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WILDERNESS OF SHATTERED MIRRORS:

THE ROLE OF UNFULFILLED EGO IN ESPIONAGE AND TREASON

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INTELLIGENCE STUDIES

By

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## DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to the United States Intelligence Community with a special thanks to those in the Counterintelligence profession, whose unwavering vigilance has often been underappreciated. The professionals who serve in Counterintelligence have a complex job in which they must protect the Community against penetrations by foreign intelligence services, while simultaneously guarding against the insider threat from those who would betray the United States. It is with good reason that espionage is called the “oldest and most strongly condemned wrong,”<sup>1</sup> as it is the only crime that is specifically defined in the Constitution of the United States. Espionage is the gravest form of betrayal, putting the lives of every American at risk.

This thesis is also dedicated to the families of the men who were tortured, imprisoned, or executed for spying for America. Some may believe in moral relativism, that spying on behalf of the United States is no better than spying for our nemeses such as Russia or China. After the men betrayed by Aldrich Ames were brutally executed and thrown in unmarked graves, the Soviet government evicted their families from their homes, barred them from holding state-controlled jobs, and confiscated their belongings, leaving them to be “abused, scorned, and hated”<sup>2</sup> by their fellow citizens.

If indeed the intelligence activities of America and those of our adversaries are two sides of the same coin, as some would claim, then it must be argued that one side of that coin is soaked in considerably more blood than the other.

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<sup>1</sup> Gwynn Nettler, “Lying, Cheating, Stealing,” (Ohio: Anderson Publishers, 1982), 35

<sup>2</sup> Pete Earley, “Confessions of a Spy: The Real Story of Aldrich Ames,” (New York: Putnam, 1997), 346

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## **ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS**

**WILDERNESS OF SHATTERED MIRRORS:**

**THE ROLE OF UNFULFILLED EGO IN ESPIONAGE AND TREASON**

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This thesis examines twenty American spies for evidence of behaviors that may indicate the personality disorders of narcissism and psychopathy. People with traits of these disorders lack empathy for others, are impulsive, and have grandiose self-images. The purpose is to show examples of how these traits were manifested in the twenty subjects and find behaviors that predisposed them towards betrayal. Using the case study approach and available open source materials, it was found that all of the spies exhibited numerous traits of both disorders to varying degrees. Many spies engaged in espionage in part because their self-image of themselves was rarely confirmed by others, leading to ego-bruising and a desire redress the damage through revenge. The results lead to the conclusion that those with a significant number of narcissistic or psychopathic traits are more prone to betrayals such as treason.

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## WILDERNESS OF SHATTERED MIRRORS

*"A nation can survive its fools, and even the ambitious. But it cannot survive treason from within. An enemy at the gates is less formidable, for he is known and carries his banner openly... [The traitor] rots the soul of a nation, he works secretly and unknown in the night to undermine the pillars of the city, he infects the body politic so that it can no longer resist. A murderer is less to fear. The traitor is the plague."* – Marcus Tullius Cicero, 58 BC<sup>3</sup>

### I. INTRODUCTION

*"What took you so long?"*<sup>4</sup>

Those words were spoken by FBI Special Agent Robert Hanssen to the arresting officers on February 18<sup>th</sup>, 2001, on a secluded trail in Nottoway Park near his Northern Virginia home. Hanssen's insidious career of betraying America's critical national security secrets to the Soviet Union, and later Russia, had come to an ignominious end. The question about why people would betray the government and country they had served for years while knowing the severe penalty if they were caught was raised once again, as it had been so many times before when the names of John Walker, Clyde Lee Conrad, Aldrich Ames, and others first became synonyms for 'traitor.'

One clue may have been Hanssen's demeanor during and after his arrest, which betrayed no sense of fear or remorse for what he had done; indeed, his contemptuous response could have been an indicator of other hidden motives. His espionage had caused damage that would have been catastrophic to the United States, and his own family, in the event of a war. In the aftermath of Hanssen's treason, it was reasonable for the American public and government to seek answers to what had set him and others before him on the path to treason.

While many spies have claimed money as their motive for spying, it has usually turned out that there were other factors behind their ultimate betrayal. For many, money was just a reward, not a cause. Certainly many people, including those in the Intelligence Community, would say they could use more money...but they don't turn to espionage to fulfill that need. While the "need for money" claims made by

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<sup>3</sup> Accessed at [http://quotes.liberty-tree.ca/quotes\\_by/marcus+tullius+cicero](http://quotes.liberty-tree.ca/quotes_by/marcus+tullius+cicero), May 14, 2010

<sup>4</sup> "Hanssen's Double Life," *BBC News*, May 10, 2002



many spies may seem legitimate to them, in many cases it was due to a desire to live a lavish lifestyle and they needed a way to fund it. Living beyond one's means has always been one of the primary indicators of espionage activity, and has played a part in the discovery of many traitors.

There may be personality factors at play which may predispose individuals to have problems with money to begin with and some that cause their ego to be easily bruised, instilling a desire for revenge. The "need for money" motive cannot be the sole reason for espionage, as espionage itself is such a rare crime when compared to theft or embezzlement. The role of personality in the decision to spy is not well understood and has not been sufficiently studied, and what detailed studies that have been done are usually classified.

With good reason, the complexity of the counterintelligence world was often described as a "wilderness of mirrors" by James Jesus Angleton, the eccentric and paranoid head of the Central Intelligence Agency's Counterintelligence staff for many years. It is fitting that Angleton borrowed the phrase from a T.S. Eliot poem, as Eliot once wrote:

Half the harm that is done in this world is due to people who want to feel important. They don't mean to do harm— but the harm does not interest them. Or they do not see it, or they justify it because they are absorbed in the endless struggle to think well of themselves.<sup>5</sup>

With Angleton's interpretation of Eliot's words in mind, the general research question to which an answer is sought is: what are the motives of people who commit espionage against their own country?

Many who have studied the phenomenon of spying have claimed that there is no single 'character profile' for someone who may become a spy. This is certainly evident when one compares the manipulative deviousness of John Walker or Clyde Lee Conrad, the passive-aggressive detachment of James Hall III, or the seemingly competent and outgoing Harold James Nicholson. In some cases, colleagues were surprised when it turned out that someone they had worked closely with had been betraying them and the United States under their noses the entire time.

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<sup>5</sup> T.S. Eliot, "The Cocktail Party," accessed at <http://http://www.overcomingbias.com/2007/07/ts-eliot-quote.html>, May 2, 2010

This study will not make an attempt to identify a single typology of what spies are like, but instead will seek behavioral indicators that manifest themselves in a myriad of ways. The behaviors in question may be indicators of personality disorders which could predispose a person to betrayal. For this paper, the specific research question is: what personality traits do Americans who spied against their country have in common, if any?

T.S Eliot wrote about the harm done by people who want to “feel important” in “The Cocktail Party,” and this description would certainly fit many spies. Eliot’s and Angleton’s words were what influenced the title of this study, “Wilderness of Shattered Mirrors.” If we can assume that many spies have an inflated image of themselves, then we can infer that some of their disgruntlement stems from their inability to get the image that they want “reflected back” to them from others. This is a hallmark characteristic of narcissism and, to a somewhat different extent, of psychopathy.

The thesis for this paper is: Americans who turn to espionage have a prevalence of narcissistic or psychopathic personality traits that predispose them to betrayal. Twenty spies for whom significant unclassified data was found were chosen for this study. Five hypotheses will be tested with these twenty case studies of Americans who were convicted of espionage:

- H1 – Those who spied against the US exhibited numerous traits of narcissism
- H2 – Those who spied against the US exhibited five or more traits of narcissism, per the American Psychiatric Association’s definition of Narcissistic Personality Disorder
- H3 – Those who spied against the US exhibited numerous traits of psychopathy
- H4 – Those who spied against the US exhibited three or more traits of psychopathy, per the APA’s definition of Antisocial Personality Disorder
- H0 – Those who spied against the US will not have exhibited numerous traits of either narcissism or psychopathy

## **II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

In order to answer the specific research question, several different topics were researched. The sources included periodicals such as professional journals from the intelligence and security fields, case study reports by government security departments, research articles from psychology journals, books and articles written about the spies discussed in this paper, television interviews, and newspaper articles from print and internet sources. All of the sources used were unclassified and obtained from open sources.

### **Studies on the Motivations Leading to Espionage**

While there is an abundance of materials that describe the activities of spies, professional or empirical studies on the motivations commonly seen in American spies are few and far between, at least in the unclassified realm. This is certainly not surprising, considering that the Intelligence Community would not want to compromise any of their investigative techniques or reveal to our adversaries exactly what we have learned from these spies after their arrest. However, the paucity of widely disseminated materials on the personality factors of spies prevents non-security personnel in the Intelligence Community from having a greater impact in preventing espionage.

In terms of online resources, four major centers of study were discovered: the Defense Personnel Security Research Center (PERSEREC), the Department of Energy Office of Counterintelligence, the Defense Security Institute, and the Personnel and Document Security Division of the Department of Agriculture. Carnegie Mellon University's CERT program was also utilized for researching common factors between industrial espionage, white collar crime, and spying.

PERSEREC maintains a detailed database that reports that 173 Americans engaged in espionage between 1947 and 2007, of which 150 are in their database.<sup>6</sup> Naturally, this database only covers those individuals who were known spies, whether they successfully compromised classified information or

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<sup>6</sup> Katherine L. Herbig, *Changes in Espionage by Americans 1947-2007*, (PERSEREC, March 2008), 1

were caught in the act. PERSEREC has published several reports based on their findings, many of which are statistical studies that were utilized for this project. Most of the spies volunteered to spy against America, rather than being recruited by a foreign intelligence service.

One of PERSEREC's reports found that there are seven motives that compel a citizen to turn to espionage: money, divided loyalties, disgruntlement, ingratiation, coercion, thrills, and recognition. From a statistical perspective, money was the primary motive reported by those Americans arrested for spying, with 56% of them reporting it as the primary, and 23% reporting it as a secondary motive.<sup>7</sup> Disgruntlement and divided loyalties were the second most commonly reported primary incentives, although disgruntlement was reported more often as a secondary motive than money (25%), with thrills closely behind with 19%.

That money would be the prime motivator is not surprising. However, the quest for enrichment has many forms of justification: unpaid debts, financial hardship, underpayment, and simple greed and avarice are all manifestations of this factor. For those who engaged in espionage because they felt they were underpaid, disgruntlement was a co-factor. It was also discovered that even if a spy's main incentive was something other than money, foreign intelligence agencies often use money as a reward, and "having money is so convenient and so pleasurable that it becomes addictive."<sup>8</sup> The payment of money to spies is what initially hooks them, and the promise of future riches guarantees their continued spying.

