baseball players make more than poets. To say that a certain kind of work is underpaid is thus identical with saying that people want the wrong things. Well, of course people want the wrong things. It seems odd to be surprised by that. That seems like saying that blue is heavy, or that up is circular. The appearance of the word "unjust" here is the unmistakable spectral signature

of the Daddy Model. Why else would this idea occur in this odd context? When we talk about "unequal distribution of income," we should also ask, where does that income come from? Stealing It The second reason we tend to find great disparities of wealth alarming is that for most of human history the usual way to accumulate a fortune was to steal it: In conflicts, those on the winning side would receive the estates confiscated from the losers. In England in the s, when William the Conqueror distributed the estates of the defeated Anglo-Saxon nobles to his followers, the conflict was military. By the s, when Henry VIII distributed the estates of the monasteries to his followers, it was mostly political. Indeed, the same principle is at work now in Zimbabwe. In more organized societies, like China, the ruler and his officials used taxation instead of confiscation. But here too we see the same principle: This started to change in Europe with the rise of the middle class. Now we think of the middle class as people who are neither rich nor poor, but originally they were a distinct group. In a feudal society, there are just two classes: The middle class were a new, third group who lived in towns and supported themselves by manufacturing and trade. Starting in the tenth and eleventh centuries, petty nobles and former serfs banded together in towns that gradually became powerful enough to ignore the local feudal lords. In port cities like Genoa and Pisa, they also engaged in piracy. But unlike serfs they had an incentive to create a lot of it. Any wealth a serf created belonged to his master. There was not much point in making more than you could hide. Whereas the independence of the townsmen allowed them to keep whatever wealth they created. Once it became possible to get rich by creating wealth, society as a whole started to get richer very rapidly. Nearly everything we have was created by the middle class. Indeed, the other two classes have effectively disappeared in industrial societies, and their names been given to either end of the middle class. In the original sense of the word, Bill Gates is middle class. But it was not till the Industrial Revolution that wealth creation definitively replaced corruption as the best way to get rich. In England, at least, corruption only became unfashionable and in fact only started to be called "corruption" when there started to be other, faster ways to get rich. Seventeenth-century England was much like the third world today, in that government office was a recognized route to wealth. The great fortunes of that time still derived more from what we would now call corruption than from commerce. There continued to be bribes, as there still are everywhere, but politics had by then been left to men who were driven more by vanity than greed. Technology had made it possible to create wealth faster than you could steal it. The prototypical rich man of the nineteenth century was not a courtier but an industrialist. With the rise of the middle class, wealth stopped being a zero-sum game. It is a case of the mistaken meeting the outdated. What he actually said was that a great fortune with no apparent cause was probably due to a crime well enough executed that it had been forgotten. If we were talking about Europe in , or most of the third world today, the standard misquotation would be spot on. But Balzac lived in nineteenth-century France, where the Industrial Revolution was well advanced. He knew you could make a fortune without stealing it. After all, he did himself, as a popular novelist. In most, corruption still has the upper hand. In most, the fastest way to get wealth is by stealing it. I think the opposite is happening. The Lever of Technology Will technology increase the gap between rich and poor? It will certainly increase the gap between the productive and the unproductive. With a tractor an energetic farmer could plow six times as much land in a day as he could with a team of horses. But only if he mastered a new kind of farming.

Chapter 9 : Popular Psychopathy Books

"Mind the gap" (listen (help · info)) is an audible or visual warning phrase issued to rail passengers to take caution while crossing the horizontal, and in some cases vertical, spatial gap between the train door and the station platform.

