

PSYCHOPATHS--A MENTAL ILLNESS

by Kepha Arcemont

In the last few years, I have written about my experiences within a corporate, HOUSE OF YAHWEH and the dealings with the Pastor Buffalo Bill Yisrayl Hawkins. My 23 years of being taught by him and investigating his behavior has had me puzzled. I have spent a lot of time in trying to understand what is wrong with him. In the past few years I have attempted to reveal his deceptive teachings, how he treats others and his callousness towards those whom he says he loves and then removes from his corporate church. It doesn't matter if it is his wife, children, long time friends, he doesn't have any remorse or sympathy towards anyone who he sees as encroaching on his territory.

Last week I saw a documentary entitled: ***I Am Fishead: How Psychopaths and Anti-Depressants Influence Our Society***. The video can be seen at the link below, and I highly recommend watching it.

<http://www.forbiddenknowledge.com/videos/conspiracy/i-am-fishead-how-psychopaths-and-anti-depressants-influence-our-society.html>

Up until watching this video, I was attempting to understand from a biblical view, how BBYH could be the way he is and how he has convinced so many that he is a teacher of Yahweh's Laws and a Holy and Righteous man. In fact, I have questioned Yahweh, how could this be a work of Yahweh, and BBYH be a religious, holy man? Especially, when BBYH has done so much damage, to so many people who have a religious calling to BBYH corporate, HOUSE OF YAHWEH? Well after looking at this video, my eyes have been opened, and now I understand whom I, and many people, have been dealing with. BBYH displays all the symptoms of a narcissistic, Psychopath/Sociopath. Now please understand this is a mental illness and I am in no way making fun of this mental disorder, or of BBYH. In fact, I want to understand this mental illness, so that I can understand how someone can be like he is and in doing so, I have exhausted every means, to come to the knowledge of truth. I have no hatred towards any man, but do hate the evil that this man has done, in his mental illness. Let's examine this mental disorder.

The definition of a **Psychopath** is: A person with an antisocial personality disorder, manifested in aggressive, perverted, criminal, or amoral behavior without empathy or remorse. (Psychiatry) a person afflicted with a personality disorder characterized by a tendency to commit antisocial and sometimes violent acts and a failure to feel guilt for such acts Also called **sociopath**.

Sociopath is defined as: One who is affected with a personality disorder marked by antisocial behavior.

PSYCHOPATHY

Psychopathy (/ˈsaɪˈkɒpəði) is a personality disorder that has been variously described as characterized by shallow emotions (in particular reduced fear), stress tolerance, lacking empathy, coldheartedness, egocentricity, superficial charm, manipulativeness, irresponsibility, impulsivity, criminality, antisocial behaviors such as lacking guilt and living a parasitic lifestyle.

There is no consensus about the symptom criteria and there are ongoing debates regarding issues such as essential features, causes, and the possibility of treatment. While no psychiatric or psychological organization has sanctioned a diagnosis of "psychopathy" itself, assessments of psychopathy are widely used in criminal justice settings in some nations and may have important consequences for individuals. The term is also used by the general public, in popular press, and in fictional portrayals. This popular usage does not necessarily conform to the clinical concept. According to the *Scientific American*, although psychopathy is associated with and in some cases is defined by conduct problems, criminality or violence, many psychopaths are not violent, and psychopaths are, despite the similar names, rarely psychotic.

Although there are behavioral similarities, psychopathy and antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) according to criteria in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* are not synonymous. A diagnosis of ASPD is based on behavioral patterns, whereas psychopathy measurements also include more indirect personality characteristics. The diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder covers two to three times as many prisoners as are rated as psychopaths. Most offenders scoring high on the Hare Psychopathy Checklist (PCL-R) also pass the ASPD criteria, but most of those with ASPD do not score high on the PCL-R.