Divided loyalties were a factor in 18% of the PERSEREC cases. Chinese immigrants such as Larry Wu-tai Chin, Chi Mak, Wen-ho Lee, and Katrina Leung fit this description best of all, although there are questions as to whether they were ever loyal American citizens to begin with or were moles from the outset. Karl Koecher, who was a mole from Czechoslovakia, is another example of this category, although he also had ego and personality flaws which will be discussed later.<sup>9</sup> In addition to money,

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<sup>7</sup> Katherine L. Herbig and Martin F. Wiskoff, *Espionage Against the United States by American Citizens 1947-2001* (PERSEREC: Monterey, CA, July 2002), 38

<sup>8</sup> Herbig and Wiskoff, 41

<sup>9</sup> Herbig and Wiskoff, 42

loyalty to another country by naturalized Americans has been a significant motivation of espionage since the 1990s began.

Although naturalized citizens with security clearances can pose an espionage risk, whether through blackmail by their country of origin or being recruited as a mole, the vast majority of naturalized citizens do not commit espionage. Of eleven espionage cases since 2000, Katherine Herbig of PERSEREC notes that six of them were either naturalized citizens or had foreign business or familial bonds; four of the eleven also had serious mental or emotional problems.<sup>10</sup> While it is not made clear whether any of the four with mental issues also had foreign loyalties, this does indicate that espionage is rarely caused by just one factor.

Another report by PERSEREC looks at temperament constructs and their possible value in predicting who may be vulnerable to commit espionage. This extensive study examined trust theory and found useful parallels between white collar criminals and spies. It was found that there were three primary traits that may be associated with both: “(a) lack of self-control, or self-centeredness, (b) sensation-seeking or risk-taking, and (c) a sense of alienation or not belonging.”<sup>11</sup> Other studies on the factors leading to white collar crime frequently mention narcissism and psychopathy traits, but these studies do not extend to the subject of espionage.

Most of the PERSEREC research was built on the findings of Project SLAMMER, an Intelligence Community-wide project undertaken after the rash of espionage cases in the 1980s, now sometimes called “The Decade of the Spy.” Project SLAMMER noted that some of the characteristics of American spies in the 1980s included: (1) the belief that security procedures did not apply to them, (2) that espionage is a “victimless” crime, and (3) a feeling of specialness, or uniqueness.<sup>12</sup> In addition, the findings indicated that most spies conceived of selling secrets after they were given a position of trust.

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<sup>10</sup> “A Spy’s Motivation: Ideology, Not Money Motivates Americans to Spy Against the U.S.” *Associated Press*, April 7, 2008, <http://www.foxnews.com/0,3566,347749,00.html>

<sup>11</sup> Joseph P. Parker and Martin F. Wiskoff, *Temperament Constructs Related to Betrayal of Trust* (Monterey: PERSEREC, 1991), 51

<sup>12</sup> Director of Central Intelligence, Intelligence Community Staff, “Project SLAMMER,” April 12, 1990, <http://antipolygraph.org/documents/slammer-12-04-1990.shtml>

Studies made available by the CIA have made some small contributions to the overall unclassified literature. Jerrold M. Post noted in 1975 that “one particular psychological quality we find in spades in the major agents in place...is narcissism or self-absorption, egocentricity... [they] have an insatiable appetite for recognition and success.”<sup>13</sup> These people sometimes exhibit a “Messiah complex” and feel they are entitled to play a significant role in world affairs, even if it is only in their own minds.

Wilhelm Marbes worked as a CIA psychiatrist in the 1970s and 1980s. In 1986, he wrote that while it is difficult to diagnose a traitor with a specific personality disorder, this does not mean that they do not have some traits in common. Marbes pointed out three commonalities: (1) impulsivity (no tolerance for frustration or boredom; emotions impair their thinking), (2) sociopathy (lack of conscience or morals; violation of others’ rights to suit their own ends), and (3) narcissism (always perceiving themselves to be the unjust victims of jealous or incompetent rivals; pathologic self-absorption; absence of humor about themselves).<sup>14</sup> As will be discussed later, sociopathy is also called psychopathy, and impulsivity is a trait common to both narcissism and psychopathy.

A final reference found in the CIA’s open source literature regards the personality characteristics of most double agents, whether they are American assets or spying against the United States. John Dimmer wrote in 1962 that double agents typically do not form lasting adult relationships with others because their attitude towards others is exploitative, are ambitious only in the short term, and enjoy secrecy and deception for the thrill of it.<sup>15</sup> Like much of the other unclassified studies on espionage, it does not appear that a major effort was ever undertaken to widely disseminate these studies to help foster a broader understanding in the Community.

The Department of Defense’s Security Institute found similarities between industrial espionage, computer crime, and white collar crime. The Institute speculates that espionage is “just one variation of betrayal-of-trust behavior.”<sup>16</sup> Like the CIA literature reviewed, the Security Institute also found that

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<sup>13</sup> Jerrold M. Post, “The Anatomy of Treason,” *Studies in Intelligence*, Vol. 19, No.2, 1975, 36

<sup>14</sup> Wilhelm Marbes, “Psychology of Treason,” *Inside CIA’s Private World* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1995), 71-72

<sup>15</sup> John P. Dimmer, “Observations On the Double Agent,” *Inside CIA’s Private World*, 446

<sup>16</sup> Lynn F. Fischer, “Espionage: Why Does It Happen?” *DoD Security Institute*, 2000, 5

obsessive self-centeredness and “a lack of genuine caring for others and an indifference to problems experienced by others” were two maladaptive factors seen in most traitors.<sup>17</sup> Many of these studies reflect similar findings, yet none of them went so far as to consult actual psychiatric journals for other indicators of these behaviors.

While many books were researched for this paper, one of the most comprehensive (and most difficult to find) is the compilation entitled *Citizen Espionage: Studies in Trust and Betrayal*. One of the authors, Ralph Carney, states that studies on betrayal would be very useful to understanding espionage, since treason is simply betrayal on a large scale. Having said that, Carney notes that “motivation is among the most individual and unpredictable of human qualities, and the motivations for espionage are similarly idiosyncratic.”<sup>18</sup> Many people are not consciously aware of their motives as they make decisions in life, and spies are likely not much different, although impulsivity would certainly compound poor decisions.

Carney also regards the sole motive of ‘money’ as too simplistic. For example,

Twenty spies may cite money as their motive, but upon examining their stories more closely, their lives demonstrate twenty versions of how and when money motivates espionage. While motives alone rarely predict who will spy, having a strong enough motive is the third necessary step toward espionage [the other two being opportunity and conceiving the action].<sup>19</sup>

Since money appears as both a motive and a reward for committing espionage, Carney discounts it as the primary factor, noting that spying for revenge due to disgruntlement has become more pronounced since the 1960s.<sup>20</sup> As later results will indicate, this trend coincides somewhat with an increase in narcissism among the US population.

From 1947 until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the USSR and the Warsaw Pact were the ultimate beneficiaries of compromised American secrets, as they received 75% to 87% of the information provided by American spies.<sup>21</sup> This was due to the ongoing Cold War and the massive investment in

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<sup>17</sup> Fischer, 7

<sup>18</sup> Theodore Sarbin, Ralph Carney, and Carson Eoyang (eds.), *Citizen Espionage: Studies in Trust and Betrayal* (Westport, CT: Praeger Publishing, 1994), 40

<sup>19</sup> Sarbin et al., 40

<sup>20</sup> Sarbin, 41

<sup>21</sup> Herbig and Wiskoff, 28

intelligence collection by the Soviet leadership. With that in mind, it is reasonable to discover what former Soviet case officers have revealed about their recruiting methods.

KGB case officer (and later defector) Stanislav Levchenko described a model known as MICE that was used to spot and develop spies for the Soviet Union. MICE stands for: money, ideology, coercion, and ego.<sup>22</sup> Ideology most closely resembles divided loyalties in the PERSEREC study, although in Levchenko's definition it is simply political ideology. Any of these four factors could lead a citizen to betray his country, and often several factors together are used as justifications for committing treason.

Other KGB officers have downplayed ideology as a motivation, at least among American spies. Victor Cherkashin, who handled both Aldrich Ames and Robert Hanssen, noted that "ideology very rarely, if ever, motivates treason. Personal reasons usually prevail, and ideological justifications often come after a decision to commit treason has been made."<sup>23</sup> Cherkashin also reasoned that "potential spies, with justification or not, often feel slighted."<sup>24</sup> Subsequently, the KGB developed highly effective methods of appealing to a potential spy's ego to recruit them as assets.

Ideology as a motivator does not appear to be as prevalent a motive as it was in the 1950s, when spies such as the Rosenbergs, Alger Hiss, and the Cambridge spy ring in Britain betrayed their countries because of their faith in communism. An East German handler from the MFS noted that after the 1960s began, if an American claimed to share the communist ideology, that they would "reject him as an agent provocateur...our [KGB] trainers emphasized that money was the proven path to obtain the loyalty of most Americans."<sup>25</sup> Excepting money, if ideology does not explain most of the treasonous acts by Americans, then that leaves coercion and ego, according to the MICE model.

Coercion, however, does not appear to be a major factor in the decision to commit espionage any more. Only five of the 150 spies in the PERSEREC database admitted that coercion/compromise was the

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<sup>22</sup> Stan A. Taylor and Daniel Snow, "Cold War Spies: Why They Spied and How They Got Caught," *Intelligence and National Security*, 12:2, (1997): 102

<sup>23</sup> Victor Cherkashin and Gregory Fieffer, *Spy Handler* (New York: Basic, 2005), 63

<sup>24</sup> Cherkashin and Fieffer, 116

<sup>25</sup> Richard Sale, *Traitors* (New York: Berkley, 2003), 8



sole or secondary reason that they turned to spying, and none of these cases occurred after 1978.<sup>26</sup>

Ingratiation, a form of coercion that involves the goal of pleasing another person, occurred in 10% of the cases in the database and includes individuals such as Clayton Lonetree, the Marine guard at the embassy in Moscow who compromised secrets to his Russian girlfriend in 1986.<sup>27</sup> Former FBI Agent Richard W. Miller is the only spy among the twenty in this paper who spied partly because of ingratiation, but his case study also revealed numerous other personality flaws.

Ego is the final factor in the MICE paradigm, and while it is not used as a specific criterion in the PERSEREC database, there are parallels that can be inferred. PERSEREC mentions disgruntlement, thrills and recognition as cited motivations. Taken together, they comprise 51% of the 150 Americans who are in the database. Of particular interest was the finding that 65% of the Americans who cited any or all of these three motivators volunteered to spy; they were not recruited by a foreign intelligence service first.<sup>28</sup> Despite the popular belief that nefarious spy agencies blackmail people into spying, the reality is that most spies initiated their espionage by contacting a foreign intelligence agency.

