

FREE-MAN'S PERSPECTIVE

§ How Life, Liberty & Sanity Can Win ¨

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THE EDUCATION OF A SOCIOPATH



As it happens, I was raised in very close proximity to several sociopaths. I had a front row seat, from which I observed their development. That experience was certainly not a pleasant one for me, but it did at least give me a useful perspective. Having been inescapably close, I watched young sociopaths develop their craft.

Being a child, my understanding was quite thin. But I am now convinced that this is an important set of stories to tell. Sociopaths injure tens of millions of people every year. Furthermore, they often injure the best people, and in intimate, horrible ways.

So, I will report what I saw. But before I do, I want you to know that you can identify sociopaths, and that it isn't particularly hard. There

are two primary rules of identification. I'll explain them later in this newsletter, but I want you to have them from the outset. They are:

#1: You must remember that one in fifty humans is a predator. These people are not the same as you; they are unfeeling predators. None of us like this fact, but it is true.

#2: You must notice and pay attention to inauthentic emotions. Emotions that are not quite right are the sociopath's "tell." You must notice inauthentic emotions, and not ignore them in an effort to be nice.

What Is a Sociopath?

A sociopath¹ is an otherwise normal human who has a profound lack of empathy for the feelings of others. By itself, that would merely be sad; it is what they do with this condition that makes them so dangerous.

Sociopaths pretend to be normal by mimicking normal emotional behavior. And they learn at a very young age that other people – normal people – assume that everyone is like themselves: having empathy and making decisions based upon empathy.

This difference positions the sociopath as a predator with a natural advantage. And since they have no empathy for others, using "normals" feels just fine to them. They go through their lives taking advantage of the best human characteristics, in order to get whatever interests them at the moment. And they do this without remorse.

Here is what Hervey Cleckley wrote about sociopaths in the classic text on the subject, *The Mask of Sanity*:

Beauty and ugliness, except in a very superficial sense; goodness, evil, love, horror and humor have no actual meaning, no power to move him.

Sociopaths don't have much in the way of positive emotions, so they have to fake them.

At least 2% of the overall populace are sociopaths, and some estimates are double that. Perhaps 75% of them are male, though no one knows why. That means that at least every thirty-third man is a sociopath, and every hundredth woman.

Healthy humans have a more or less innate belief that everyone has some goodness in them. This is generally a useful feeling, but it applies to only 49 out of 50 humans. That fiftieth person is a predator without a conscience. This fact has been proven over and over and over.

The Education of a Sociopath

I will be telling the stories of two individuals, whom I will refer to simply as Sociopath #1 and Sociopath #2. Both of them were very close to me throughout my childhood. Sociopath #1 was a bit older than me, and Sociopath #2 a bit younger. Both are still alive and both are still charming and injuring on a continual basis.

Sadly, none of this is made up. These are all true stories, as best I can remember them.

1. I prefer the term *sociopath* to the clinical term *psychopath*, because so many people hear *psychopath* and think "violent monster." That is a problem, because most sociopaths are not particularly violent.

Sociopath #1 is the more energetic of the two, and the more intelligent. He has been known to conduct real estate scams from prison pay phones. I have far more stories about this person than I'll use in this issue.

Sociopath #2 is less energetic in his sociopathy. He uses his predatory advantage in business and for seducing women, but his laziness ejected him from politics (where he was positioned to rise high) and has ruined many of his business deals. He has never been to prison, though he has left a long trail of bad debts, which may change that situation at some point.

So, let us proceed.

Childhood Lessons

Sociopaths learn at a very early age that they are different from others. Children are ignorant but not stupid, and sociopaths are no exception to that principle.

There was something unnatural and troubling about Sociopath #1 in my earliest memories of him, which means that he was exhibiting signs no later than about six years of age. None of the adults knew what to make of him (sociopathy being little understood in those days), but they perceived something different, and not good, about him.

Sociopath #2 exhibited some unusual characteristics very early on, and by six or seven years old he was definitely manipulating his mother. The emotions he showed were, as we'll say often, not quite right. They did work, however. Mothers are inherently sympathetic, after all, and therefore make easy targets.

The first lesson. The first real lesson a sociopath learns is to hide his or her difference. They learn this when they do something bad – striking a sibling, taking little sister's toys, or some other childhood offense – and then exhibit no remorse. This, as you may imagine, is horrifying to the parents. Who wants to think that their child has no conscience?