THE HARE PSYCHOPATHY CHECKLIST

The Hare Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) is a diagnostic tool used to rate a person's psychopathic or antisocial tendencies. People who are psychopathic prey ruthlessly on others using charm, deceit, violence or other methods that allow them to get with they want. The symptoms of psychopathy include: lack of a conscience or sense of guilt, lack of empathy, egocentricity, pathological lying, repeated violations of social norms, disregard for the law, shallow emotions, and a history of victimizing others.

Originally designed to assess people accused or convicted of crimes, the PCL-R consists of a 20-item symptom rating scale that allows qualified examiners to compare a subject's degree of psychopathy with that of a prototypical psychopath. It is accepted by many in the field as the best method for determining the presence and extent of psychopathy in a person.

The Hare checklist is still used to diagnose members of the original population for which it was developed— adult males in prisons, criminal psychiatric hospitals, and awaiting psychiatric evaluations or trial in other correctional and detention facilities. Recent experience suggests that the PCL-R may also be used effectively to diagnose sex offenders as well as female and adolescent offenders.

The PCL-R is used for diagnosing psychopathy in individuals for clinical, legal or research purposes. Developed in the early 1990s, the test was originally designed to identify the degree of a person's psychopathic tendencies. Because psychopaths, however, are often repeat offenders who commit sexual assaults or other violent crimes again and again, the PCL-R is now finding use in the courtroom and in institutions as an indicator of the potential risk posed by subjects or prisoners. The results of the examination have been used in forensic settings as a factor in deciding the length and type of prison sentences and the treatment subjects should or should not receive.

Obviously, diagnosing someone as a psychopath is a very serious step. It has important implications for a person and for his or her associates in family, clinical and forensic settings. Therefore, the test must be administered by professionals who have been specifically trained in its use and who have a wide-ranging and up-to-date familiarity with studies of psychopathy.

Professionals who administer the diagnostic examination should have advanced degrees (M.D., Ph.D., or D.Ed.) in a medical, behavioral or social science field; and registered with a reputable organization that oversees psychiatric or psychological testing and diagnostic procedures. Other recommendations include experience working with convicted or accused criminals or several years of some other related on-the-job training. Because the results are used so often in legal cases, those who administer it should be qualified to serve as expert witnesses in the courtroom. It is also a good idea, if possible, for two experts to test a subject independently with the PCL-R. The final rating would then be determined by averaging their scores.

Many studies conducted in North America and Europe attest to the value of the PCL-R for evaluating a person's degree of psychopathic traits and, in many cases, for predicting the likelihood of future violent behavior. Some critics, however, are more skeptical about its value.

DESCRIPTION OF PSYCHOPATHIC CHARACTER

The Hare PCL-R contains two parts, a semi-structured interview and a review of the subject's file records and history. During the evaluation, the clinician scores 20 items that measure central elements of the psychopathic character. The items cover the nature of the subject's interpersonal relationships; his or her affective or emotional involvement; responses to other people and to situations; evidence of social deviance; and lifestyle. The

material thus covers two key aspects that help define the psychopath: selfish and unfeeling victimization of other people, and an unstable and antisocial lifestyle.

The twenty traits assessed by the PCL-R score are:

- glib and superficial charm
- grandiose (exaggeratedly high) estimation of self
- need for stimulation
- pathological lying
- cunning and manipulativeness
- lack of remorse or guilt
- shallow **affect** (superficial emotional responsiveness)
- callousness and lack of empathy
- parasitic lifestyle
- poor behavioral controls
- sexual promiscuity
- early behavior problems
- lack of realistic long-term goals
- impulsivity
- irresponsibility
- failure to accept responsibility for own actions
- many short-term marital relationships
- juvenile delinquency
- revocation of conditional release
- criminal versatility

The interview portion of the evaluation covers the subject's background, including such items as work and educational history; marital and family status; and criminal background. Because psychopaths lie frequently and easily, the information they provide must be confirmed by a review of the documents in the subject's case history.