The available literature also revealed that two-thirds of all Americans who spied against their country volunteered to do so, regardless of their motivation. In fact, research revealed that

91 of the 94 volunteers were male, with a median age of 30 and a median education of high school graduate...53% were military and 47% were civilian. Of the military volunteers, most came from the junior ranks of E6 or lower...<sup>29</sup> The median age for civilians was 39 years of age. They had a median level of education of 16 years. Three fifths of them were married when they began their espionage. Civilians tended to succeed at espionage.<sup>30</sup>

Perhaps more significantly, however, is that of all the volunteers who admitted to having multiple motives for spying, 65% of them included disgruntlement.<sup>31</sup> This indicates that disgruntlement, at least, most closely parallels the ego from the MICE model due to its prevalence.

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<sup>26</sup> Herbig and Wiskoff, 43

<sup>27</sup> Herbig and Wiskoff, 43

<sup>28</sup> Herbig and Wiskoff, 39-42

<sup>29</sup> Herbig and Wiskoff, 35

<sup>30</sup> Herbig and Wiskoff, 31

<sup>31</sup> Herbig and Wiskoff, 42

Carson Eoyang dismisses the MICE theory for its simplicity, saying it “is deficient in not recognizing other espionage motives such as alienation/disaffection, revenge/vindictiveness, alcoholism/drug abuse, and whimsy.”<sup>32</sup> While it is agreed that there is not one single characteristic of an individual that will predict spying, the unrecognized factors he cites are traits common to both the Narcissist and Psychopathic Personality Disorders. Therefore, for this study disaffection, vindictiveness, and whimsy (thrill-seeking or boredom) will all be considered part of the Ego factor in the MICE paradigm.

It is also assumed for this study that the motives described by PERSEREC (disgruntlement, thrill-seeking, and the need for recognition) all stem from the lack of ego gratification. The studies on ego are predominantly the domain of psychological and psychiatric journals. This assumption led to the next area of research: the personality factors that are most associated with a maladapted ego.

### **Studies on Narcissism**

Based on the personality factors found to exist in traitors, this next section of the literature review builds on those findings. In consulting psychological and psychiatric resources, the first choice for research was the DSM-IV-TR, the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Personality Disorders, Text Revision which is used by the American Psychiatric Association in diagnoses. Researching the personality factors in spies, the focus of this study settled on two personality disorders: narcissism and psychopathy.

Narcissism is described in the DSM-IV-TR under Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD). NPD is one of the Axis II personality disorders, which are “mental illnesses that share several unique qualities. They contain symptoms that are enduring and play a major role in most, if not all, aspects of the person's life, [and] typically remain relatively constant.”<sup>33</sup> Narcissism is one of three Personality Disorders, the other two being Borderline (BPD) and Antisocial/Psychopathic (APD).

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<sup>32</sup> Sarbin et al., 56

<sup>33</sup> American Psychiatric Association, *DSM-IV-TR*, (New York: APA, 2000) <http://allpsych.com/disorders/personality/index.html>

The DSM indicates that the symptoms of Narcissistic Personality Disorder

Revolve around a pattern of grandiosity, need for admiration, and sense of entitlement. Often individuals feel overly important and will exaggerate achievements and will accept, and often demand, praise and admiration despite worthy achievements. They may be overwhelmed with fantasies involving unlimited success, power, love, or beauty and feel that they can only be understood by others who are, like them, superior in some aspect of life.

There is a sense of entitlement, of being more deserving than others based solely on their superiority. These symptoms, however, are a result of an underlying sense of inferiority and are often seen as overcompensation. Because of this, they are often envious and even angry of others who have more, receive more respect or attention, or otherwise steal away the spotlight.<sup>34</sup>

The American Psychiatric Association uses nine criteria to diagnose an individual with Narcissistic

Personality Disorder, of which five are required for a full diagnosis using the standards of the DSM-IV:

- (1) has a grandiose sense of self-importance (e.g., exaggerates achievements and talents, expects to be recognized as superior without commensurate achievements)
- (2) is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love
- (3) believes that he or she is "special" and unique and can only be understood by, or should associate with, other special or high-status people (or institutions)
- (4) requires excessive admiration
- (5) has a sense of entitlement, i.e., unreasonable expectations of especially favorable treatment or automatic compliance with his or her expectations
- (6) is interpersonally exploitative, i.e., takes advantage of others to achieve his or her own ends
- (7) lacks empathy: is unwilling to recognize or identify with the feelings and needs of others
- (8) is often envious of others or believes that others are envious of him or her
- (9) shows arrogant, haughty behaviors or attitudes<sup>35</sup>

Research studies have also indicated that narcissism highly correlates to egotism. Costello and Dunaway noted that "if one possessed a grandiose self-concept, it is fairly easy to feel that one has been slighted or not treated with appropriate respect...even neutral or mildly positive feedback from others will be perceived as insulting."<sup>36</sup> This is likely an underlying factor for the disgruntlement that is so often cited by spies as a motivating factor in their turn to espionage.

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<sup>34</sup> American Psychiatric Association, <http://allpsych.com/disorders/personality/narcissism.html>

<sup>35</sup> American Psychiatric Association, *DSM-IV*, (New York: APA, 1994)  
<http://www.behavenet.com/capsules/disorders/narcissisticpd.htm>

<sup>36</sup> Barbara J. Costello and R. Gregory Dunaway, "Egotism and Delinquent Behavior," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, Vol. 18, No. 5, May 2003, 573

Narcissists also have difficulties with forgiveness, another contributor to feelings of disgruntlement. One reason for this flaw is that narcissists place an inordinate emphasis “on face saving and on what other people owe them...they may be more insistent on receiving an apology...before they forgive, as compared with other people.”<sup>37</sup> This puts a narcissist in the unenviable position of constantly seeking approval from others, and denigrating those that do not provide them with what they seek.

The inability to forgive leads to the next characteristic of narcissists, the desire to exact revenge. Ryan P. Brown conducted a study in which it was concluded that “the most vengeful people were those who were low in forgiveness and high in narcissism.”<sup>38</sup> The lack of empathy that is already present in narcissists likely makes revenge much easier for them to pursue, whether their target is a colleague, their agency, or their country.

Several studies have indicated that narcissists have poor impulse control and take too many unwise risks when compared to others. Narcissists are strongly motivated by rewards and weakly motivated by punishment, as indicated in a project about the spate of business scandals.<sup>39</sup> Poor decisions are also a hallmark of narcissists, as their “grandiose self-views may preclude the realistic appraisal of one’s likelihood of success needed for successful decisions, resulting in overconfidence and risk-taking.”<sup>40</sup> Compounding this problem is the revelation that narcissists feel very little psychological stress when confronted with risk-taking.<sup>41</sup> The overconfidence displayed by many narcissists is usually unwarranted and can lead to disastrous results for themselves or anyone involved with them.

If the “need for money” motivation is due to living beyond their means or greed, then it would be another indicator of narcissism. Narcissism has been positively linked to impulsive and materialistic behaviors, due in part to the role that wealth and luxury items play in acquiring positive attention, or

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<sup>37</sup> Eli J. Finkel, et al. “Too Proud to Let Go: Narcissistic Entitlement as a Barrier to Forgiveness,” *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, Vol. 87, No. 6, 2004, 896

<sup>38</sup> Ryan P. Brown, “Vengeance is Mine: Narcissism, Vengeance, and the Tendency to Forgive,” *Journal of Research in Personality*, Vol. 38, 2004, 582

<sup>39</sup> Joshua D. Foster, et al. “Narcissists are Approach-Oriented Toward their Money and their Friends,” *Journal of Research in Personality*, Vol. 43, 2009, 764

<sup>40</sup> W. Keith Campbell, et al. “Narcissism, Confidence, and Risk Attitude,” *Journal of Behavioral Decision Making*, Vol. 17, 2004, 298

<sup>41</sup> Joshua D. Miller, et al. “Examining the Relations Among Narcissism, Impulsivity, and Self-Defeating Behaviors,” *Journal of Personality*, Vol. 77, No. 3, June 2009, 786

“narcissistic supply” that is needed for narcissists to maintain their inflated image.<sup>42</sup> Aldrich Ames, Clyde Lee Conrad, Michael Hahn Allen, and the Walker spy ring all flaunted their wealth despite the dangers that their behavior would bring unwanted scrutiny.

Narcissists also exhibit antagonistic behaviors in the workplace, although to varying degrees. Raskin and Novacek report that clients who “present themselves in heroic and self-admiring terms, who are obsessed with what they are going to achieve in the future...and who look forward to vanquishing their enemies are most probably expressing a narcissistic personality disorder.”<sup>43</sup> As with other psychological traits, these behaviors would have to be pervasive and consistent to be considered an indicator of narcissism, since many normal people have likely exhibited less serious forms of these behaviors at one time or another.

Cooperation and team-building are skills that are found lacking in most narcissists. Narcissists “value competition over cooperation and are interpersonally dismissive and abrasive.”<sup>44</sup> Penney and Spector found that narcissism was positively related to deviant work behaviors<sup>45</sup>, while Soyer et al. found that narcissists in the business world “were more comfortable with ethically questionable sales behaviors, suggesting that narcissists are less bound to organizational rules of propriety.”<sup>46</sup> Considering that espionage is the highest form of betrayal of an organization’s rules, it should appear to be a strong indicator in the majority of espionage case studies.

Literature from the organizational field has also provided some indicators of narcissistic traits in the workplace. Narcissists tend to get impatient when a topic of discussion is not about them, are unable to offer praise to anyone, and frequently interrupt others.<sup>47</sup> They also tend to ‘mirror’ the thoughts, opinions,

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<sup>42</sup> Paul Rose, “Mediators of the Association Between Narcissism and Compulsive Buying: The Roles of Materialism and Impulse Control,” *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, Vol. 21, No. 4, 2007, 576

<sup>43</sup> Robert Raskin and Jill Novacek, “Narcissism and the Use of Fantasy,” *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, Vol. 47, No. 4, July 1991, 497

<sup>44</sup> Timothy A. Judge et al., “Loving Yourself Abundantly: Relationship of the Narcissistic Personality to Self- and Other Perceptions of Workplace Deviance, Leadership, and Task and Contextual Performance,” *Journal of Applied Psychology*, Vol. 91, No. 4, 2006, 772

<sup>45</sup> Judge et al., 764

<sup>46</sup> Judge et al., 764

<sup>47</sup> “Narcissistic Personality Disorder,” Winning Teams website, <http://www.winning-teams.com/recognizenarcissist.html>

and behaviors of those who are of value to them, which are usually people in authority or enablers who provide them with “narcissistic supply.”

