

## Approach to the socially integrated psychopath. A historical vision.

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### Aproximación al psicópata socialmente integrado. Una visión histórica.

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#### Abstract

The psychopath represents the subject more prepared to ruin our lives and to undermine our confidence in the social institutions. Its presence in the different areas from hierarchy social (justice, political, finances, etc) makes an enormous damage, because it corrupts them. Through this communication and of the analysis of cases that to us history provides, we are going to demonstrate that when these psychopaths socially integrated reach the power, that fact has like consequence the destruction of human lives.

#### Article

What we mean by psychopathy. What we must first do is agree on what we mean by psychopathy. Psychopathy is a psychological disorder characterized by a total split between reason and emotion. The existing literature on the subject informs us that this alteration of the personality called psychopathy has two dimensions or components, on the one hand, personality characteristics and on the other behaviours. The first component includes aspects of personality in the strict sense such as the fascinating ability of psychopaths, the grandiose self-esteem, their ability to deceive and manipulate, as well as the cruelty and lack of remorse, motivated by scarcity. or no emotional bond with others. The second component covers antisocial and aggressive behaviours, responsible for a life marked by the desire to live continuous stimuli and extreme situations, such as alcohol and drug abuse, rejection of family and professional obligations. and violent and criminal conduct. For Garrido Genovés, the leading expert on the subject in Spain (1), "psychopathy is the disorder that is least seen, but which is more destructive".

Despite this apparent invisibility, statistical studies, including that of the WHO; they handle percentages of psychopathy among 1-2% of the world's population, representing a large number of humans affected by psychopathy. Statistically, according to M.<sup>a</sup> Ángeles Luengo (2), there may be a psychopath among every 100 people, but this 1% does not mean a criminal, as

psychopathy can be expressed through the cruelty of an employer, the unbridled ambition of a politician, and so on. These percentages deserve new considerations, let us see, on the one hand, we have that the volume of psychopathic people increases as the world population increases; and on the other hand it is necessary to emphasize the element of statistical persistence, that is to say of the continuity of this percentage throughout history. Since the origin of the human species, these percentages are considered stable, so we must think that 2% of the psychopathic population has been, so far, compatible with human evolution and survival, which we will have to ponder is whether this compatibility is still maintained today. In part, one of the objectives of this paper is, with the help of known historical cases, to see what happens, when one of these subjects reaches 100% power or control over their environment and loses the relationship percentage compatible with the survival of the species. Part of the hypothesis that this percentage variation, in the exercise of power, between normal population and psychopathic population, causes a shift in the power of the environment or social control that is subject to psychopathic charm which leads to destruction of humanity closest to the psychopath.

### **Concept of psychopath**

Those are these human beings whose common characteristic is to make life bitter for those around them, and the main motivation throughout life is the attainment of power over their environment. We will try to get to know them a little more. According to Robert Hare (3), psychopathy occurs between the ages of three and five, in both stable and unstable families. That is, the psychopath can come from any family. But there are different degrees and not every psychopath ends up becoming a criminal, however, it would be preferable not to have him either as a boss, or as a father, or as a partner. We know that the psychopath's thinking is rational and pragmatic, focuses on his own interests, and is indifferent to the consequences of his actions and the feelings and thoughts of others, which is why he does not pay attention to the means used to achieve his goals. , no matter how reprehensible, violent or harmful the means may be. To delve deeper into the concept we quote again Garrido Genovés, for him: "The disorder of psychopathy means that the subject who suffers from it in its highest degree is unable to maintain a fully human relationship with others. , the other is seen as a means to his ends, not as someone who has rights and dignity that he must respect, "this characteristic is very significant, but so are the consequences of his lack of affection. , we continue quoting Professor Garrido: "The psychopath has not lost touch with reality. However, the affective world has never been integrated into his reasoning, which has produced three very serious consequences. , he has grown up without developing the ability to care for others, secondly, his extreme lack of empathy makes him the ideal agent for the most cruel and ruthless acts, and thirdly, he fails to act prudently, with sense ".