When these first offenses arise, the parents almost always respond strongly. As a result, the sociopathic child learns to hide his or her nature.

I wish I could give you a clear example of this, but I cannot. Sociopath #1 was too old for me to have seen this, and while I have early memories of Sociopath #2, I can't remember this lesson specifically.

But, however the first lesson occurs, the sociopath learns that showing his true nature causes problems. Soon enough, he learns to keep it covered.

There is also another lesson embedded in this: Since the young sociopath doesn't feel empathy or embarrassment, he learns to respond only to external factors. Internal feelings matter very little to him; his motivation is simply to get the things he wants.

The need to win. Since a sociopath doesn't feel self-satisfaction in the way normal people do, 'victory' takes the place of satisfaction for him. I saw this very early in Sociopath #2. His older brother wanted a particular hat (of which there was only one), causing Sociopath #2 to cry, complain, and persist crying, because he now wanted that hat also. When the brother said that he wanted a different type of hat instead, Sociopath #2 demanded the second hat with equal volume and persistence. His goal was only to get the hat his brother wanted. His desire was to win, and he cared almost nothing for either hat.

He was no more than three years old at the time.

The primary lesson. The primary lesson for the sociopath is how to redirect empathy toward himself.

Normal people learn very easily to pitch in together and to watch out for each other. We assume empathy and cooperation. Seeing this repetitively, the sociopath realizes that he can use it to his advantage.

I watched Sociopath #2 learn this lesson at eight or nine years of age. His mother was punishing him by making him clean and paint the fence in their family's backyard. It was a job that would take him an entire weekend. But instead of doing it himself, he conned several of the neighbor kids into doing it for him. He told them a sad story to engage their empathy, got them to his backyard, and handed them buckets, rags, brushes, and paint. By lunch time, the job was done.

Observing this when I was about twelve years old, I wondered what kind of strange power this might be. The possibility that this person was using empathy as a weapon didn't occur to me for a long time afterward.

The neighborhood kids thought that Sociopath #2 was like them and that he'd help them in a similar situation. So, they lined up to play the roles he assigned to them. Directing their empathy toward himself got his job done, fast and easy.

Once the sociopath sees that this trick works, he feels superior to the dupes who are slaves to empathy. The ease with which normals accept him as "meaning well" confirms a natural order to the sociopath: that his role in the world is to use others. This is confirmed to him by the fact that normals simply line up to be used.

The advantage of lying. Sociopaths feel no discomfort when lying, as the rest of us do. For that reason, they can often pass lie detector tests, since those tests register the feedback circuitry that they lack.

So, with the ability to lie effortlessly, the sociopath finds another advantage. Both Sociopath #1 and #2 learned this by ten years of age. When a dispute between one of them and someone else arose, they'd simply lie to the parent or teacher. Since most people assume that the truth is found between the testimony of two sides ("split the difference"), lying shifted the advantage to them.

In one case, Sociopath #2, for reasons that I do not recall, attacked his older brother repeatedly. Since the size difference was significant, the brother was never in any real danger, but he had to keep pushing his younger brother away. After a few dozen times, Sociopath #2, who was perhaps seven years old at this time, had a bloody nose. When their mother returned home, Sociopath #2 instantly stopped his attacks and ran crying to his mother that his brother was beating him. Again, it worked.

This is how the sociopath learns that normal people, even his own mother, are dupes.

Negative satisfaction. Sociopath #1 developed a negative satisfaction by ten or eleven years of age. By "negative satisfaction," I mean that he enjoyed being able to torment people. This wasn't enjoyment or satisfaction as normal people experience it, it was a feeling of superiority, a feeling of having the other under his power.

Sociopath #2 didn't learn this lesson till a bit later, so far as I can recall.

Before I leave this discussion of childhood, I should add one thing. I remember thinking very seriously, when Sociopath #2 was perhaps eight, that something was seriously wrong with him. I was too young to understand what I felt and too young to put it into words, but what I felt was akin to "he has an empty soul."

How I knew this, I do not know, and I'm not sure it was the result of analysis. But somehow, I just knew.

Adolescent Lessons

Cultivating sympathy. By the time most sociopaths are teenagers, they already know that empathy and sympathy are extremely useful tools for them. By their teenage years, they learn how to cultivate that sympathy – to plant seeds and gather a double-sized harvest.

For example, I spent a day with Sociopath #1 when he was about 16 years old. He told everyone we saw that day about his rather severe medical condition. As soon as someone said, "Hello," he went right into his story. I'm not even sure the condition was real, but he detailed it to everyone who would listen... with not quite the right emotions.

This seems to have been the beginning of this person's continuing fascination with medicine. When he was in prison (after a rather serious set of financial crimes), he calculated that pretending to be a doctor would get him better treatment from the other inmates, and he pulled it off for about three years! But this is rare; he is an unusually intelligent sociopath.

Finding other sociopaths. By their teenage years, sociopaths begin finding each other. This is not particularly hard for them. The sociopath feels like a member of a higher class of beings than normal people, and looks down on them.

I was never present when #1 or #2 actually connected with another sociopath, but I did see how they looked for them. They made snide remarks about normal, empathetic people, and waited for someone to agree with them and laugh at the normal person as a natural-born sucker.

Sociopaths get together by confirming to each other that the natural order of the world is for sociopaths to plunder normals. Then their partnerships begin. I have been present for sociopath-to-sociopath conversations, and a shared disdain for natural-born suckers played strongly in them.

The sanction of the victim. There is a deeply abusive trick that sociopaths eventually learn to use, generally between their adolescent and adult years. Again, it takes advantage of a normal human weakness.

Here's how it works: Normals have a feedback system that we usually call *conscience*. We compare our words and actions with our previous words, actions, and thoughts. This is why the Golden Rule works. We reference what "we would have people do to us" and empathize with others. As a result, we generally don't do such things to them.

But there is another function of this feedback system:

Once we've acted a certain way, and if we get ready to act in a way that is obviously different, we become uncomfortable that we're contradicting ourselves.

Acting the new way means that we must either admit to ourselves that we were wrong previously, or that we're being bad this time. There's really no other choice... and people don't like admitting either of these things.

At some point sociopaths recognize this and put it to use. Here's how:

If they can get you to say – under any pretense or intimidation – that what they did to you was okay... you'll be stuck in that position.

If you said, "What you did was okay," your feedback system won't let you say otherwise in the future, without pain. You're stuck there, unless you're willing to endure psychological pain to get out of it.

And even if you do come back later and accuse the sociopath, he will defend himself to anyone who will listen, saying, "She told me that it was okay. She said so!"

Like I say, this is an especially evil trick, but sociopaths use it all the time. It protects them from the consequences of their crimes.

Sociopath #1 learned this lesson in his teens. I didn't see it in Sociopath #2 until he was in his late 30s; it was a trick he used on the immigrant girls he abused, and it effectively shut them up afterward.

Attacks on Women

Since most sociopaths are male, they produce an especially large number of female victims. So, I want to address this problem specifically.

A normal young man, approaching a woman he is interested in, is a storm of emotions – unsure of what to say, afraid of rejection, but with a strong enough desire to pursue her anyway. The young women, of course, recognize this.

The sociopath, on the other hand, has little or no internal feedback system to make him perturbed and doesn't show such uneasiness. Sadly, most women interpret this to mean that he is "a better breed of cat": confident, unconflicted, and charming. This is a serious error.

Once he is able to spend time with a woman he wants, the sociopath will usually cultivate her full force. Even though he can't say it with authentic emotions, he'll pull out empathetic phrases like, "You amaze me," "I've never known a woman like you," "I've never been so happy in my life," and so on. The tone of his words may be a bit flat, but all too many women will still fall for the lines.

Once he gets her hooked, however, he is likely to bleed her dry (if only for sport), cheat wildly, then get rid of her in some malicious way. Many decent women have suffered horribly from such men.

Sociopath #2 once confided in me that what he really wanted was a girl who was exotic... a kind he hadn't had before. He really didn't care at all about the girls themselves. He once married a girl simply because her father was rich. It got him the money that he wanted, without having to work for it.

Whatever emotion a normal woman may have (a need for closure, compassion, sympathy, etc.), the sociopath can find a way to use it to manipulate her, and to paint her as the one who is "not giving

enough," and so on. This is a psychological war, and the sociopath will feel no remorse for confusing, abusing, humiliating, and shaming his kind, unsuspecting victims.

It's easy for a sociopath to have a glib, unconflicted excuse for everything. He can do this for the same reason that he can beat lie detectors: he lacks an internal feedback system.

When normal people are presented with their errors, self-reference is inserted into their stream of thought. That slows down their responses, even if they are determined to lie. The sociopath lacks this delay process and appears to be less conflicted. And so, he is believed.

Sociopath #1 lied to his first fiancé about all the core details of his life. This continued until a few weeks before the wedding, when the poor girl discovered the truth and called it off, to her great pain and embarrassment.

Sociopath #2 had two different fiancés, both of whom eventually broke it off and vanished from view. (Going away is the abused woman's best strategy to avoid further damage.) He finally married the woman with the rich father mentioned above, but she got rid of him after a while as well. When the breakup did occur, he didn't seem happy about it, but he didn't display any depth of sadness either. He seemed more troubled by the consequences.

It is crucial to understand that sociopaths use insecurities as tools. We all sense insecurities in other people, but when we do, most of us try to soothe, repair, or at least avoid those sore spots. The sociopath, on the other hand, jumps on them immediately, to control and manipulate through them.

Adult Lessons

The setup. The setup is especially useful for dealing with former victims. The sociopath will go out of his way to control the circumstances of meeting former victims. He'll set it up at a dinner party or some other type of polite social occasion. He relies on the fact that you won't break social norms in front of a room full of polite people.

When the moment comes, the sociopath will play friendly and warm and will be sure to praise you to other people, loudly. Since those other people would be shocked and confused if you didn't return the "kindness," he can usually count on you being polite, thus confirming to those people that you think he's okay.

This is an advanced version of "sanction of the victim." In this case, the expectations of other people are used as leverage to make you act as if things are okay. And once you do, you are unlikely to change that position without some very significant internal strength.

Insulting jokes. Sociopaths like to insult people under the cover of joking. I saw this mainly when the sociopaths were adults. This is probably only because teenagers are very sensitive to insults, and they couldn't get away with it in their younger years.

With adults, who are supposed to have a thicker skin, they can get their sadistic pleasure from insulting the sucker to his or her face.

Accuse them of what you did. When confronted with his or her misdeeds, the sociopath turns the accusation around and says that the accuser did precisely what he or she did.

For example, one particular time, other family members caught Sociopath #2 playing money games. Immediately he grabbed for sympathy (he was "the only one trying to help") and

saying that his accusers were “just trying to take family money.” Sociopath #2, who was actually lying and stealing, simply accused innocent family members of doing precisely what he was doing.

Ignore inconvenient facts. As this family money dispute continued, the innocent family members cited facts. Sociopath #2 spun one alternate story after another, then simply ignored the evidence. He pretended, at length, that the words were never spoken.

Sociopath #2 felt no internal discomfort when lying or pretending that the facts didn’t exist. His goal was to get away with his crime, and acknowledging the truth wouldn’t help him. He felt perfectly fine pretending that the truth didn’t exist.

The experienced sociopath will always have an excuse that makes him the victim and will never, ever feel bad about blaming you.

Using children for personal gain. I’ve never seen Sociopath #1 or #2 exhibit deep love for their children. (And both do have children.) When they play with their children, they seem to do it for their own amusement rather than for love of the child.

The sociopath cannot look into a child’s face and feel overwhelming love. Nor can he look at an old person and feel respect. Instead, they use such people for their own glorification. They lack passion for anything besides themselves.

This also occurs with pets. Sociopath #2 used to feed mice to his dog as an entertainment. He built barriers that the mouse could not escape, made sure the dog was inside and hungry, then released the mouse and enjoyed the show.

Theft of experiences. Since sociopaths feel no discomfort when lying, they will often take other people’s stories and tell them as if they were their own. I once saw Sociopath #2 at a party and listened to him tell a long, funny story. The problem was, that story had happened to me, not to him. He had heard me tell it previously. He showed not the slightest discomfort while telling it as his own, even in front of me.

Environmental enhancement. Sociopath #2 did whatever it took to get pictures of himself with noted “humanitarians,” such as Nelson Mandela and Elie Wiesel. He also obtained “humanitarian” certificates from civic organizations. He hung all of these strategically. He even invited “disadvantaged people” into his home. He expended very little care on them, but he told everyone (always with a sad face) how he was saving these poor souls.

Advanced Lessons

These are lessons that only some sociopaths learn:

Mirroring. An advanced sociopath will mirror your insecurities back to you. If you’re insecure about your looks, he’ll tell you that he’s insecure about his looks. He has learned that this builds sympathy, and he’s setting you up to be used.

Your insecurities are the sociopath’s tool. If he can, he’ll use them to extract maximum advantage from you.

Triangulation. Triangulation is a trick for making the victim feel like she and the sociopath are “in this together.” This is particularly useful as a sociopath (typically a man) moves from one

woman to another. He'll tell the new victim how crazy and hateful the previous girlfriend was. Then he'll provoke the old girlfriend and display the outburst to the new girlfriend (usually via voicemail). That 'proves' how crazy she is. This usually ensures that the new girlfriend will reject any evidence presented by the old girlfriend.

Lynching you with your own emotions. This is the other side of triangulation, and it is especially cruel. And it does not only apply to boyfriend-girlfriend situations.

The advanced sociopath knows how to use your natural emotions to prove how obsessed, bitter, and crazy you are. Once you call out the sociopath for his evils (and are understandably angry), he'll use and reuse this trick in front of as many witnesses as he can. And since so few people understand sociopathy, it will probably work.

The sociopath wants you to display your anger to an audience. Then he'll play the calm and reasonable one and lynch you with your own emotions.

To do this, he'll happily accuse you of crimes, simply to put you on the defensive. Since you know you did nothing wrong, you'll be angered at the accusation and defend yourself vigorously. In the face of his calm, that makes you look guilty, frustrating you further. If you care most about truth, he'll attack your honesty, pushing that emotional trigger and making you defend yourself even more emotionally. Even better, he can accuse you of exactly what he did, driving you to even more anger.

Then he'll tell you to calm down, implying that you're irrational. He'll point out your anger to everyone around, and being ignorant about sociopaths, they'll probably side with him.

Like I said, this trick is especially cruel. (The counter to this strategy is to laugh at his accusations.)

Intimidation. Skilled sociopaths know how to physically intimidate people in ways that can never really be proved. They'll corner a smaller person and imply a threat of violence with their posture, never saying a threatening word. They'll do this in public, further proving that there could have been no threat. Then, seconds after the victim finally gets away, the sociopath will call the person his target is sure to call. He'll act confused and say, "I don't know what's wrong with her." I observed Sociopath #2 do precisely this to a person who was exposing his misdeeds. This can also be done with other types of threats, not only a threat of physical assault.

Isolation. Highly skilled sociopaths cut off their victims from friends and family. This gives them an excellent chance to redefine the victim's reality. They will present a version of reality that is convenient for him/her at that moment but which is not consistent with the facts.

Being unable to do this to one young woman stopped Sociopath #2 from damaging her. (I say that because he has done almost precisely that to every other woman who has entered his life.) He was preparing to use her, but the young woman was part of a very tightly connected group of people, and if he had abused her, the whole group would know. So, he just called it off in a moment, without any explanation at all.

Smiling character assassination. Sociopath #2 had an older sibling who had seen behind his mask. So, he would trash that sibling to the sibling's children. He would play the good uncle, build empathy by telling jokes, then tell the child, at some length, how foolish his/her parent was.

Expectation as an offensive weapon. I have seen a very few sociopaths rise to this level, but it does exist, and I think it is worth pointing out.

Normal humans are very sensitive to the expectations of others. We understand, easily and well, what others are expecting of us. This can be turned into an offensive tool of manipulation:

If I imply that I expect you to act in a certain way and that I'll approve of it, you'll subconsciously tend to conform to it.

This is a subtle trick, but it works. Expectations are powerful things and can engage at levels just below those of ordered thought.

The cloak of respectability.

Sociopaths thrive on being given the benefit of a doubt, and there is nothing on Earth that provides a better and more enduring benefit of a doubt than an institutional cloak of legitimacy and trust. Governments stand at number one on that list, with old and respected religions generally coming in at number two. Here are just two examples:

- Mao Tse-tung, the dictator of China, committed horrible crimes, from serial rape to the willful starvation of millions. But as "the father of his country," a billion people considered him a great man until the day he died.
- Jimmy Savile and others inside the esteemed British Broadcasting Company (a government monopoly) ran a child abuse ring for forty years, which was only exposed after Savile's death.

Neither Mao nor Savile could have hidden their crimes for a year without the refuge of a great institution.

The institution is armor for a sociopath. This is why sociopaths are drawn to hierarchy, authority, and legitimacy. People within a hierarchy yield uncritical obedience to the higher levels, and going against an established hierarchical institution requires considerable strength of character.

The Weakness of the Sociopath

All of the predatory abilities we've mentioned in this issue, troubling as they may be, are fragile. Sociopaths in general are vulnerable. Their great advantage is that they've been operating under cover of ignorance and disbelief.