Sam Vaknin refers to corporate fraudsters as malignant narcissists, alluding to a “grandiosity gap” that they are always trying to fill. Vaknin notes that many corporate narcissists don’t mind being hated, as “being infamous is second best to being famous – and far preferable to being ignored.”<sup>48</sup> The only remedy for dealing with such behavior is to withhold attention completely, whether positive or negative. This trait corresponds well to the “need for recognition” and disgruntlement motives of spies.

White collar criminals also exhibited more hedonistic behaviors and narcissistic traits than the population, according to a 2006 study.<sup>49</sup> Newspaper articles have also touched on the subject, noting that narcissists in the white collar world are experts at internal politics, making it harder to uncover their deeds.<sup>50</sup> The majority of these organizational studies and articles have appeared within the last decade, indicating that the disorder is finally being recognized as a growing threat to corporations and the nation.

Other than the Department of Agriculture studies, the only paper produced by anyone in the national security field that actually discusses specific personality traits was written by Dr. Mike Gelles of the Naval Criminal Investigative Service. In addition to noting that many spies exhibited antisocial traits before their espionage began, Gelles reports that narcissists have “no interest in learning from the past” and are driven by instant gratification.<sup>51</sup> The paper is a good starting point for the topic of personality traits, even though it is not a case study that systematically examines individual spies.

Despite their goal of satisfying their ego through undeserved praise, narcissists generally fail at obtaining the ego gratification they seek, at least for long periods of time. A “narcissistic paradox” has been described in research, showing that on one hand, narcissists devalue and disrespect others because

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<sup>48</sup> Sam Vaknin, “Bankers and Stockbrokers as Malignant and Psychopathic Narcissists,” Global Politician website, March 4, 2009, <http://www.globalpolitician.com/25505-bankers-stockbrokers-narcissists-psychopaths>

<sup>49</sup> Gerhard Blickle et al., “Some Personality Correlates of Business White Collar Crime,” *Applied Psychology: An International Review*, Vol. 55, No. 2, 2006, 228-232

<sup>50</sup> Jeffrey Zaslow, “Why Jerks Get Ahead in the Workplace,” *The Wall Street Journal*, March 29, 2004

<sup>51</sup> Mike Gelles, “Exploring the Mind of a Spy,” Naval Criminal Investigative Service, <http://www.dm.usda.gov/pdsd/Security%20Guide/Treason/Mind.htm>

they lack empathy and do not care about them, while at the same time craving the admiration of others.<sup>52</sup> When every interaction with another person is seen through a prism of enmity, jealousy, and vindictiveness it is not surprising that the “ego injuries” would accumulate to the point that a narcissist would act out, through betrayal or otherwise.

Finally, the process of gaining admiration “is self-defeating in the long-term because the tactics so used...undermine interpersonal relationships.”<sup>53</sup> The tactics in question include character assassination, self-aggrandizement, and their extreme focus on their own goals at the expense of others. Perhaps this is why narcissists “are annoying and dislikable because they behave in a manner that is rather selfish, overly dominant, hostile, and arrogant.”<sup>54</sup> There is little indication that narcissists possess the insight required to alter these self-defeating behaviors.

### **Studies on Psychopathy**

Psychopathy is currently listed in the DSM-IV-TR as Antisocial Personality Disorder (APD), and people manifesting it have usually been referred to as sociopaths. In fact, the psychiatric diagnosis of APD has a history of controversy, as the criteria have changed in every edition of the DSM that has come out. The only thing that most in the psychiatric field can agree on is that anywhere from 40% to 75% of the prison population has some form of it.<sup>55</sup> As with narcissism, psychological and behavioral studies have been used as research materials, as well as recent articles and publications on the condition.

For the purposes of this study, the term Psychopathy will be used. This standard was defined by Dr. Robert Hare, who is considered one of the world’s leading authorities on the condition and its prevalence in the criminal population. Dr. Hare designed the Psychopathy Checklist, or PCL-R, the first tool used to help mental health professionals diagnose APD. Dr. Hare makes the distinction between

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<sup>52</sup> Mitja Back et al., “Why Are Narcissists so Charming at First Sight? Decoding the Narcissism-Popularity Link at Zero Acquaintance,” *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, Vol. 98, No. 1, 2010, 143

<sup>53</sup> Judge et al., 764

<sup>54</sup> Back et al., 132

<sup>55</sup> “Antisocial Personality, Sociopathy, and Psychopathy,” <http://www.apsu.edu/oconnort/crim/crimtheory08.htm>

sociopathy/antisocial behaviors and psychopathy, with the former encompassing criminal behaviors, and the latter adding traits such as “a lack of empathy, grandiosity, and shallow emotion” on top of the antisocial behaviors.<sup>56</sup> This indicates that traits associated with narcissism are also present in psychopaths.

The American Psychiatric Association describes that individuals with this disorder “regularly disregard and violate the rights of others...may be aggressive or destructive and may...break laws or rules, [and engage in] deceit or theft.”<sup>57</sup> The DSM-IV uses eight criteria to diagnose an individual with Antisocial Personality Disorder, of which at least three must be present:

- (1) failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds for arrest
- (2) deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure
- (3) impulsivity or failure to plan ahead
- (4) irritability and aggressiveness, as indicated by repeated physical fights or assaults
- (5) reckless disregard for safety of self or others
- (6) consistent irresponsibility, as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behavior or honor financial obligations
- (7) lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another
- (8) There is evidence of Conduct Disorder with onset before age 15 years<sup>58</sup>

Psychopaths are frequently described as malignant narcissists, and indeed many traits are shared by the two disorders.<sup>59</sup> Psychopathy is frequently misunderstood by the general public, despite the fact that only one in thirty thousand psychopaths is a serial killer.<sup>60</sup> This statistic should not be considered as evidence that psychopathy is not highly dangerous to society, however.

As with narcissism, studies on psychopathy in the workplace are increasing in volume but remain virtually ignored in the Intelligence Community. Only one study was found that made a

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<sup>56</sup> Paul Babiak and Robert D. Hare, *Snakes In Suits: When Psychopaths Go To Work*, (New York: Harper Collins, 2006), 19

<sup>57</sup> American Psychiatric Association, *DSM-IV*, (New York: APA, 1994) <http://behavenet.com/capsules/disorders/antisocialpd.htm>

<sup>58</sup> American Psychiatric Association

<sup>59</sup> Ellison M. Cale and Scott Lilienfeld, “Psychopathy Factors and Risk for Aggressive Behavior: A Test of the “Threatened Egotism” Hypothesis,” *Law and Human Behavior*, Vol. 30, No. 1, February 2006, 52

<sup>60</sup> Bob Seitz, “The Aliens Among Us,” March 18, 2006, [http://hiqnews.megafoundations.org/The\\_Aliens\\_Among\\_Us.htm](http://hiqnews.megafoundations.org/The_Aliens_Among_Us.htm)



correlation between psychopathy and the case of Robert Hanssen.<sup>61</sup> While John Walker Jr. is often referred to as an archetype of psychopathy, this was only possible after his arrest and psychiatric evaluations. As with narcissism, open sources were searched for indicators of psychopathy among the 20 case studies that are the subject of this paper.

The observable traits of psychopathy are quite diverse; Cooke and Michie have noted that they encompass “interpersonal, affective, and behavioral traits,”<sup>62</sup> and note that psychopaths are well represented in society beyond criminal groups.<sup>63</sup> Recent news articles have attested to this, with claims that corrupt CEOs such as the ones who ran Enron and WorldCom suffer from psychopathy.

Psychopaths exhibit a cutthroat version of the competitiveness seen in narcissists. According to Dr. Robert Hare, psychopaths “tend to see any social interchange as a ‘feeding opportunity’, a contest, or a test of wills in which there can be only one winner.”<sup>64</sup> This would be indicated in heavy-handed attempts at manipulating others while at the same time being highly deceitful.

Psychopaths are also chronic liars and exhibit less stress than others when being deceptive. A study conducted in 1978 found that adolescents with high levels of psychopathic traits “spent more time directing their gaze at an interviewer...smiled less, and spent more time leaning forward during an interview.”<sup>65</sup> The psychopaths also tended to be more verbal during interviews than others. Using direct, concentrated eye contact is similar to how a predator eyes its prey, and could be a reliable indicator of deceptiveness.

Babiak and Hare have also described a consistent behavior pattern with psychopaths: assessment of targets, manipulation of them, and then abandonment once their utility has been

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<sup>61</sup> J. Scott Sanford and Bruce Arrigo, “Policing and Psychopathy: the Case of Robert Philip Hanssen,” *Journal of Forensic Psychology Practice*, Vol. 7, No. 3, 2007, 1

<sup>62</sup> David J. Cooke and Christine Michie, “Refining the Construct of Psychopathy: Towards a Hierarchical Model,” *Psychological Assessment*, Vol. 13, No. 2, 2001, 171

<sup>63</sup> Cooke and Michie, 185

<sup>64</sup> Seitz, “The Aliens Among Us”

<sup>65</sup> Jessica Klaver et al., “Psychopathy and Nonverbal Indicators of Deception in Offenders,” *Law and Human Behavior*, Vol. 31, 2007, 338

used up.”<sup>66</sup> They describe one corporate psychopath as a “skilled and shameless liar, rude to subordinates, scheming towards his boss...short-tempered, happy to ignore assignments...and quick to change the subject if challenged on a lie or asked to produce some real evidence of work.”<sup>67</sup> The phenomenon of white collar fraud has often been traced to similar personality profiles.

One final characteristic of psychopaths coalesces with the PERSEREC definition of thrill-seeking. Psychopaths are “easily bored...crave constant stimulation, [and] seek thrills from real-life “games” they can win, and take pleasure from their power over other people.”<sup>68</sup> This certainly seems to stem from a personality type that lacks conscience altogether, as opposed to narcissism which is primarily a lack of empathy. However, there may be underlying causes to psychopathy for which there are no remedies.

Recent brain research has indicated that psychopaths have a different brain structure than others. Functional magnetic resonance imaging has revealed that psychopaths have a defect in the paralimbic system, which is involved in processing “emotion, inhibition, and attentional control.”<sup>69</sup> Hare’s prior research found that psychopaths exhibit little emotional stimulation in their brains when shown violent images, prompting him to describe psychopaths as “knowing the words but not the music.”<sup>70</sup> It seems that the emotionally cold personality so often described in psychopaths may have a medical cause.