This last aspect will often be one of the first clues we find in the actions of the psychopath, we are surprised by the lack of logic of some of his decisions. The expert Garrido Genovés gives us the following explanation of these illogical behaviours: "Thus, the thinking of psychopaths is governed by the maxim of satisfying personal needs, usually those of control and power. And in achieving these goals, it is very common for him to say and do things that seem absurd and gratuitous to us. These things can be both criminal acts and leaving a job and spending a week intoxicated by alcohol, or taking the money from the only person who gives it. support, and wasting a hefty legacy in a year. "

One place where we find socially integrated psychopaths is the world of work under the figure of the instigator of moral harassment or mobbing. In these cases it is necessary to emphasize

the disconcerting logic of the harasser, since, through the use of the incongruity, it causes, its own definition says it, bewilderment in the receiver and with that the manipulator achieves one of his objectives that it is the blocking of the listener's action. There is a perversion of language and the receiver ends up attributing the attitude of attack to the one who is attacked without compassion. In conclusion, the harasser's discourse causes a dissonance between the perceived and the verbalized, so that we find a disconcerting logic or an absence of logic, that is to say the incongruity appears. As we said in 2005 (4) "Often in mobbing what first catches the eye in the harasser's speech is this feeling that there is something that does not follow a logic. Deepen in this perception instead removing it from our mind will be the first step in learning to detect an expert manipulator of communication such as the organizational pervert" (Parés 2007: 90). It is very common for the bully to attribute to the victim attitudes of bad faith without proof of this. An open attitude is about listening to the intentions that the bully attributes to the victim, as they will give us the intimate reasons for the manipulator himself to harass. I don't want to dwell too much on this point, for having been treated before, but it is known that the harasser attributes or "accuses" the victim of his own intentions as if it were a mirror and attributes his own mistakes to him. and their own fears. For all this we can speak of the worker affected by moral harassment at work as an innocent victim of the severe punishment to which he is subjected by the harassing group. Unlike a mental disorder, in which the subject loses contact with reality, the psychopath tries to manipulate his environment to get from him the best way to feel strong, superior, and possessive of control. There are subjects with this disorder who flaunt their power (physical or moral) in a persistent, sometimes very subtle way.

Others take refuge in conventionalism, and when they show this need to cross all boundaries, they do so in a devastating way. The important thing to note is that there is no brake on empathy, concern for the well-being of the other, as expressed by Hare, lack of consciousness is another of the characteristics of the psychopath, as well as the inability to feeling guilt or remorse.

We already know a little more about this "peculiar" human called a psychopath, and to conclude, we must not fail to mention the sixteen characteristics of the behaviour of a psychopath, presented by Cleckly (5) in 1982

1. Superficial charm and good "intelligence"
2. Absence of delusions and other signs of irrational thinking
3. Absence of "nervousness" or neurotic manifestations
4. Low reliability
5. Lack of sincerity
6. Lack of remorse and shame
7. Insufficiently motivated and antisocial behaviour
8. Poor judgment and lack of learning by experience
9. Egocentricity and pathological inability to love
10. Poverty in affective reactions
11. Specific vision loss

12. Apathy, in general, in interpersonal relationships
13. Fantastic and experimental behaviour with the drink
14. They rarely commit suicide
15. Impersonal, trivial, and poorly integrated sex life
16. Failure to comply with any life plan

These sixteen characteristics are included in the basic criteria, presented by Cleckley himself to identify the psychopath and are four: 1) an outward appearance of normalcy, 2) a lack of response to punishment and other social control systems, 3) a affective insensitivity, and 4) most importantly, the finding that criminal behaviour is not the essential characteristic to define psychopathy. Thus, the psychopath will be defined by his actions of cruelty towards others, whether these are criminal or not. As Cleckley wrote, psychopaths mask their true psyche by posing as absolutely normal individuals, and they can even be extremely charming and seductive. For eminent psychopath expert Robert Hare psychopaths aren't just the cold killers of movies; "They are everywhere, they live among us and they have much more subtle ways of doing harm than the merely physical ones. The worst ones, he says, wear branded clothes and occupy sumptuous offices, in politics and finance. Society doesn't see them, or does not want to see, and consents to them "(6).