WHAT PSYCHOPATH MEANS

We have all heard these phrases before. “Violent psychopath” (21,700). “Psychopathic serial killer” (14,700). “Psychopathic murderer” (12,500). “Deranged psychopath” (1,050). The number of Google hits following them in parentheses attests to their currency in popular culture. Yet as we will soon discover, each phrase embodies a widespread misconception regarding psychopathic personality, often called psychopathy (pronounced “sigh-COP-athee”) or sociopathy. Indeed, few disorders are as misunderstood as is psychopathic personality. In this column, we will do our best to set the record straight and dispel popular myths about this condition.

Charming but Callous

First described systematically by Medical College of Georgia psychiatrist Hervey M. Cleckley in 1941, psychopathy consists of a specific set of personality traits and behaviors. Superficially charming, psychopaths tend to make a good first impression on others and often strike observers as remarkably normal. Yet they are self-centered, dishonest and undependable, and at times they engage in irresponsible behavior for no apparent reason other than the sheer fun of it. Largely devoid of guilt, empathy and love, they have casual and callous interpersonal and romantic relationships. Psychopaths routinely offer excuses for their reckless and often outrageous actions, placing blame on others instead. They rarely learn from their mistakes or benefit from negative feedback, and they have difficulty inhibiting their impulses.

Not surprisingly, psychopaths are overrepresented in prisons; studies indicate that about 25 percent of inmates meet diagnostic criteria for psychopathy. Nevertheless, research also suggests that a sizable number of psychopaths may be walking among us in everyday life. Some investigators have even speculated that “successful psychopaths”—those who attain prominent positions in society—may be overrepresented in certain occupations, such as politics, business and entertainment. Yet the scientific evidence for this intriguing conjecture is preliminary.

Most psychopaths are male, although the reasons for this sex difference are unknown. Psychopathy seems to be present in both Western and non-Western cultures, including those that have had minimal exposure to media portrayals of the condition. In a 1976 study anthropologist Jane M. Murphy, then at Harvard University, found that an isolated group of Yupik-speaking Inuits near the Bering Strait had a term (*kunlangeta*) they used to describe “a man who ... repeatedly lies and cheats and steals things and ... takes sexual advantage of many women—someone who does not pay attention to reprimands and who is always being brought to the elders for punishment.” When Murphy asked an Inuit what the group would typically do with a *kunlangeta*, he replied, “Somebody would have pushed him off the ice when nobody else was looking.”

The best-established measure of psychopathy, the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R), developed by University of British Columbia psychologist Robert D. Hare, requires a standardized interview with subjects and an examination of their file records, such as their criminal and educational histories. Analyses of the PCL-R reveal that it comprises at least three overlapping, but separable, constellations of traits: interpersonal deficits (such as grandiosity, arrogance and deceitfulness), affective deficits (lack of guilt and empathy, for instance), and impulsive and criminal behaviors (including sexual promiscuity and stealing).

Three Myths

Despite substantial research over the past several decades, popular misperceptions surrounding psychopathy persist. Here we will consider three of them.

1. All psychopaths are violent. Research by psychologists such as Randall T. Salekin, now at the University of Alabama, indicates that psychopathy is a risk factor for future physical

and sexual violence. Moreover, at least some serial killers—for example, Ted Bundy, John Wayne Gacy and Dennis Rader, the infamous “BTK” (Bind, Torture, Kill) murderer—have manifested numerous psychopathic traits, including superficial charm and a profound absence of guilt and empathy.

Nevertheless, most psychopaths are not violent, and most violent people are not psychopaths. In the days following the horrific Virginia Tech shootings of April 16, 2007, many newspaper commentators described the killer, Seung-Hui Cho, as “psychopathic.” Yet Cho exhibited few traits of psychopathy: those who knew him described him as markedly shy, withdrawn and peculiar.

Regrettably, the current (fourth, revised) edition of the American Psychiatric Association’s Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR), published in 2000, only reinforces the confusion between psychopathy and violence. It describes a condition termed antisocial personality disorder (ASPD), which is characterized by a longstanding history of criminal and often physically aggressive behavior, referring to it as synonymous with psychopathy. Yet research demonstrates that measures of psychopathy and ASPD overlap only moderately.