These findings were more recently confirmed in 2010, when another brain study noted that psychopaths have such a strong draw to rewards, or “the carrot,” that it “overwhelms the sense of risk or concern about the stick.”<sup>71</sup> The brains of psychopaths also released four times the normal

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<sup>66</sup> Dick Carozza, “Interview with Dr. Robert D. Hare and Dr. Paul Babiak,” *Fraud Magazine*, July/August 2008, <http://www.hare.org/links/fraud.html>

<sup>67</sup> Giles Whittell, “Snakes in Suits and How to Spot Them,” *Times Online*, November 11, 2002, <http://www.timesonline.co.uk>

<sup>68</sup> Alan Deutschman, “Is Your Boss A Psychopath?” *Fast Company*, Vol. 96, July 2005, 46

<sup>69</sup> John Seabrook, “Suffering Souls: The Search for the Roots of Psychopathy,” *The New Yorker*, November 10, 2008

<sup>70</sup> Babiak and Hare, 55

<sup>71</sup> “Psychopaths’ Brains Wired to Seek Rewards, No Matter the Consequences,” *Science Daily*, March 15, 2010, <http://www.sciencedaily.com>

amount of dopamine when given a stimulant compared to others. These findings demonstrate that psychopathy could very well be the underlying disorder in spies who claimed thrill-seeking as one of their motives to commit espionage.

No literature was found in any of the professional psychiatric or psychological journals that attempted to compare all of the traits of Narcissistic Personality Disorder or Psychopathy with espionage. The literature revealed many traits and how they may manifest themselves in behavior, but the majority of it was found in studies on white collar crime. While convicted American spies have been subjected to extensive psychiatric and psychological evaluations after incarceration, privacy and security considerations preclude the release of these studies to the public.<sup>72</sup> Open sources have been used to search for behavioral indicators that may indicate narcissism or psychopathy in the twenty case studies.

### **III. METHODOLOGY**

#### **Case Study Approach**

The methodology chosen to explore this topic is the case study approach. This was chosen because the case study allows a complex phenomenon to be studied in depth: the presence of narcissistic or psychopathic personality criteria as indicators in Americans who spied against their country. Although some informal measurements are used in this study, this is primarily a qualitative study and not quantitative.

Analysis of Competing Hypotheses has been used to develop the five hypotheses described in the Introduction. This method, first described by Richards J. Heuer, gathers data against several hypotheses, allowing for the elimination of hypotheses that the data refute, and retaining the least refutable

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<sup>72</sup> PERSEREC, "Behavior Patterns," 12

hypothesis.<sup>73</sup> This should avoid what Heuer describes as “satisficing,” or the tendency to latch onto a specific hypothesis and only gather evidence that supports it.

### **Collection Technique**

When possible, triangulation has been sought in the sources of the behavioral indicators, in order to better corroborate the validity and reliability of the gathered information. Books, news articles, and interviews of the case study subjects, colleagues, or family members were the sources used to find the presence or lack of these indicators. Any behavioral indicators that are actually considered espionage tradecraft (such as John Pollard’s deceptive use of a courier pass to smuggle classified documents from his workplace) have been ignored whenever possible.

### **Statistical Analysis**

For the analytic approach to this topic, Driver Analysis has been chosen to test the competing hypotheses. Driver Analysis is used to analyze factors that have disparate patterns and have the greatest impact on how the phenomenon being examined develops. The drivers cannot predict the future, but they serve to improve our predictive capabilities.<sup>74</sup> The drivers in this paper are the behavioral indicators that may predict betrayals such as espionage.

While the case study approach was utilized to gather indicators of narcissistic/psychopathic behaviors in the subjects, some statistical measurements were also performed. It must be made clear that the writer is not a trained psychologist and has had no formal training in the use of either of the measurement tests described below, nor should the use of them in this study be considered an attempt at any kind of clinical

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<sup>73</sup> Richards J. Heuer, *Psychology of Intelligence Analysis* (Pittsburgh, PA: Government Printing Office, 1999), 44

<sup>74</sup> “Driver Analysis,” Intelink, [http://http://www.intelink.gov/wiki/Driver\\_Analysis](http://http://www.intelink.gov/wiki/Driver_Analysis)

diagnosis. With that in mind, the two measurement tests used were found in their entirety in open sources, with grading criteria included.<sup>75 76</sup>

The Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) is a standard clinical test used to diagnose NPD, while the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised is one of several tests used to diagnose APD. The difference between them is that the NPI is a self-report test requiring the subject to answer the questions, while the PCL-R is a checklist used by an observer to look for psychopathic traits in a subject. Using open source versions of both tests, the indicators described in the case studies have been plotted to give a hypothetical ‘score’ for each of the subjects.

To be clear, the use of both the NPI and PCL-R tests in this study are not to be considered an attempt at diagnosis, and are used as a tool only to find a preponderance of specific character traits in the subjects of the case studies. The scores listed in the tables are hypothetical and are only used as a way to compare the subjects to the broader American public. The scores were generated by using the results for each of the twenty spies to ‘answer’ the questions on the NPI and the items on the PCL-R. It is hoped that the use of these two tests give this study validity (because the tests measure what they claim to measure) and reliability by allowing another researcher to employ the same methods and achieve similar, if not identical, results.

### **Limitations of the Study**

There are several limitations to the scope of this study and the results it contains. As a qualitative study, it lacks the precision of a quantitative study and the results cannot be easily generalized to other studies without more research. This study is also vulnerable to bias: the search for personality traits that are limited to two specific personality disorders narrows the results somewhat. This study is also limited by the small size of the data sample and the scarcity of open source information on many of the spies.

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<sup>75</sup> NPI found at [http://http://www.usatoday.com/news/health/2009-03-16-pinsky-quiz\\_N.htm](http://http://www.usatoday.com/news/health/2009-03-16-pinsky-quiz_N.htm)

<sup>76</sup> PCL-R found at [http://http://www.angelfire.com/zine2/narcissism/psychopathy\\_checklist.html](http://http://www.angelfire.com/zine2/narcissism/psychopathy_checklist.html)

It is hoped that this paper will avoid a common logical fallacy seen in social psychology: the fundamental attribution error (also known as the fallacy of the single cause). Fundamental attribution error is the tendency to “over estimate the internal and underestimate the external factors when explaining the behaviors of others.”<sup>77</sup> Situational factors certainly played a part in many of the case studies outlined, but an assumption being made for this study is that situations are sometimes caused or exacerbated by personality flaws. This study is seeking to find a preponderance of certain personality characteristics of convicted spies, in effect looking for correlations while not directly implying cause and effect.

An all-encompassing study of American traitors and their personality traits is not possible within the scope of this paper, nor is it possible to use the entire spectrum of psychiatric and personality disorders that could give add depth to this study. The lack of all possible data on the subjects also limits the results, since higher validity and reliability could be assured if data from clinical tests of American spies were available. The topic of espionage and what personality factors may contribute to it will always be a topic worthy of more exploration.

### **Intelligence Gaps**

While some of the literature reviewed confirmed that narcissism and sociopathy were common traits in spies, none of the unclassified studies from the national security field reviewed described each clinical trait of Narcissism (NPD) or Psychopathy (APD) seen in the DSM-IV-TR as a basis for a broader study. Some studies do not even define what narcissism is, leaving many to assume that it is simply an extreme form of self-absorption. Unless exemplars of how each trait could manifest itself are discussed, it will be hard for the rank and file in the Intelligence Community to be on the alert for signs that a colleague may be prone to commit espionage. In many cases, espionage could have been prevented or stopped earlier had coworkers or supervisors taken more notice of ego-driven behaviors indicating disgruntlement or grandiosity shown by the traitors in the midst.

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<sup>77</sup> “Attribution Theory,” [http://allpsych.com/psychology101/attribution\\_attraction.html](http://allpsych.com/psychology101/attribution_attraction.html), April 12, 2010

Interpreting the results for the 20 case studies presented several challenges. First of all, some behaviors could be used as examples of other traits of either narcissism or psychopathy. Specific instances of behaviors have not been used in this way, as this would cause the results to become too cluttered. A behavioral indicator could in fact cut across several traits, but for the purposes of clarity this route was not chosen.

This brought the second challenge to the fore: deciding which trait was exemplified by a specific indicator. Once again the caveat is that the writer is an analyst by trade and does not have any advanced training in clinical psychiatry, nor are the results found meant to be interpreted as any kind of diagnosis. However, searching for behaviors that could be indicators of future actions is something that is performed on a daily basis by many in the Intelligence Community, whether the subject is an adversary's military, foreign leadership, a country's policies and strategies, or those within our own Community who may be tempted by the 'thrill' of espionage.

### **Significance of this Study: Increasing Narcissism and other Trends**

Few of the espionage studies reviewed used psychiatric or behavioral psychology works as references. Alarming, no espionage case studies located mentioned rising insider threats due to the society-wide increase in narcissism among the general population. One recent study noted that narcissistic personality criteria rose just as fast as obesity from the 1980s to the present among college students, while another reported that 77% of males agreed with the statement "I am an important person" in 1989, compared with only 12% who agreed with that statement in 1951.<sup>78</sup> A belief in unwarranted uniqueness is a cornerstone of narcissism, and when narcissists do not have their inflated self-image confirmed by others they can react in antagonistic fashion.

More recently, studies have indicated a 30% increase in narcissism scores in college students since 1985, a 29% increase in materialistic values since 1967, and a sobering statistic that 51% of 2006 college

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<sup>78</sup> Jean M. Twenge and W. Keith Campbell, "The Narcissism Epidemic: Living in the Age of Entitlement" (New York: Free Press, 2009), 2 and 34

students said that becoming famous was one of their most important goals.<sup>79</sup> Younger workers in the corporate world, (“Generation Y”) sometimes “demand preferential treatment and get into conflicts with others on the job, [and] are often resistant to anything that doesn’t involve praise and rewards.”<sup>80</sup> This focus on the self erodes organizational loyalty, and is a troubling trend that appears to be a growing.

The recent economic downturn experienced in the United States highlights another trend that could lead to more espionage by Americans. Credit card debt has increased exponentially over time, and in 2001 there was a 500 percent increase in bankruptcy filings since 1980.<sup>81</sup> PERSEREC has also found that gambling the fastest-growing addiction in the US, and is more prevalent among Generation Y.<sup>82</sup> Financial instability and waning loyalties, combined with a sense of entitlement, could be a warning sign that espionage will pose a larger threat to the United States in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

One final development of note is that the DSM-IV is currently undergoing revision, with the DSM 5 due to be published in May 2013. One proposed change is the elimination of Narcissistic Personality Disorder as a separate condition, and the renaming of Antisocial Personality Disorder to Antisocial/Psychopathic. The rationale for this is that “considerable research has shown excessive co-occurrence among personality disorders diagnosed using the categorical system of the DSM-IV... most patients diagnosed with personality disorders meet criteria for more than one.”<sup>83</sup> One major reason for the revision was the consensus that the thresholds for diagnoses of certain personality disorders were too arbitrary.

The significance of this upcoming revision is twofold: first, it officially recognizes the use of the phrase ‘psychopathy’ for the first time as a medical term, which reflects its rising importance. Second,

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<sup>79</sup> Jean M. Twenge et al., “Egos Inflating Over Time: A Cross-Temporal Meta-Analysis of the Narcissistic Personality Inventory,” *Journal of Personality*, Vol. 76, No. 4, August 2008, 876, 891

<sup>80</sup> Paul Harvey, “An Empirical Examination of the Role of Attributions in Psychological Entitlement and its Outcomes,” *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, Vol. 30, No. 4, May 2009, accessed at [http://www.associatedcontent.com/article/1691213/new\\_research\\_on\\_narcissism\\_shown\\_critical.html](http://www.associatedcontent.com/article/1691213/new_research_on_narcissism_shown_critical.html)

<sup>81</sup> Lisa A. Kramer et al., “Technological, Social, and Economic Trends That Are Increasing U.S. Vulnerability to Insider Espionage,” (California, PERSEREC, May 2005), 13

<sup>82</sup> Kramer et al., “Technological, Social, and Economic...,” 14-15

<sup>83</sup> American Psychiatric Association, “Rationale for Proposing Five Specific Personality Disorder Types,” DSM 5 website, <http://www.dsm5.org/ProposedRevisions/Pages/RationaleforProposingFiveSpecificPersonalityDisorderTypes.aspx>



while the disappearance of NPD as a distinct disorder has caused some consternation and discussion,<sup>84</sup> the revision does recognize that narcissism is co-indicated with numerous other disorders, and should be recognized as a continuum rather than a separate category. It does not diminish the importance of the nine narcissistic traits, and this reinforces the aim of this study which is to examine the presence of traits.

### **Countermeasures for the Insider Threat**

The scope of this study does not include any new advice on how to prevent acts of espionage in the future, as this domain has already been well-covered in the security and counterintelligence fields. However, some notes on the topic must be made in regards to narcissistic and psychopathic behaviors. There are a wide range of psychiatric and behavioral tests employed to evaluate whether a new employee is eligible for a security clearance, one of which is the self-report evaluation.

Unfortunately, the self-report evaluation may be largely ineffective in predicting whether a person will betray his country. Prospective employees tend to respond to self-report questions in a manner that presents them in a favorable light,<sup>85</sup> and this is likely a problem that affects the wider world of business in addition to the national security profession. It is not surprising that a potential employee would fill out a self-report questionnaire with answers that would appear more favorable to the employer, whether they have narcissistic traits or not.

As ineffective as the self-report test is for revealing narcissistic traits, it is even less effective when the person has psychopathic traits. An over-reliance on the self-report method could be highly detrimental to an organization, as psychopaths “are not likely to admit they are psychopaths in an epidemiological survey.”<sup>86</sup> One study found that psychopaths were skilled at making their self-report psychopathy scores

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<sup>84</sup> Simone Hoermann, “The DSM 5 Personality Disorders,” MentalHelp.net blog, February 22, 2010, [http://www.mentalhelp.net/poc/view\\_index.php?id=119&d=1&w=11&e=35638](http://www.mentalhelp.net/poc/view_index.php?id=119&d=1&w=11&e=35638)

<sup>85</sup> Stewart Donaldson and Elisa Grant-Vallone, “Understanding Self-Report Bias in Organizational Behavior Research,” *Journal of Business and Psychology*, Vol. 17, No. 2, Winter 2002, 247

<sup>86</sup> Dr. John P. Clarke, “Workplace Psychopaths,” <http://http://www.iiadubai.org/pdf/conference/Natural%20Enemies%20Internal%20Auditors%20versus%20Workplace%20Psychopaths.pdf>

lower than people who had little or no psychopathic traits at all.<sup>87</sup> If the threat of espionage is to be countered, it cannot be assumed that everyone will answer such tests with honesty, and should not be overly relied on.

However, this does not mean that extensive psychiatric evaluations be abandoned, especially for positions involving national trust. One research study found that “narcissism may have value as a predictor of job performance criteria over and above other well-known personality traits.”<sup>88</sup> Finding ways to recognize narcissistic or psychopathic behaviors without relying on self-report tests should be the highest priority of the personnel security field.

Security failures were present in many of the espionage cases, such as the failure to reinvestigate John Walker for his security clearance during his last ten years in the Navy, or Aldrich Ames’ assignment to counterintelligence after a poor performance review in his previous department. Such failures have frequently been blamed on bureaucratic hurdles and poor management, and are too numerous (and galling) to mention here in detail.

New technology may eventually help to weed out people who are untrustworthy, and reduce the over-reliance on the polygraph. In the near future, Maynard Anderson predicts that it may be possible one day for science to reliably scan a prospective employee’s brain phenomenology, using similar technology to what is currently being undertaken to detect psychopathy.<sup>89</sup> While that would be a useful tool for detecting personalities that may be prone to betrayal, it will never replace the vigilance of coworkers and supervisors, who are the first line of defense against espionage.

Despite this, Kramer and Heuer found that supervisors and coworkers often fail to recognize or report concerning behavior. They also indicate there is “a need for organizations to clearly define a set of

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<sup>87</sup> Bonnie M. MacNeil and Ronald R. Holden, “Psychopathy and the Detection of Faking on Self-Report Inventories of Personality,” *Personality and Individual Differences*, No. 41, 2006, 642

<sup>88</sup> Judge et al., 763


<sup>89</sup> Maynard Anderson, “Personnel Security: Now More Important Than Ever,” *Vision 2021: Security Issues for the Next Quarter Century*, (Virginia: BDM Federal Headquarters, June 25-26, 1996), 115

observable indicators that must always be reported, and to educate personnel about these indicators.”<sup>90</sup>

That is one of the goals of this paper, to find examples of maladaptive indicators in previous spies.

While it is impossible for someone to read the mind of another, people have proven to be far more perceptive about colleagues than they may realize. One research study indicated that observers quite accurately rated people who exhibited features of personality disorders, even when observing only “thin slices of behavior.”<sup>91</sup> Unfortunately, most of these insights have occurred *post hoc* in the case of espionage. With a better awareness of ego-driven personality disorders such as narcissism and psychopathy, the dedicated men and women who make up the Intelligence Community can become more attuned to indicators that may lead a colleague to betray the United States.

#### IV. RESULTS (ESPIONAGE CASE STUDIES)

	<p><b>Michael Hahn Allen</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> 1933</p> <p><b>Employer:</b> Navy contractor</p> <p><b>Arrested:</b> December 4<sup>th</sup>, 1986</p> <p><b>Spied For:</b> Philippines</p> <p><b>Sentence:</b> 8 years</p>
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Michael Hahn Allen had retired after a long Navy career as a radioman and had been running several businesses in the Philippines when he secured a contracting job at the Cubi Point Naval Air Station. Allen compromised US intelligence knowledge about the Philippine government and activities and movements

<sup>90</sup> Lisa A. Kramer and Richards J. Heuer, “America’s Increased Vulnerability to Insider Espionage,” *International Journal of Intelligence and Counterintelligence*, No. 20, 2007, 60

<sup>91</sup> Thomas Oltmanns, et al. “Perceptions of People with Personality Disorders Based on Thin Slices of Behavior,” *Journal of Research in Personality*, Volume 38, 2004, 216

of rebel forces.<sup>92</sup> Allen exhibited several traits of both narcissism and psychopathy, in particular a disregard for rules and authority.

Narcissistic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Michael Hahn Allen)
1. Has a grandiose sense of self- importance (exaggerates achievements, and talents, expects to be recognized as superior )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Naval Investigative Service evaluation of Allen discovered that he “had a need to satisfy feelings of self-importance” and showed an extreme interest in espionage.<sup>93 94</sup></li> <li>• Several coworkers knew that Allen carried documents identifying his as an agent for the Philippine government, as he spoke about them openly on several occasions.<sup>95</sup></li> </ul>
2. Is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allen boasted to coworkers about his close relationships with Filipino intelligence, military, and government authorities.<sup>96</sup></li> </ul>
3. Is interpersonally exploitive, i.e., takes advantage of others to achieve his or her own ends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the Naval Telecommunications Center at Cubi Point, coworkers reported that Allen “appeared to exercise authority and access that were not commensurate with his status and clearance.”<sup>97</sup></li> </ul>
4. Is often envious of others or believes that others are envious of him or her	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allen boasted frequently about having a lavish lifestyle and showed his coworkers large amounts of money that he carried with him. He also purchased a Mercedes Benz automobile with cash.<sup>98</sup></li> </ul>
Psychopathic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Michael Hahn Allen)
1. Failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds for arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allen was boastful about his ability to purchase large amounts of illegal drugs in the Philippines.<sup>99</sup></li> <li>• Allen carried a handgun into the offices of the NTCC on more than one occasion.<sup>100</sup></li> <li>• Allen ran a cockfighting ring, a bar, and a used car dealership in the Philippines. The NIS believed that Allen became involved in espionage in order to promote these business interests.<sup>101</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>92</sup> Frank J. Rafalko (ed.), *A Counterintelligence Reader Volume 3: Post-World War II to Closing the 20<sup>th</sup> Century*. (United States: National Counterintelligence Executive (NCIX), 2004), 253 [http://http://www.ncix.gov/issues/CI\\_Reader/index.html](http://http://www.ncix.gov/issues/CI_Reader/index.html)

<sup>93</sup> Defense Security Institute, *Security Awareness in the 1980s: Feature Articles from the Security Awareness Bulletin 1981 to 1989*. (Richmond Virginia: DIANE Publishing, 1992), 95

<sup>94</sup> Rafalko, *Volume 3*, 253

<sup>95</sup> Defense Security Institute, 96

<sup>96</sup> Defense Security Institute, 96


<sup>97</sup> Defense Security Institute, 96

<sup>98</sup> Defense Security Institute, 96

<sup>99</sup> Defense Security Institute, 96

<sup>100</sup> Defense Security Institute, 96

<sup>101</sup> Defense Personnel Security Research Center, *Espionage and Other Compromises of National Security: Case Summaries From 1975 to 2008*, (Monterey, California: PERSEREC, 2009), 2

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Aldrich “Rick” Ames</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> May 26, 1941</p> <p><b>Employer:</b> CIA</p> <p><b>Arrested:</b> February 21, 1994</p> <p><b>Spied For:</b> USSR/Russia</p> <p><b>Sentence:</b> Life</p>
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*“The Russians love to bluff and bluster, and they do it all the time. Why? Because they are scared. The only time they claim to be strong is when they are feeling weak...telling them the names of their traitors did not risk putting us at war or threaten our military superiority.” – Aldrich Ames<sup>102</sup>*

*“I knew the people I identified would be arrested and put in prison. He knew the people he identified would be arrested and shot. That is one of the differences between us.” – Oleg Gordievsky, British agent<sup>103</sup>*

Aldrich Ames worked as a case officer in the Central Intelligence Agency for over twenty years before he turned to espionage in 1985. Ames compromised the names of numerous American assets in the Soviet Union, of whom at least ten were summarily executed. Valuable informants like Dmitri Polyakov, Adolf Tolkachev, and Valeri Martynov, none of whom became spies for selfish reasons, were lost while others were sent to gulags in Siberia.<sup>104</sup> Ames felt no remorse for his actions and carelessly flaunted his wealth despite repeated warnings from his Soviet/Russian handlers.