### **Types of psychopaths**

For Garrido Genovés there are two categories of psychopaths: the marginal psychopath and the integrated psychopath. The marginal corresponds to the multi-offender offender, and is an individual who has an intense and prolonged criminal career. The other category, that of the integrated psychopath, by Genovés, poses a much more formidable threat than the previous one, since in this case the people around him are unaware of his illness.

According to this eminent university professor, within the category of socially integrated psychopaths, there are, in turn, two subcategories. First, there is the psychopath who has not yet been discovered but who is a criminal, who breaks the laws, but hides this condition because he leads a seemingly normal life. In this subcategory are serial killers and rapists who work eight hours, men who brutally beat their wives and children with impunity in the home, police officers who run prostitution networks, and also include industrialists and bankers who they bring many families to ruin while alternating with politicians and show business people, and it also includes respectable sect leaders who sexually abuse and exploit their followers.

The other subcategory of the integrated psychopath is understood by those individuals who, without technically delinquency, become a source of bitterness and despair for those who treat them, whether family or co-workers. Here we can talk about husbands who betray and humiliate their wives, children who by their behaviour endanger the sanity of their parents, Garrido includes in this subcategory co-workers at work who take advantage of the effort of others for their own benefit. According to the above classification we can state that the instigator of a moral harassment will be found in the section on integrated psychopaths, both among the subcategory of undiscovered criminals and the lower degree of psychopathy of non-criminals, but if very destructive to their fellows. For Garrido Genovés, the greater the intensity of the psychopathic disorder, the greater the chance that these individuals will participate in violent or antisocial acts such as deception, theft, fraud and corruption.

For my part, I am of the opinion, that opportunity also greatly influences the severity of violent and antisocial acts committed by integrated psychopaths, thus, I postulate that the greater power of the psychopath and therefore less social control of their actions, greater will be the violent acts committed on the people around them. Integrated psychopaths have in their ability to adapt to the most convenient situation one of their most lethal weapons. In this way they show that they love their wives, that they care about their children, that they are loyal co-workers, that they are responsible politicians. But these are only tricks to abuse, to live in a parasitic way, to gain power and dominance, because above all there is personal triumph, without human relationships being important in themselves.

Let's see, with the help of history, how some integrated psychopaths confirm this aspect.

### **Integrated Psychopaths: A Historical Vision**

The socially integrated psychopath is a liar and manipulator, pretending to be integrated into his social environment and establish good relationships with others; and often its nature is known only through the consequences of its acts, when these are discovered or reach notorious transcendence. Let's look at some examples throughout human history of socially integrated psychopaths and that in the end they were discovered.

#### *National heroes:*

Gilles de Rais (-) Let's start this historical journey with a French national hero: Gilles de Rais, the assistant of Joan of Arc who was later known as "blue beard". According to his biography as a child he showed his aggression towards all living things, mainly animals, but also with his childhood friend Antoin, who was his first murder at the age of 15. Gilles was left without a sentence because he was a noble and Antoin from a humbler family, although she received financial compensation from Gilles' grandfather. His enormous aggression and psychopathy led him to enlist in the army to vent. He married, but is said to have never paid the slightest attention to his wife and daughter. He became escort and protector of Joan of Arc, and was proclaimed Marshal of France at just 25 years old, a unique case in French history. On Joanna's death, he retired from military life and took refuge in his possessions and then his perverse instincts surfaced. He was intelligent, cultured and ambitious, greedy for wealth and a waste of money. He had a passion for all the arts, especially music. Gilles was judged by the amount of human sacrifices made with boys and girls who were abducted or bought from their parents by their lackeys. He confessed "I started killing because I was bored and I kept doing it because I liked to unwind my energies." At trial, his confessions were tremendous and convulsed throughout France, as people did not believe that one of his heroes was such a vile being. He was convicted of murder, sodomy and heresy.

#### *In art:*

Pablo Picasso (1881-1973), Spanish painter, draftsman and sculptor. He was born in Malaga on October 25, 1881. He began his apprenticeship in the world of painting through his father, a professor of Fine Arts. According to Marina Picasso, the artist's granddaughter, she managed to survive the "Picasso virus" that affected her family, destroying her, based on "broken promises, abuse of power, mortifications, contempt and, above all incommunicado detention" by the artist towards members of his family. Picasso had a destructive and perverse relationship with women. He used family and women more as materials or objects than as complete human

beings. He went so far as to make his children and grandchildren suffer because of the little emotional relationship and humiliation he subjected them to. He was a cold man, his behaviour produced different family tragedies, precisely because of the way he treated those around him. Some of his wives committed suicide and a grandson of his too. Picasso placed egocentrism and cruelty as the axes of his relationship with others. He would only surround himself with those who flattered him and were willing to serve him, even if he treated them badly, and would drive them away or turn them away from him at his whim and confront them against each other. He was sadistic and could physically mistreat those who loved him. He did not hide when it came to seducing the wives of his friends and even took part in intrigues to discredit the professional prestige of another painter (Juan Gris). He was adept at manipulating and using people as a means to achieve his ends.

Arthur Koestler (1905-1983). He was born in Hungary. The international fame of this author was due to his work "Darkness at noon". Koestler abused women. He was a cruel man where destructive instincts were magnified by alcohol. Rape was a trait of his conduct. Until the appearance of his biography by David Cesarini "The Homeless Mind", Koestler was well regarded, he was a benefactor of the University of Edinburgh, this image sank as a result of revelations in the book. He was an advocate of euthanasia and ended his days in the company of his wife with a cocktail of barbiturates.

Andy Warhol (1928-1987) was a leader of the so-called sensitivity in the 60s. In a text written by him he described his psychopathic character, and especially in the erotic films he directed, where he enjoyed seeing how the people were denigrated and humiliated, he witnessed the process of destruction of those under his command. Warhol was funny, charming, smart and well planted. It attracted all the eccentric and eager for strong sensations. He didn't care about abandoning people he had previously seduced. He had no problem admitting his immoral behaviour: "I don't see myself as someone evil ... just as someone realistic."

#### *In finance:*

Francisco Paesa Sánchez (1936-) Born in Madrid on April 11, 1936, he is a famous agent of the Spanish secret services, currently in an unknown whereabouts. It is necessary to emphasize of the figure of Francisco Paesa, that from 1998 nothing of him is known, being the man who gave to Lluís Roldán and he remained with his money. This individual was a secret agent who sold missiles to ETA, an arms dealer, a banker convicted of fraud, a forger of documents and an organizer of leaks, to which Luis Roldán went to organize his escape when his men were discovered. tricks. Paesa went so far as to feign his own death, with the help of a death certificate from a professor of Criminal Law at the Complutense University of Madrid, in such a way that all pending lawsuits against him have been filed, and he is believed to be still alive and enjoying his riches.

#### *In politics*

Mention should be made of the case of mediocre politicians such as Roldán. Luis Roldán Ibáñez, (1943-) was a Spanish politician born in Logroño in 1943, famous for his corruption scandal. Luis Roldán had not studied anything, he was a politician who falsified his curriculum and claimed to be an industrial engineer and economist. He became director of the Civil Guard and during this period participated in numerous orgies and became a billionaire. When his corruption was discovered, he fled the country, but was handed over to Spanish justice by Paesa in exchange for money and Roldán is currently serving a sentence for various economic crimes.

The case of politicians and war criminals is better known: statesmen and senior commanders of military or police organizations, capable of being the source of a mass destruction of lives, such as Hitler and Idi Amin, the most recent examples being those of Milosevic and Saddam Hussein.

Adolf Hitler (1889-1945) was a German military man and politician of Austrian origin who established the National Socialist regime. He led the country government from 1933 to 1945. He came to power during the crisis period in Germany after World War I. He used charismatic propaganda and oratory. After restructuring the economy and rearming the armed forces, he established a totalitarian dictatorship. He pursued an aggressive foreign policy that triggered World War II. As a young man and at the beginning of the First World War (1914) he decided to enlist as a volunteer in the German army. He was promoted to the rank of chief and decorated several times for his courage in combat, especially the achievement of the Iron Cross of first and second class an honour rarely given to a soldier of such low rank (since still he was not a German citizen, he was not promoted beyond the rank of chief). Hitler was considered a "correct" soldier, but was reportedly unpopular with his comrades. Hitler was taken to a field hospital, where he was temporarily blinded by an attack with toxic gases. Subsequent investigation indicates that his blindness may have been the result of a hysterical reaction to German defeat. After the war, Hitler remained working for the army as a military spy, being destined to suppress socialist uprisings. Hitler was appointed to infiltrate a small far-right nationalist party, the German Workers' Party (DAP). Hitler began to participate full-time in party activities. He came in as a spy and ended up leading him. The group gained greater preponderance and in 1921 took on the new name of the German National Socialist Workers' Party (NSDAP), also called the Nazi Party. In 1923 he betrayed the regime of which he was a spy as Hitler prepared, a failed coup, for which he was sentenced to five years in prison, of which he served only eight months. On a more personal level it should be noted that his wives committed suicide. The first was Angelika Raubal, or Geli as she was known, the daughter of Angela, Hitler's half-sister, and she was 20 years younger than him. His suicide emotionally shattered Hitler, and every September 18 Hitler deposited a bouquet of flowers at the foot of his niece's painting. Eva Braun was Geli's successor at Hitler's heart and in 1931 she became his mistress. Hitler did not show up in public with her for reasons of prestige and when he let her appear by his side, he treated her badly, and did not use with her the polite flirtation he practiced with other women. The great charisma and a developed talent in oratory impresses many people who join him. However, he was defeated by von Hindenburg in the March elections this year.



After his defeat in the 1932 election, Hitler unwittingly accepted the election result and promoted a wave of riots and street violence that forced the weak and unstable government to collapse.

Paul von Hindenburg was forced to make a pact with Hitler, who was appointed German chancellor on January 30, 1933. He then dissolved Parliament and called new elections. A week before the vote, a fire broke out in the Reichstag building and Hitler, after accusing the communist and Social Democratic opposition of the fire, enacted exceptional laws, eliminating and persecuting many opponents. politicians. He won a majority in the May elections, as he had managed to get rid of his political opponents a week before the election. In a short time, he managed to establish himself in power, holding the positions of chancellor and president of the Republic on the death of Hindenburg (August 2, 1934), naming himself Reichsführer. He established National Socialism as the only legal party. He eliminated opponents from his own party and collaborators of dubious allegiance during the so-called "Night of the Long Knives", initiating the process of eliminating various racial, political, social and religious groups which later led him to create concentration camps for the systematic liquidation of communists, Jews, Jehovah's Witnesses, gypsies, the mentally ill and homosexuals, mainly. The great interest aroused by the figure of Hitler is precisely due to the edges of his extraordinary personality type and his halo of impenetrability. Hitler possessed an extraordinary charisma capable of enveloping not only the people but also the masses, as well as possessing a great, well-studied gestural oratory. Hitler was in himself a very self-sufficient and lonely individual, one of the most relevant characteristics of Hitler's personality was the ability to manipulate and subjugate those around him. Hitler also showed insensitivity and unscrupulousness when it came to getting rid of enemies and / or sacrificing soldiers. Another aspect is that Hitler liked to listen to gossip, because they distracted him from his reality and one of the characteristic features of Hitler was his contempt for weakness to the enemy and for him, his impulsiveness and obsession. for goals no matter what cost they had.