In Brief Life Lessons from the Inside Psychopaths have personality traits that, in moderation, can offer significant benefits. These typically terrible individuals may thus have a lot to teach the rest of us. The triumvirate of charm, focus and ruthlessness that psychopaths possess can predispose a person for long-term life success. Adapted from The Wisdom of Psychopaths: He had posted a score that certainly got my attention. If you take it in moderation, it can prove extremely beneficial. But if you take too much of it, if you overdose on it, then there can, as is the case with all medicines, be some rather unpleasant side effects. Might this eminent criminal defense lawyer have a point? The typical traits of a psychopath are ruthlessness, charm, focus, mental toughness, fearlessness, mindfulness and action. I decided to put the theory to the test. As well as meeting the doctors in Broadmoor, I would talk with some of the patients. I would present them with problems from normal, everyday life, the usual stuff we moan about at happy hour, and see what their take on it was. Up until now it had seemed like a good idea. Shall I take you over? The rest present with so-called cluster disorders: Or they may have symptoms such as delusions and hallucinations indicative of psychosis. This is no drop-in center for the mocha-sipping worried well. This is the conscienceless inner sanctum of the Chianti-swilling unworried unwellâ€”the preserve of some of the most sinister neurochemistry in the business. The Yorkshire Ripper is in here. So is the Stockwell Strangler. We emerge from the mazy, medicinal bowels of the hospital to the right of a large, open-air enclosure, topped off with some distinctly uncooperative razor wire. Psychopathic violence is predominantly instrumental, a direct means to a specific end. And in the event that something does kick off, easily contained. My first impression is of an extremely well appointed student residence hall. All blond, clean-shaven wood. Voluminous, freshly squeezed light. A man named Danny shoots me a glance from behind his Nintendo Wii. Chelsea are 2â€”0 up against Manchester United. Can you believe that? Here, let me show you around. It looks like a typical single-occupancy hospital room, though with a few more creature comforts such as a computer, desk space, and a raft of books and papers on the bed. Next is the garden: We then drop in on Jamie. And, might I add, downright hurtful. Jamie, meanwhile, dabs at imaginary tears. In moderation, of course. Like the way, just now, you shrugged off what people might think of you. More than a little nervously, I realize. But Larry is deadly serious. The curtain comes down on the football game. Danny zaps it off. He leans back in his chair. Ruthless People How to get rid of an unwanted tenant? That was the question for Don and his wife, Fran, whose elderly mother, Flo, had just moved in with them. Flo had lived in her previous house for 47 years, and now that she no longer needed it, Don and Fran had put it on the market. Being in an up-and-coming area of London, the house had drawn quite a bit of interest. But there was also a problem. But how to get him out? But the very fact that he asks such a question at all debunks the myth that violence, for psychopaths, is the only club in the bag. So you pose as some bloke from the council, turn up at the door and ask to speak to the owner. But have you got a forwarding contact number for her, cuz you need to speak to her urgently? Actually, you say, quite a lot. The owner of the property needs to be contacted immediately. A structural survey has to be carried out. And anyone currently living at the address needs to vacate the premises until the council can give the all clear. Beating someone up who deserves it? So why are people prepared to tolerate ruthlessness in sport but not in everyday life? The dagger of hard-nosed self-interest may be concealed, rather deftly, under a benevolent cloak of opaque, obfuscatory charm. Leslie, another inmate, has joined us and has a rather nice take on charm: He also has a good take on focus, especially when it comes to getting what you want. Leslie realized from a rather young age that what went on in his head obeyed a different set of operating principles than most. They get too caught up in the heat of the moment and temporarily go off track. Well, I once heard a great quote from one of the top trainers. But if, on the other hand, you concentrate on winning the fight, simply focus on doing your job, well, you might just knock him into the middle of next week anyway. He would, as technology writer Walt Mossberg revealed, drape a cloth over a productâ€”some pristine creation on a shiny boardroom tableâ€”and

uncover it with a flourish. What Jobs brought to the table was style. And timeless, technological charm. Studies of psychopaths have even revealed a brain signature for this relative indifference to setbacks. Anthropologist James Rilling of Emory University and his co-workers scanned the brains of those scoring high in psychopathy after these individuals experienced having their own attempts to cooperate unreciprocated. See who could get the most elbows rejections on a night out. You know, from girls, like. A night on the piss with everything taken care of by your mates? But the funny thing was, soon as you started to get a few under your belt, it actually got fâ€” harder. Soon as you realize that it actually means jack, you start getting cocky. You start mouthing off. And some of the birds start to buy it! Of course, to many of us lesser mortals, fearlessness may seem quite foreign. But Leslie explains the rationale behind this stateâ€”and how he maintains it. What is it they say? Ninety-nine percent of the things people worry about never happen. In fact, anchoring your thoughts unwaveringly in the present is a discipline that psychopathy and spiritual enlightenment have in common. Clinical psychologist Mark Williams of the University of Oxford, for example, incorporates this principle of centering in his mindfulness-based cognitive-behavior therapy program for sufferers of anxiety and depression. Living in the moment, for him and many psychopaths, takes on a kind of urgency. This article was originally published with the title "Wisdom from Psychopaths? The Disturbing World of the Psychopaths among Us. When Psychopaths Go to Work. Paul Babiak and Robert D. Polaschek, Christopher Patrick and Scott O. He is author of Split-Second Persuasion: