

The Evil Agenda

The Psychopath

The psychopath is characterised by the fact that he has no conscience. His life is about satisfying his own needs, which is at the expense of other people. Own gain is what counts in all situations. He always has pronounced narcissistic traits, but it's more than "just" narcissism. In addition, it is very common for the psychopath to also have substantial features of borderline personality disorder. The core of psychopathy has been described as an illusion that one is much better and capable of much more than is actually the case. The person is manipulative, cold and has no compassion, is very slippery, unreliable and charming. The psychopath feels no remorse or anxiety, and is irresponsible, impulsive, and uncontrolled.

This antisocial behaviour started already in childhood, often resulting in juvenile delinquency and diverse criminality.



What they show you and what is really going on, are two very different things.

Characteristics of a psychopath.

A first hint you can sometimes get is how the person gets when he doesn't get what he wants. Being very nice in good times but not at all in bad times is common in psychopathy.

- Loquacious/superficially charming
- Elevated self-concept/grandiosity
- Need for excitement/gets bored easily
- Pathological liar
- Deceptive/manipulative
- Lacks remorse and guilt
- Superficial affects
- Cold/lack of empathy
- Parasitic lifestyle
- Lacking self-control
- Promiscuous sexual behavior
- Early behavior problems
- Lacks realistic, long-term goals
- Impulsive
- Irresponsible
- Does not take responsibility for their actions
- Many short-lived marriage-like relationships
- Juvenile delinquency
- Violation of parole/discharge
- Criminal versatility

Common to all personality disorders is an unwillingness to see and take personal responsibility.

One of the most important traits that make the psychopath what he is, is egocentricity. And it is total.

This self-centered attitude pervades the psychopath in everything, giving him a sense of superiority over all others and a sense of being unique in a way unmatched by the rest of humanity.

In his own world, the psychopath becomes the only one truly alive and everyone else is just a kind of living object without value. (Useless eaters).

Attributing any rights to these "objects" is completely illogical from the psychopath's point of view, as is admitting that they may have a right to something, that they could know better or that the psychopath would have to take them into account.

These "objects" have set up rules, norms and laws for themselves. Such rules, norms and laws can only apply to themselves, but never to the psychopath.

Objects must be controlled and the psychopath does so with the right that follows from being the only truly living human being. If this control cannot be maintained, the psychopath is affected in various ways by these compulsive objects and their rules or malice, and therefore they are enemies against which the psychopath must wage a constant battle. Winning every such battle occupies all the attention, legitimises every lie, and puts "long-term" goals in the shadows.

It should be interjected here that when you say they lack long-term and realistic goals, you are judging them by human standards. If one wants to understand them, such cannot be used. From their perspective, these "long-term" and "realistic" goals are supreme, and they express themselves in parasitising and developing their lifestyle into an art.

Everything the psychopath does is therefore absolutely right, and there is no room for guilt, shame or a guilty conscience.



There is never a true choice together with a psychopath. It can look that way, but it never is.

Every time he/she wins a success, the grandiose self-image is confirmed and reinforced and doesn't for one second care that this happened at the expense of others, on the contrary. Therefore, there is no room for empathy for fellow human beings, nor anything that can produce ill feelings for what he/she does to others.

From the psychopath's point of view, it is not his fault that others fail, lose the fight, and suffer harm and therefore the actions are vigorously defended. You could say that the brain's reward system gets a kick.

Since they don't have emotions like us, it's not the same "kick" but it's the best word to describe what happens. Psychopaths' "kick" is never very strong. Herein lies the explanation for the reversed emotional life of psychopaths.

The reverse emotional life can be described as looking at a photo.

We see all the colors, moods, what we experienced and can think that I would like to go there again, and maybe plan for another trip in the future. The psychopath sees a negative, that's all.

Pathological liar.

To a psychopath, there is no value in the truth. The lie is considerably more successful.

Psychopaths build false identities and play on people's emotions, opening doors to their innermost being and making them believe. But it's all fake. Everything is lies.



The rules I make for you, does not apply for me.

The psychopath is a mythomaniac, but unlike the true mythomaniac, he has evil intentions. Everything he undertakes must benefit him in some way. He is completely ruthless in his selfishness and the lies are constantly in the service of this selfishness.

Among the most common lies that come from a psychopath is speaking ill of others. Not infrequently, these are accused of various forms of moral failings or reprehensible behaviour and actions. Such lies are not only harmful to the one being slandered, but downright devastating to the one who hears them. These lies have a very special purpose, namely to emphasise their own excellence indirectly and in a very insidious, cunning and difficult to see way. Thus, the listener will get a false image of the psychopath as being an honest, caring and genuine person, although the truth is the exact opposite.

Since we have a tendency to believe what we hear, without discernment, the psychopath succeeds in turning many people against you. (Year of 2020).

Anyone who has once begun to question a psychopath soon hears another variation, which changes just as suddenly if the new statement is also questioned.

The psychopath has a whole arsenal of convenient lies, a whole pantry of stories to pour out to influence others.

It's not like he or she is always and constantly inventing new lies. They are reused, but always in a new take on a successful concept. The lies do not always have to be spoken, but can demonstrate through an action how selfish and unsympathetic you are. If you then try to trade in the same way that seems to be a winning concept, it will also be turned against you. You can never win against a psychopath!



May	95% protection
Jun	70% protection
Jul	50% protection
Aug	no protection, but reduces spread
Sep	doesn't reduce spread, but reduces severity
Oct	doesn't reduce severity, but reduces hospitalizations
Nov	doesn't reduce hospitalizations but you aren't going to die

Lies, Lies, Lies...

The untrained listener becomes confused, and fed up with a person's constant lying about everything, they often begin to doubt themselves rather than the psychopath. Who expects senseless lies, as they often are, and who expects them to be uttered in a calm and confident voice without a tremor in the voice and without the slightest anxiety on the part of the liar that he will be exposed?

Sometimes the lies can feel entertaining and that's probably where part of the "charm" that we translate it into in our world is born. Checking both sides of a story serves us best in this situation. (Doing our own research).

The lies in the relationship.

In a relationship, it is extremely common for the psychopath to slander the partner's relatives and friends. These lies are told again and again and like water erodes the stone, soon these lies have caused the partner to stop associating with former friends, siblings and parents. Thus, the partner is isolated and easily controlled and completely at the mercy of the psychopath. After that, a systematic breakdown of the partner's self-concept and self-

confidence begins. The true side of the psychopath now becomes apparent, derogatory profanity, explosive temper, abuse, sometimes rape and infidelity right in front of the partner, and more.

The lies in the workplace.

In a workplace, there is a lot of lying about co-workers, both in front of the others and in front of the boss. The manager also gets to hear how excellent the psychopath is, how skilled he is at work and in all other contexts. The psychopath often claims that he/she himself/herself did this and that, when in fact it was someone else who did the work. Not infrequently, after a while, the psychopath begins to be regarded as boastful.

Seeing behind the mask.

Since the psychopath always comes into conflict with others, others are also drawn into these conflicts. Then the psychopath delivers a plethora of lies about the person with whom the psychopath is in conflict. Those who hear these lies range from the victim's friends (if any remain), neighbours, co-workers, bosses, doctors, social workers, police and courts, to name a few examples.

Countless are the stories about the psychopath being the one who is believed instead of the victim. The reason is, among other things, that so few are trained to see behind the mask.

Also, not many expect that the person (who is so "nice") could be a psychopath. And most people only have a vague idea of psychopathy and personality disorders, and it's also not something that people generally think about as something common. Thus, one does not doubt the so convincing and charming psychopath.

Manipulation or?

The psychopath who suddenly does not stand by what he (or she) has promised but does exactly the opposite, is it impulsive? No, of course it isn't. He or she never meant what was promised.

In a confrontation about this he can (usually) suddenly go into threats and affectations, is it impulsive?

No, it's just tactics, a surprise scare shot, let alone that he is capable of carrying out his threats.

A physical blow that came like a bolt from the blue, it's not impulsive, it's a calculated act. It is about the awareness that such a blow hits more surely and harder precisely because it comes unexpectedly.

The psychopath who suddenly and for no apparent reason abandons work and family and disappears from the place without saying anything about why or where he is going, is it impulsive?

The work meant nothing and the family was just a prop that was no longer needed and could be discarded when better opportunities appeared elsewhere. Is it impulsive? No, nothing mattered after it had played its part.

The psychopath who captivates us and turns out to think exactly like us, have the same values, the same interests, tastes and habits, suddenly shows a completely different side. We have then been consumed, or perhaps completely entangled in the psychopath's web. Is it an impulsive cow turn?

No, it's only the true side that the psychopath shows when it no longer needs to be hidden to exploit us! The kind nice person who suddenly turns around and reveals himself as a sadist, merciless deceiver, rapist or murderer did not give in to impulses. Only the necessary disguise was thrown off.

The impulsive that we think we see, is nothing but one half of the whole truth.

The psychopath and the conscience.

There are no longer any orders, no rules and no internal sanction possibilities. Everything is permitted, for there is no conscience and therefore no basis for or ability to feel remorse, guilt or shame. The only thing that now governs is whether the behaviour can be assumed to increase one's own "desire". (Note that the word desire cannot be compared to the feeling we feel, but is only used as a word, to try to explain how it "looks" when we look at it)

Here we have the core of the concept of psychopathy, what we need to understand in order to imagine how a psychopath works and how different they are compared to ourselves inside.

On the outside, we often have an image of Hannibal Lecter in the movie Silence of the Lambs for comparison.

This is where we go so wrong..



A psychopath can, without blinking an eye, consider killing his own partner or even his own children if he thinks it would benefit him. In order to understand the psychopath, we should therefore start from the personality structure characterised by a lack of guilt and shame, a lack of remorse, a lack of deeper empathy and a lack of sympathy.

The psychopath therefore sees no reason to care about other people's needs, which opens the door for basically any behaviour. The other person and their feelings are an irrelevant factor, that person does not "exist" psychologically. When other people's feelings and needs are irrelevant, you can do what you think is most useful without any qualms of conscience. The fact that one also has a lack of impulse control and the inability to foresee and care about the consequences of one's behaviour does not make matters better.

Belief systems and myths that prevent us from seeing the psychopath.

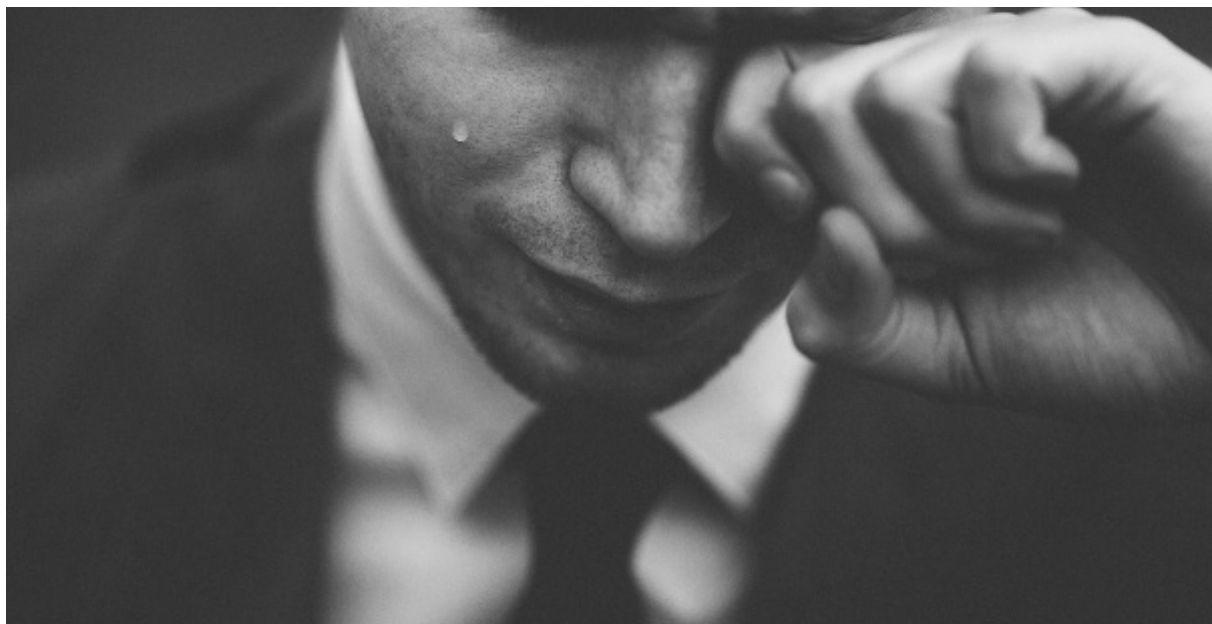
- Only criminal people are psychopaths.
- Only emotionally weak people fall victim to narcissists and psychopaths.
- Those who fall for these people must be stupid, I would never go to.....
- Everyone has the right to a second chance.
- It is difficult to teach an old dog to sit.
- If I don't get along with a person, then it must be me who is at fault.
- All people who are mostly nice are nice.
- There are always two people who fight.
- All people can change.
- Everyone is equal.
- We were all created equal before God.