Idi Amin Dada (1924-2003) was a Ugandan politician, boxer, cook and military man. President of the country between 1971 and 1979. After a rudimentary education, he entered the guard of the King of Uganda in 1943, when the country was still a British colony, and began a military career. In 1960 he moved to England and then to Israel to pursue basic studies, which he lacked. He supported President Milton Obote. Being a close collaborator his, he was appointed Major General and Chief of the Armed Forces in 1968. Supposedly Idi Amin was illiterate, measured 1.93 meters tall and weighed more than 100 kg. He was a boxing champion of all weights for ten years in his home country. Amin's tall stature and stature made him stand out among other recruits. Amin proved to be a ruthless soldier very useful in intervening in conflicts, but he did not shine for his intelligence and during the 1950s reason he could not pass the exam to be promoted to sergeant. At this time, his British superiors were about to bring him before a council of war for the atrocities he had committed. He was accused, among other things, of inserting handkerchiefs into the throats of detainees or threatening them with amputation of penises. The decolonization process prevented him from being tried. Uganda's independence facilitated the rise of Idi Amin. Overnight he became the major of a Ugandan army. Two years later, Idi Amin overthrew the Ugandan constitutional monarchy of Obote in January 1971 by a coup and backed by the army, established a regime of terror and a genocidal policy that led to the death of more of 300,000 Ugandans, He started a covert civil war, becoming famous in the world for his eccentricities and cruelty. In 1973 Amin introduced polygamy, while launching a direct campaign against country Christians. Nevertheless, for some time it was considered "politically correct." His phraseology was left-wing, he presented himself as an enemy of the US and Israel

and attacked colonialism. No wonder he was defined as a "hero" in the early 1970s and enjoyed the support of Arab countries and much of Africa. One of the regime's most twisted manoeuvres was to spread a rumour against Princess and diplomat Elizabeth Bagaya who was forced to return to Uganda and imprisoned. Upon entering government, he led to the expulsion of the Hindu minority from the country. An admirer (among others) of Hitler, he showed a marked anti-Semitism. In 1972 he expelled 70,000 Asians from the country. The following year, it decreed several anti-Semitic measures and at least 300,000 Ugandans were killed by their forces. Idi Amin had at least five recognized wives, although the actual number of women was always silenced by Ugandan official bodies. He ended up divorcing them all, as well as indications that he tried to end the lives of some of them after obtaining a legal divorce. He had five wives and 20 to 25 children. He proclaimed himself President for life, field marshal and His Excellency. Idi Amin was known worldwide for his cruelty full of eccentricities. He used to torture his opponents with his own hand, then throw their bodies into the waters of Lake Victoria to be devoured by crocodiles. He admitted to having eaten human flesh on more than one occasion, although, according to him, he had to leave it because "it was very salty". In April 1979, a joint force of Ugandan exiles and the army of neighbouring Tanzania overthrew him. He fled to Libya and then to Saudi Arabia, where he died in 2003.