2. All psychopaths are psychotic. In contrast to people with psychotic disorders, such as schizophrenia, who often lose contact with reality, psychopaths are almost always rational. They are well aware that their ill-advised or illegal actions are wrong in the eyes of society but shrug off these concerns with startling nonchalance.

Some notorious serial killers referred to by the media as psychopathic, such as Charles Manson and David Berkowitz, have displayed pronounced features of psychosis rather than psychopathy. For example, Manson claimed to be the reincarnation of Jesus Christ, and Berkowitz believed he was receiving commands from his neighbor Sam Carr’s dog (hence his adopted nickname “Son of Sam”). In contrast, psychopaths are rarely psychotic.

3. Psychopathy is untreatable. In the popular HBO series *The Sopranos*, the therapist (Dr. Melfi) terminated psychotherapy with Tony Soprano because her friend and fellow psychologist persuaded her that Tony, whom Dr. Melfi concluded was a classic psychopath, was untreatable. Aside from the fact that Tony exhibited several behaviors that are decidedly nonpsychopathic (such as his loyalty to his family and emotional attachment to a group of ducks that had made his swimming pool their home), Dr. Melfi’s pessimism may have been unwarranted. Although psychopaths are often unmotivated to seek treatment, research by psychologist Jennifer Skeem of the University of California, Irvine, and her colleagues suggests that psychopaths may benefit as much as nonpsychopaths from psychological treatment. Even if the core personality traits of psychopaths are exceedingly difficult to change, their criminal behaviors may prove more amenable to treatment.

Psychopathy reminds us that media depictions of mental illness often contain as much fiction as fact. Moreover, widespread misunderstandings of such ailments can produce

unfortunate consequences—as Tony Soprano discovered shortly before the television screen went blank.

So we can see here that psychopaths can receive treatment, they can't be cured. There is a part of the brain that is missing certain elements of emotion. It is possible to cure the criminal behavior of psychopaths. I say possible because they must be motivated to seek treatment and admit they have a mental illness. So far BBYH has not been able to see his mental illness. In his world, he is one of the two witnesses, a king, who has a loyal following of believers, who do everything and anything he tells them. They are feeding his psychopathic grandeurs of delusion. They don't know who they are dealing with, because their faith has them blinded by his deceptive personality. Most if they were to read this article would consider me the psychopath for even bringing up such allegations of mental illness in their saviour. He has used the bible to accomplish what many before him have done, and that is to get rich, have power, money, women, and a loyal group of men and women who follow his every word! Jim Jones, David Koresh, Marshall Applewhite, Herbert Armstrong, are but a few.

So are religious people psychopathic? NO, but religious leaders can be! A psychopathic con man can swindle his parents out of their life savings and not give a second thought to the ruin he has left! Consider the story of when BBYH father died. He went to Graham and loaded up the pigs his father had and sold them, keeping all the money! No care or concern for anyone else in the family to share in the profits of the sale!

A FEW FACTS ABOUT PSYCHOPATHS

Psychopathy is a mental disorder characterized primarily by a lack of empathy and remorse, shallow emotions, egocentricity, and deceptiveness. Psychopaths are highly prone to antisocial behavior and abusive treatment of others, and are very disproportionately responsible for violent crime. Though lacking empathy and emotional depth, they often manage to pass themselves off as normal people by feigning emotions and lying about their pasts.

According to a chapter about treatment in Christopher J. Patrick's *Handbook of Psychopathy*, there is little evidence of a cure or any effective treatment for psychopathy; no medications can instill empathy, and psychopaths who undergo traditional talk therapy might become more adept at manipulating others and more likely to commit crime. Others suggest that psychopaths may benefit as much as others from therapy, at least in terms of effect on behavior even if not on the central personality traits. Researcher Robert Hare has been a particular champion of the term; his Hare Psychopathy Checklist is the standard tool for differentiating between those with antisocial personality disorder and the subset who are psychopaths. According to Hare, the consensus among researchers in this area is that psychopathy stems from a specific neurological disorder which is present from birth,

although a 2008 review indicated multiple causes and variation between individuals. Hare estimates that about one percent of the US population are psychopaths.