Briefly, here are their main vulnerabilities:

An inability to fully mimic emotions. As we mentioned briefly near the top of this newsletter, sociopaths are seldom able to mimic emotions very well. Incorrect emotions are a "tell" that exposes the sociopath.

Authentic expressions of emotions are very complex, involving dozens of muscles, increased or decreased blood flow and pressure, pulse rates, posture, tone of voice, and more.

Normal people are familiar with these complicated arrangements and innately understand their patterns. The sociopath, on the other hand, does not feel them and doesn't understand

their patterns. He or she must mimic them. But because of the great complexity involved, the sociopath never gets them quite right.

Knowledge. Sociopaths thrive on ignorance. Most normal people cannot understand how beings like sociopaths can exist, and (rather understandably) they don't want to believe it. But once they do come to understand the truth about sociopaths, they become much, much harder to abuse. Books and articles like this one are the proverbial Kryptonite to sociopaths.

A weakness for sycophants. To a sociopath, the biggest dupes are people who believe whole-heartedly that they are kind and honest. Maintaining such dupes makes them feel powerful. So, when they can, they tend to surround themselves with flattering sycophants, and they don't seem to perceive (or perhaps care) that the flattery isn't sincere. This sets up the sociopath for all sorts of errors. He or she will lack honest feedback and run straight into disaster.

Misestimating their effect. Because sociopaths bypass the needs of others, they miss a lot of important feedback. That leads them to either overshoot or undershoot their goals. They also seem to have trouble with the abstract concept of "the future."

This is another reason why sociopaths do better in institutions. Running a small business leaves you directly exposed to the consequences of your actions. In an institution or a large company, on the other hand, blame for errors can be redirected or dispersed.

Sociopaths tend, over time, not to meet their commitments, and they fail to learn from their mistakes. Sociopath #2, for example, had a profession, quit, crashed a couple of times in real estate, then decided to become a rock star. When he couldn't write lyrics that conveyed emotions organically, he pursued work with a cover band. At last report, he was trying to sell government contracts while dabbling in his original profession.

Tunnel vision. It seems (and this is not based on my personal experience, but on studies) that sociopaths, while trying to achieve an immediate goal, cannot process peripheral information very well and exhibit a dramatic decline in their cognitive abilities. So, while they are actively deceiving, their general level of intelligence drops significantly.

A lack of complex thoughts. There was an interesting study done on how sociopaths move their hands while speaking. Strange as it sounds, hand movement can indicate the types of "thought units" people use. It appears that the thoughts of sociopaths are contained in small packets. This mode of thinking works well for lying, but it is not good for integrated or complex thought.

I learned at one point that Sociopath #2 kept a supply of a prescription drug called Adderall, a type of amphetamine that is sometimes used for cognitive enhancement. I suspect that this is the reason.

Addendum

Here are a few final points that should be made:

- There are gradations among sociopaths, a continuum. On one end are full-blown psychopaths, the kind of hard, impulsive sociopaths who will injure or kill when it suits their goals. Sociopaths who exhibit violence are of this type. At the other end are

narcissists, who are self-centered, "softer sociopaths." In between are the sociopaths we're discussing today.

- There are many people who are situational sociopaths: normal in most of their lives but sociopathic in narrow areas. We covered this at length in [FMP #25](#), so I won't reiterate that coverage in this issue.

The Opportunity of Our Time

One of the greatest opportunities of our time is to expose sociopathy. Sociopaths have caused, and continue to cause, tremendous damage to the human race. To stop this damage would be a massive contribution to our species. In fact, there are few things I can think of that would help humanity more.

Moreover, exposing sociopathy is simple. As soon as people become aware of it, they are already half immune. Once it becomes common knowledge, sociopaths will be dethroned from their seats of power and will have to find honest work. Once teenage girls understand this, probably half or more of the abuse women suffer will go away.

This is a BIG deal.

The clinical proof for all of this is now substantial. People can honestly disagree about categories and percentages but not about the fact that at least two percent of the populace is sociopathic, that these people have no functional empathy, that they live as predators, and that all their lives long, they injure and ruin people.

Furthermore, people have become quite aware of psychological effects over the past century or so. This is not brand new ground that must be broken.

We stand on the verge of a powerful and important breakthrough. What happens in this world when millions of people learn to recognize sociopaths? What happens when they stop empowering and obeying them?

Please give this some thought. An immense opportunity stands in front of us.

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See you next month.

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