Slobodan Milosevic; (1941-2006) President of Serbia from 1989 to 1997 and President of Yugoslavia from 1997 to 2000. Born in 1941 in Pozarevac, Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic (better known as 'Slobo') forged his career through manipulation, lies, and a silent but disproportionate ambition for power. After completing his law studies, his political mentor, professor and president of the Republic of Serbia in the 1980s, Ivan Stambolić, pushed him into the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, unaware that he would be devoured by his child. Time would make him regret it. Once he handed over the leadership of the party to the introverted 'Slobo', it took him barely months to oust him from power. Former Serbian President Ivan Stambolić was assassinated in 2000. Stambolic was Milosevic's first mentor and later became his enemy. In the early 1990s, the populist 'Slobo' earned the nickname 'the butcher of the Balkans', initiating the bloody disintegration of Yugoslavia. Radical nationalist exacerbated the larval nationalism of his people by embarking on the horrific war in Bosnia, three years of ethnic cleansing with 250,000 civilians killed, thousands missing and at least 12,000 rapes consummated in the face of Europe's permissive attitude. To end the tragedy, negotiations were held with Milosevic, and on November 21 the Dayton Accords defined Bosnia as a unified state divided into two entities: the Croatian-Muslim federation and the so-called "Republic of Serbia" of Bosnian Serbs. Years later, in 1999, the silent 'Slobo' danced again — expelling Albanians from Kosovo, a province with 90% Muslim population. After disregarding the peace proposals with the Kosovo Albanians achieved in Rambouillet, where he was not present, NATO decided to attack Belgrade for four months. But 'Slobo' not only remained at the helm of the Presidency, but managed to change the Constitution so that he could remain on his 'throne'.

Those who knew him say that he had no friends since childhood, that he had an incomprehensible concept of human life, and that his parents committed suicide when he was a teenager. When he was 21, his father, already separated from his wife, committed suicide by shooting himself in the temple while working as a teacher in his home republic; an uncle, an officer in the Army, decided the same fate; and finally the mother hung up in turn, a decade after her husband's suicide, when her son was already married. Many believe that his wife, Mirjana, was the true strategist of the genocides he carried out. He was also described as a pathological liar and a snake charmer. Therefore, it is not surprising that the cunning 'Slobo' hoped to emerge victorious from an electoral process in which he appeared as the clear loser.

For him, the end has always justified the means. The very people who exalted him overthrew him. On October 5, 2000, he was punished at the polls, but he refused to accept it: the Constitutional Court annulled the general election. The popular response was clear and forceful. The next day thousands of people stormed Parliament and set it on fire. Vojislav Kostunica rose to power. Milosevic's executioners in Bosnia were during the war Radovan Karadzic and General Ratko Mladic; the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia is now seeking them for genocide. Milosevic appointed them general directors of "ethnic cleansing" as he had previously appointed Milan Babic and Milan Martic in Croatia. The four executioners exterminated 40,000 people. Eight months passed until the new Yugoslav government decided, in exchange for Western financial aid, to hand over 'Slobo' to the International Tribunal for the Crimes of the Former Yugoslavia. On June 29, 2001, Milosevic was already sleeping in a cell in The Hague, the Netherlands. From then until his death, he has been immersed in a trial that has ultimately had no verdict.

Saddam Hussein (-) served in the armed struggle of his country and from a time his rise was unstoppable, he was first appointed vice president of his political party and in 1969 became vice president of the Republic of Iraq. At the head of the Iraqi secret police he organized the purge of political dissidents. He incorporated members of his clan into positions of power. It was in 1979 that he finally took power and was proclaimed president. As president of his country he is responsible for the ethnic cleansing of the Kurds and for leading his country into an unequal war that was known to be lost. He lost the war, fled and was eventually captured and imprisoned. In the two years that the trial lasted, Hussein was defiant with the Iraqi Court judging him.

For Garrido Genovés, psychopathy in politics is the product of three factors (2000: 202), the psychopathic leader, an obedient population and criminal psychopaths who do the dirty work. Let's see. First, there is the existence of one to several leaders with psychopathic personalities, who foster ideas of greed and power for a few. Second, there must be a section of the population that seeks to make up for its own shortcomings through the idealization of leaders who foster "us versus others" ideologies. Third, there must be criminal psychopaths, the ones who are actually in charge of torturing and murdering.