Narcissistic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Aldrich Ames)
1. Has a grandiose sense of self- importance (exaggerates achievements, and talents, expects to be recognized as superior )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ames held the Agency in contempt, saying “all the CIA wanted to do was catch spies, it really didn’t want useful intelligence.”<sup>105</sup></li> <li>After Ames was passed over for promotion to GS-15 in 1985, he “developed a reputation for being argumentative and resentful.”<sup>106</sup></li> <li>Ames said of his supervisors in Turkey, New</li> </ul>

<sup>102</sup> Pete Earley, *Confessions of a Spy: the Real Story of Aldrich Ames*, (New York: Putnam, 1997), 146

<sup>103</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 350

<sup>104</sup> David Wise, “Victims of Aldrich Ames,” *TIME Magazine*, May 22, 1995

<sup>105</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 83

<sup>106</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 257

	<p>York, Mexico City, and Rome that he “worked for a collection of men who were almost universally despised, pitied, or condemned.”<sup>107</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ames reveled in the thought of “influencing” both superpowers by working for the CIA and KGB simultaneously.<sup>108</sup></li> </ul>
2. Is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ames said during a prison interview that he “often [felt] artificial...as if I am somehow forced into playing some role [or roles] that are different from who I actually am.”<sup>109</sup></li> </ul>
3. Believes he or she is "special" and unique and can only be understood by, or should associate with, other special or high-status people or institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When Ames flew to Vienna to meet with his KGB handlers, he ignored their advice not to stay at the Intercontinental Hotel because it was popular with rich American tourists.<sup>110</sup></li> </ul>
4. Requires excessive admiration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ames admitted that his deepest fear was that “those who claim to love me will walk away once they see who I really am.”<sup>111</sup></li> </ul>
5. Has a sense of entitlement, i.e., unreasonable expectations of especially favorable treatment or automatic compliance with his/her expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ames was formally reprimanded for bringing his mistress Rosario, a foreign national, with him on an official CIA trip and billed the Agency for their expensive hotel and restaurants.<sup>112</sup></li> <li>• After the Soviets arrested all of the assets that Ames had given up, he was upset that they hadn’t told him beforehand, saying “I couldn’t believe the KGB had done that to me.”<sup>113</sup></li> </ul>
6. Is interpersonally exploitive, i.e., takes advantage of others to achieve his or her own ends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ames said that he was “always good at manipulating people,” but not with his bosses, adding that he “always had problems with authority.”<sup>114</sup></li> </ul>
7. Lacks empathy: is unwilling to recognize or identify with the feelings of others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A childhood friend said that Ames “had real problems with intimacy.”<sup>115</sup> This was later borne out when Ames refused to visit his ailing sister in the hospital, saying “I just can’t handle this.”<sup>116</sup></li> </ul>
8. Is often envious of others or believes that others are envious of him or her	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After his coworker Sandy Grimes was promoted ahead of him, Ames didn’t bother to congratulate her and was usually belligerent with her afterwards.<sup>117</sup></li> <li>• Ames said that he was “convinced that I had to</li> </ul>

<sup>107</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 285

<sup>108</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 309

<sup>109</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 42

<sup>110</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 275

<sup>111</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 148

<sup>112</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 133

<sup>113</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 214

<sup>114</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 52

<sup>115</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 34

<sup>116</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 37

<sup>117</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 192

	have lots of money because not having it was a public confession of weakness and inadequacy on my part... not because of what I could buy with it, but because of what it said about me...it said Rick Ames was not a failure.” <sup>118</sup>
9. Shows arrogant, haughty behaviors or attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coworkers frequently noted that Ames’ personality was arrogant and overbearing, especially after his return from Rome in 1989.<sup>119</sup></li> </ul>
Psychopathic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Aldrich Ames)
1. Failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds for arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early in his CIA career, Ames was arrested three times for driving while intoxicated and had his license suspended, forcing him to ride a bike to work.<sup>120</sup></li> </ul>
2. Deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ames told the CIA he had to take a leave of absence to take a language course, when in fact he worked at a summer theater.<sup>121</sup></li> <li>When Ames’ second wife demanded he stop drinking at home, he began drinking during lunch hours at work, sometimes consuming up to five double vodkas several times a week.<sup>122</sup></li> <li>Ames’ apologies for poor work behavior apparently had little meaning, as Ames “knew people were suckers if you told them right off that you were really sorry and were embarrassed about how you had acted. They’d feel sorry for you.”<sup>123</sup></li> </ul>
3. Impulsivity or failure to plan ahead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ames became so drunk at a 1973 Agency Christmas party that he had to be helped home. At the next year’s Christmas party, he was caught having an affair with another Agency staffer.<sup>124</sup></li> <li>Ames betrayed his first wife numerous times, at first with one-night stands and then had two serious affairs later.<sup>125</sup></li> <li>After experiencing financial stress, Ames later wondered why his initial thought was to turn to espionage as recourse, saying that he “never even thought about sitting down with a credit counselor.”<sup>126</sup></li> <li>Ames flaunted his money to the point where he</li> </ul>

<sup>118</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 252

<sup>119</sup> United States Department of Agriculture, Personnel and Document Security Division, “Ames: Too Many Weaknesses,” <http://www.dm.usda.gov/pdsd/Security%20Guide/Spystory/Intro.htm>

<sup>120</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 37

<sup>121</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 36

<sup>122</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 113

<sup>123</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 218

<sup>124</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 45

<sup>125</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 79

<sup>126</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 136

	<p>stopped making deposits for less than \$10,000, which would trigger suspicion. He admitted he wasn't trying to hide the fact that he had money, only the source of it.<sup>127</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ames and his wife Rosario usually had credit card bills of up to \$30,000 per month, and in one year Ames had paid \$18,000 in finance charges due to late payments. His salary at the time was \$69,843 per year. This financial information helped the CIA build their case against him.<sup>128</sup></li> </ul>
4. Reckless disregard for safety of self and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ames compromised the names of every US intelligence asset in the USSR that he knew of, because he feared that one of those sources would learn about the treason he had previously committed. To him, it was "a matter of self-preservation."<sup>129</sup></li> <li>• Ames said of the ten (or more) agents who were executed in the USSR because of his treason: "Tremendous harm was inflicted upon a relatively few people...but to put it starkly, we were not at war, despite the decades of hype and lies."<sup>130</sup></li> </ul>
5. Consistent irresponsibility, as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behavior or honor financial obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ames became intoxicated at a diplomatic function and began yelling at a Cuban dignitary. Afterwards he was in a car accident and didn't recognize the embassy security officer who came to help out.<sup>131</sup></li> <li>• Ames consistently failed to secure his safe at work, and was formally reprimanded on one occasion for failure to do so.<sup>132</sup></li> <li>• Ames once left his briefcase, which was filled with classified materials, on a subway train in New York in 1976. The materials could have compromised the source he was going to meet that evening.<sup>133</sup></li> <li>• Ames said of himself, "If someone else says 'Hey, you got to do this,' and I don't want to, I don't argue about it, I simply don't do it. What's odd is that I react in this way without ever considering the consequences. I never look ahead; I just do what I want."<sup>134</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>127</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 277

<sup>128</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 300

<sup>129</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 145

<sup>130</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 204

<sup>131</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 103


<sup>132</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 280

<sup>133</sup> USDA, "Ames: Too Many Weaknesses"

<sup>134</sup> Sale, 11



6. Lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ames said of his intelligence work, “What good did it do? Not one damn bit of good...I began to realize that much of what we were doing really was just part of a silly game.”<sup>135</sup></li> <li>Ames said that by 1985 he “felt I knew more than anyone else about the real Soviet threat...and I did not believe that what I was about to do would harm this country.”<sup>136</sup></li> <li>Ames bemoaned the “demagoguery of the Cold War and the corruption or misuse of the intelligence process...I came to believe that I had the personal right to make these judgments...better than my leaders.”<sup>137</sup></li> </ul>
7. Evidence of Conduct Disorder with onset before age 15 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ames exhibited some delinquent tendencies while young, including shooting out all four car windows on his school principal’s car and petty shoplifting.<sup>138</sup></li> </ul>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Christopher Boyce</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> February 16, 1953</p> <p><b>Employer:</b> TRW Inc.</p> <p><b>Arrested:</b> January 16, 1977</p> <p><b>Spied For:</b> USSR</p> <p><b>Sentence:</b> 40 years (paroled March 14, 2003)</p>
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*“I have no problems with the label ‘traitor.’”* – Christopher Boyce<sup>139</sup>

Boyce was a defense contractor working for TRW Inc. in California when he was arrested for spying for the Soviet Union. He and his drug-dealing accomplice Andrew Daulton Lee compromised the Ryolite satellite system then being developed by his employer.<sup>140</sup> Boyce later escaped from prison on January 21, 1980 and committed several crimes to keep him financed while a fugitive. He was re-

<sup>135</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 85

<sup>136</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 146

<sup>137</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 204

<sup>138</sup> Earley, *Confessions*, 25

<sup>139</sup> Denise Noe, “Christopher Boyce and Andrew Daulton Lee.”

[http://http://www.trutv.com/library/crime/terrorists\\_spies/spies/boyce\\_lee/1.html](http://http://www.trutv.com/library/crime/terrorists_spies/spies/boyce_lee/1.html)

<sup>140</sup> Rafalko, *Volume 3*, 179

apprehended 18 months later. The notorious exploits of Boyce and Lee were later “immortalized” in the book *The Falcon And the Snowman*, and the movie of the same name.