I have asked many times, how could BBYH kick me and my family out of his corporate, HOUSE OF YAHWEH, and that was done after 23 years of loyal service to this organization. We didn't even get a phone call to explain why, or even a good-bye? Well the answer is OBVIOUS! Psychopaths, have no empathy!

Empathy is defined as: Identification with and understanding of another's situation, feelings, and motives.

BBYH can't identify with any of our situations, feelings, or motives. I was kicked out, because: My situation: I stood against a child molester (Elder Yedidiyah Hawkins) who molested my niece and his step-daughter.

My motive: to take a stand against the unrighteous behavior that was going on in the corporate, HOUSE OF YAHWEH. The treatment of the people, who I saw being treated as lesser beings.

My feelings: I had to stand up for righteous teachings that I learned in the Holy Scriptures, even if it meant that I went against the establishment, and I was in the minority, or alone in this fight against evil.

Reading from his book "*The Psychopathy of Everyday Life*" by Martin Kantor, pages 57,58, we find the following concerning 'Psychopathic Educators, Students, and Religious Leaders':

Educators and Students

Teachers become psychopathic if they turn a job whose essence is to give (to their students) into an opportunity to to get (for themselves). For example, it is psychopathic for a teacher to attempt to enhance his own self-image by competing with his students, viewing and treating them as rivals and then covetously and consciously arranging for them to fail in order to score a competitive win over them. Too many teachers, blurring the distinction between teaching and proselytizing, use the classroom as a forum not for ideas but to win converts to one of their special causes.

Particularly psychopathic are teachers who try to seduce their students for sex, either indirectly, by using their own position of power to elicit a compliant parental transference to have their way, or directly, by bribing their students with promises of good grades or a little professional push in return.

Religious Leaders

Psychopathic religious leaders use religion, and especially the sanctity of religious freedom, insincerely, as a cover for manipulating, intimidating, demolishing, and stealing. As

the cliché goes, they set out to do good, and they do very well indeed. Such individuals may manipulate by using religious tenets to assert their authority and seize power, to justify bad behavior philosophically, or in the service of opportunistically buying and running businesses for profit without having to pay taxes. For others, religion offers the opportunity to be safely aggressive, as they avoid the personal consequences of their hostility by giving a personal vendetta a religious caste, justifying their own anger by citing God's principles to deflect attention and blame from their own lack thereof.

A case in point is that of a religious man who fumes over another's blasphemy and hides how he is out to "get him good" by giving his vengeful fantasies as a religious twist: "I can only sympathize with him because of the punishment that he is going to receive from the heavens." Especially psychopathic is using religion to express and act on sexual feelings by sublimating them into unbridled heavenly religious love, what one observer called a horizontal desire displaced vertically. Here religion becomes a vehicle for base sexual instincts that are presented as having lost their earthly tether to become not at all worldly, but entirely sanctified. Machiavelli summarizes this concept tersely: a person seeking to be a prince "should seem to be all mercy, faith, integrity, humanity, and religion."

Yes, these behavioral patterns are found within the religious leadership of BBYH. Knowing that he has a mental disorder, should help anyone understand now, why he is the way he is! For those of you who have never been around this type of religious leader, be forewarned, they are around. This article should make you more aware of this type of person and hopefully will keep you from being ensnared into following a psychopathic religious leader!

The scriptures call this type of person, as one who has a reprobate mind. We are warned by the prophets of old to beware of this type of religious leader and his leadership. You have been warned and educated about psychopaths, I suggest you read more about this type of personality, because they make up 1% of the population. And you may find yourself enamored by one. I was for 23 years and didn't even know it!!!

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