We have seen how the psychopath infiltrates the various organizations to gain power, and that to achieve this, he uses ignoble methods, betrays those who supported him, breaks the rules established through coups, destroys any form of internal and external opposition, and ends up using this power to destroy the lives of those he should protect, his subjects. For the psychologist Cristina Rius (7) "The peaceful and civilized resolution of conflicts must be the only way forward, and those leaders who turn their backs on the majority opinion of the citizens, who betray the noblest ideals of the peoples and plunge civilization into the abyss of the most dramatic and dark times in history, they must be neutralized, relieved of their positions and replaced by people who are sensitive to the needs and aspirations of civilized human beings".

## **Conclusions**

There are some people who go so far as to claim that most of the population does not have the attributes necessary to effectively exercise command or have power; and for this reason it delegates, through various forms, the responsibility of decision-making in those individuals, whom they consider, especially gifted to do so: psychopaths, individuals who from this delegation claim a right absolute that they consider legitimate and indisputable. I do not share this position, and I think I have been able to show that psychopaths are not the people best

prepared to have power, as it turns out that when political and government leaders suffer from psychopathic disorders, they end the lives of many people. When individuals with psychopathic personalities hold positions of responsibility, the severity of the consequences of their actions is directly related to the importance of the position, not only because of the repercussions of the actions of those they lead, but also because of the number of people they are affected by their decisions. These leaders consider themselves in possession of absolute truths, ignore and despise the majority opinions of the citizens who granted them power, lie and manipulate to retain it, and are totally insensitive to the sufferings that may arise from the actions they promote. It only prioritizes in them the achievement, at any cost, of the objectives that have been drawn inflexibly. My thesis of conclusion is that the organs of power must maintain the same type of percentage that to date has been compatible with human life and evolution, in other words that is 98% of non-psychopaths and the 2 % of psychopaths, and this can be achieved if the desired qualities of future leaders include the mood for dialogue with opponents, being therefore respect on the contrary one of the desirable qualities if we want non-psychopathic leaders.

### Notes

(1) Vicente Garrido Genovés. Psychologist. Professor at the University of Valencia. Eminent researcher on psychopathy. [www.acosomoral.org/indexggenoves.htm](http://www.acosomoral.org/indexggenoves.htm) He has several books published. [www.uv.es/icie/somos/vicente.htm](http://www.uv.es/icie/somos/vicente.htm)

(2) M<sup>a</sup> Angeles Luengo. Professor at the University of Santiago de Compostela. Available at [manuelcarballal.blogspot.com/2007/07/metodos-y-tecnicas-de-l](http://manuelcarballal.blogspot.com/2007/07/metodos-y-tecnicas-de-l)

(3) Robert Hare, physician, wrote his Psychopathy Checklist to establish the main features of psychopathic behavior. Available at [es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert\\_Hare](http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Hare)

(4) Marina Parés, social worker and social therapist expert in the recovery of victims of moral harassment. "Language in Mobbing" in the book "When work punishes us" by Peña et al. Ed Eón 2007. Mexico. Available at [www.acosomoral.org/llibmex.htm](http://www.acosomoral.org/llibmex.htm)

(5) Dr. Hervey M. Cleckley was the pioneer of research on psychopathy. In 1941, he published a book called "The Mask of Sanity: An Attempt to Clarify Some Issues About the So-Called Psychopathic Personality." In the 1982 edition of the "Mask of Wisdom" the criteria are described. Available at [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hervey\\_M.\\_Cleckley](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hervey_M._Cleckley)

(6) Robert Hare [www.acosomoral.org/indexHare.htm](http://www.acosomoral.org/indexHare.htm)

(7) Cristina Rius Saez. Psychologist. "Psychopathy and Politics." AEG e-newsletter. Available in [www.pucp.edu.pe/aeg/boletin/deinteres/boletin13/psicologia\\_rius.pdf](http://www.pucp.edu.pe/aeg/boletin/deinteres/boletin13/psicologia_rius.pdf)

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