Jesus said: A good tree can never bear bad fruit. The tree is recognized by the fruit it bears. You don't find figs on thistles or grapes on thorn bushes. Likewise, the words of a good person reveal the goodness that is in his heart, while the words of an evil person reveal the evil that is within him.

Are all criminals psychopaths?

Those who are actually ashamed of themselves and feel guilt and regret for their behaviour are tormented by their conscience and by the fact that they hurt other people. They are so-called criminals but do not have this form of personality disorder. Assuming, of course, that the feelings are genuine.

Many psychopaths are adept at crocodile tears and at feigning remorse or whatever it takes to, for example, persuade the correctional services to release them early. To the criminal who experiences genuine remorse, that is what separates him from the crowd of psychopaths, and he is much more human for



I will use your emotions to show you that I am like you. Then you will feel compassion for me...

his anguish and guilt.

Guilt and regret, if properly handled, can be a decisive factor in bringing about a change in behaviour. But if one has no experience of right or wrong, is not tormented by causing other people suffering, cannot feel remorse, guilt, pity or sympathy - then why should one care about how one's actions affect others? When we want to correct others, we usually assume that the person is ashamed and we try to use that feeling as a motor in the process. However, the psychopath is not ashamed at all, so forget it in his case.

The description of psychopathy easily brings to mind what used to be simply called evil. Whether those affected should be considered sick or morally defective has been debated for ages. In criminal law, psychopathy is no

exception to the general rule that we are all responsible for our actions, and a person with psychopathy is therefore sentenced to prison and not to forensic psychiatric care.

Can you protect yourself from psychopaths?

The prerequisite for having a chance to protect yourself is that you realise in time when you may be dealing with a psychopath. Some of these are well-dressed, well-spoken, apparently successful people who are accustomed to moving in the upper echelons of society. As you know, such people are usually not suspected of treachery, fraud and criminality in the first place. After reading this, I hope you will react to the signals in time when you meet a psychopath. Hopefully so early that he or she doesn't have time to make to much trouble for you or even ruin your life.

Our understanding of others is usually quite egocentrically coloured. We like to assume that people are roughly like us. So if we ourselves are not in the habit of deceiving other people or ruining their lives, we don't imagine others doing it.

Mistake.

Many are much more differently made on the inside than you realise, but some manage to hide it well. The most common comment from those who have been deceived by a psychopath is "but he was so nice, I had no idea that...". Well, we should definitely have an idea, but then we also need to know what to look for.

Can psychopaths be treated?

Source: Michael Rangne, specialist in psychiatry.

"Much has been tried, but the results are far from convincing. The psychopath's personality is generally very stable and resistant to influence, and there is no scientific support for treating the psychopathic personality disorder itself. Possibly, intensive and systematic treatment can reduce violent behaviour and relapse in crime. On the other hand, there are suspicions that psychotherapy can sometimes be worse than no treatment at all – the psychopath learns a little more about how other people think but does not care about them any more than before, with the consequence that he rather becomes a slightly more skilled psychopath.

Incidentally, it is difficult to get a psychopath to participate in treatment. And why would he? Why let yourself be treated when you don't have a problem? It is the other people, society and society's norms that are the problem! The psychopath is usually self-satisfied and does not realise his emotional dullness and all the misery he causes.”