Narcissistic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Christopher Boyce)
1. Lacks empathy: is unwilling to recognize or identify with the feelings of others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boyce described his choice to commit espionage as “a unique way to express myself.”<sup>141</sup></li> </ul>
2. Shows arrogant, haughty behaviors or attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boyce claimed that he became involved in espionage because he had a complete lack of respect for the US government, while claiming to love the country.<sup>142</sup></li> </ul>
Psychopathic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Christopher Boyce)
1. Failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds for arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boyce committed at least sixteen bank robberies after he escaped from Lumpoc Prison in 1980.<sup>143</sup></li> <li>Boyce abused drugs prior to his employment with TRW, and he noted that the background investigation on him failed to discover the abuse as well.<sup>144</sup></li> </ul>
2. Reckless disregard for safety of self and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boyce showed an early “daredevil spirit” and love for taking risks. He showed little awareness or appreciation of negative consequences for risk-taking.<sup>145</sup></li> <li>Boyce admitted that he got a “high” from his espionage activities and being able to fool the Intelligence Community.<sup>146</sup></li> </ul>
3. Consistent irresponsibility, as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behavior or honor financial obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boyce dropped out of three colleges within a short period of time, leading his father to help him find a job with TRW as a general clerk.<sup>147</sup></li> <li>Boyce and his coworkers used the CIA-provided document shredder as a blender to make daiquiris while they worked in TRW’s secure facility.<sup>148</sup> He noted that he usually “hid rum behind the crypto machine.”<sup>149</sup></li> <li>Boyce held six part-time jobs in the two years before joining TRW. He left three positions without giving notice, and moved out of his apartment without giving his landlord notice.<sup>150</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>141</sup> 60 Minutes interview, May 23, 1982

<sup>142</sup> R.G. Lyman, “The Problem of Disobedience and the Intelligence Community,” Naval War College, June 1990, 35

<sup>143</sup> Noe, “Boyce and Lee”

<sup>144</sup> Ronald Kessler, *Spy vs. Spy: The Shocking True Story of the FBI’s Secret War against Soviet Agents in America*, (New York: Pocket Books, 1988), 332

<sup>145</sup> Noe, “Boyce and Lee”

<sup>146</sup> Noe, “Boyce and Lee”


<sup>147</sup> Noe, “Boyce and Lee”

<sup>148</sup> Noe, “Boyce and Lee”

<sup>149</sup> Kessler, 198

<sup>150</sup> PERSEREC, “Behavior Patterns Associated With Espionage”

<p>4. Lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boyce decided to betray his country because he felt the US had already betrayed its citizens by engaging in the Vietnam War.<sup>151</sup></li> <li>• Boyce told an interviewer from prison, “I think eventually the United States Government is going to involve the world in the next world war. And being a traitor to that, I have absolutely no problems with that whatsoever.”<sup>152</sup></li> <li>• Boyce claimed on a <i>60 Minutes</i> interview that he would “do it all over again, only better.”<sup>153</sup></li> <li>• Boyce also claimed on <i>60 Minutes</i> that he would never have turned to espionage had he not been brought up in a strict conservative family.<sup>154</sup></li> </ul>
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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Thomas Patrick Cavanagh</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> 1944</p> <p><b>Employer:</b> Northrop</p> <p><b>Arrested:</b> December 18, 1984</p> <p><b>Spied For:</b> USSR (failed)</p> <p><b>Sentence:</b> Life</p>
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Thomas Cavanagh was an aerospace engineer working for Northrop’s Advanced Systems Division in California when he made the decision to sell “stealth” technology to the Russians in 1984. Cavanagh was in debt due to a divorce and child support payments, and wanted to sell classified technical manuals and drawings of the Stealth Bomber to the Russians for \$25,000 in an attempt to control his debts.<sup>155</sup> He also exhibited problematic and aggressive behavior with supervisors on several jobs.

<sup>151</sup> Noe, “Boyce and Lee”

<sup>152</sup> Noe, “Boyce and Lee”

<sup>153</sup> *60 Minutes*, 1982

<sup>154</sup> *60 Minutes*, 1982

<sup>155</sup> John Adams, “Downey Engineer Tried to Sell ‘Stealth’ Secrets.” *Downey Eagle Newspaper*, December 17, 1993

Cavanagh contacted people who he believed were KGB agents, but were in fact FBI operatives. Over several meetings in December 1984, Cavanagh promised he could get classified documents for his “handlers” and complained that he wasn’t being paid enough at work. When he finally smuggled documents out of his Northrop office and met with his “handlers” on December 18, he was arrested. Despite claiming to be debt-ridden, credit checks discovered that his credit rating was still good at the time he was arrested.<sup>156</sup> He had felt that he would lose his clearance if he admitted financial difficulty.

Narcissistic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Thomas Cavanagh)
1. Has a grandiose sense of self- importance (exaggerates achievements, and talents, expects to be recognized as superior )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coworkers at Northrop described Cavanagh as “money motivated” and that he had a high opinion of his own technical and management skills.<sup>157</sup></li> </ul>
2. Has a sense of entitlement, i.e., unreasonable expectations of especially favorable treatment or automatic compliance with his/her expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cavanagh told his “handlers” that he was “bitter because I worked hard for the company and sometimes politics plays a big role in getting ahead.”<sup>158</sup></li> </ul>
3. Is often envious of others or believes that others are envious of him or her	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cavanagh expressed bitterness to his KGB “handlers” that he could not obtain a business loan for his Amway distributorship, while foreign immigrants easily got them.<sup>159</sup></li> </ul>
4. Shows arrogant, haughty behaviors or attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cavanagh exhibited a “dynamic and brash” personality at work, and frequently made “loud and nasty” remarks to his coworkers.<sup>160</sup></li> </ul>
Psychopathic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Thomas Cavanagh)
1. Failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds for arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When first meeting his KGB “handlers,” Cavanagh told them, “Before our relationship ends, I want to be independently wealthy.”<sup>161</sup></li> <li>• Cavanagh claimed he became involved in espionage only because he “didn’t have the foggiest idea how to rob a bank.”<sup>162</sup></li> </ul>
2. Deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cavanagh used a fraudulent salary claim from his previous job when he joined Northrop. He was able to sell himself as a skilled engineer despite performing marginally at his previous job.<sup>163</sup></li> </ul>
3. Impulsivity or failure to plan ahead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Despite his awareness of recent FBI arrests of</li> </ul>

<sup>156</sup> Adams, “Downey Engineer...”

<sup>157</sup> Defense Security Institute, *Security Awareness in the 1980s*, 64

<sup>158</sup> Defense Security Institute, *Security Awareness in the 1980s*, 63

<sup>159</sup> Rafalko, *Volume 3*, 256

<sup>160</sup> Defense Security Institute, *Security Awareness in the 1980s*, 65

<sup>161</sup> USDA Personnel and Document Security Division, “Cavanagh Wanted to be Wealthy,”

<http://www.dm.usda.gov/pdsd/Security%20Guide/Spystory/Intro.htm>

<sup>162</sup> Dept. of Energy, Office of Counterintelligence, December 2008, [http://www.hanford.gov/oci/ci\\_archive.cfm](http://www.hanford.gov/oci/ci_archive.cfm)

<sup>163</sup> Defense Security Institute, *Security Awareness in the 1980s*, 61

	Americans engaged in espionage, Cavanagh decided to proceed with contacting the Soviets to sell secrets. <sup>164</sup>
4. Irritability & aggressiveness, as indicated by repeated physical fights or assaults	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supervisors at Northrop regarded Cavanagh as “high-strung and temperamental” and that he had “problems dealing with people [and there was] a heated argument in which he seemed on the verge of physical violence.”<sup>165</sup></li> <li>Many coworkers recalled that Cavanagh was a frequent complainer, made threatening remarks about getting revenge on supervisors, and once slammed the door into the back of his supervisor after an argument.<sup>166</sup></li> </ul>
5. Consistent irresponsibility, as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behavior or honor financial obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cavanagh was formally reprimanded for chronic tardiness and was even placed on one-year probation at work for parking violations. In addition, his salary was garnished three times for failure to pay debts.<sup>167</sup></li> <li>Claimed that he was late to work frequently because he hated his supervisor, and was described by coworkers and supervisors as having a “chip on his shoulder” and kept trying to “test the system” to see what he could get away with.<sup>168</sup></li> <li>Cavanagh was also “careless and impatient with controls and procedures” at Northrop.<sup>169</sup></li> </ul>
6. Lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rationalized that he became involved in espionage because he needed money to pay off debts. After reading about FBI agent Richard Miller’s arrest, Cavanagh came to the conclusion that “things must be getting bad if the FBI is [committing espionage] too.”<sup>170</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>164</sup> Rafalko, *Volume 3*, 255

<sup>165</sup> Defense Security Institute, *Security Awareness in the 1980s*, 64


<sup>166</sup> Defense Security Institute, *Security Awareness in the 1980s*, 65

<sup>167</sup> Defense Security Institute, *Security Awareness in the 1980s*, 64

<sup>168</sup> Kessler, 125-128

<sup>169</sup> Defense Security Institute, *Security Awareness in the 1980s*, 65

<sup>170</sup> Kessler, 125

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Clyde Lee Conrad</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> August 28, 1947</p> <p><b>Employer:</b> Army (retired)</p> <p><b>Arrested:</b> August 23, 1988</p> <p><b>Spied For:</b> Hungary, Czechoslovakia, USSR</p> <p><b>Sentence:</b> Life</p>
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*“Spies almost always think they’re something special. When someone such as Clyde Conrad looks in the mirror, he sees the world’s cleverest, boldest, and most enterprising fellow. Entering a crowded room, the Clyde Conrads of the world gaze on the assembled masses with pity: these are the ordinary slobs who don’t have a clue about how one makes it big in life.” – Col. Stuart Herrington<sup>171</sup>*

Clyde Lee Conrad was a retired Army NCO when he was arrested in West Germany in 1988 after a long investigation by the Foreign Counterintelligence Activity. Conrad had been the NCO in charge (NCOIC) of the G-3 War Plans section of the 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division stationed in Bad Kreuznach, Germany.<sup>172</sup> After his espionage activities began around 1975, Conrad cut short three subsequent tours in the United States in order to return to the War Plans unit,<sup>173</sup> where he eventually stole over 30,000 classified NATO war plan documents and sold them to the Hungarians and Czechs.<sup>174</sup> He made even more money by selling the same documents to the Soviets.

Conrad was also designated his unit’s Document Reproduction Control NCO, which made him the proverbial fox in the henhouse.<sup>175</sup> His spying went unnoticed for ten years until he retired from the Army in 1985. This was despite the fact that Conrad possessed a brand new Audi and had etched his wife’s initials in gold on the door of her car, considering that his retirement pension was \$764 per month.<sup>176</sup> Conrad was not shy about showing his wealth, however.

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<sup>171</sup> Sale, 11

<sup>172</sup> Col. Stuart Herrington, *Traitors Among Us: Inside the Spy Catcher’s World*, (California, Presidio, 1999), 101

<sup>173</sup> Herrington, 101

<sup>174</sup> Ward Sanderson, “Did Hungarian Spy Save the World from Russian Invasion, World War III?” *Stars and Stripes*, April 21, 2002

<sup>175</sup> Herrington, 103

<sup>176</sup> Herrington, 105

Conrad and his recruited accomplices sold the Hungarians the war defense plans for V Corps in West Germany, and NATO would have been at a serious disadvantage had war ever broken out with the USSR and Warsaw Pact. The Soviets would have known where V Corps would place its nuclear weapons, reserve troops, and supplies and how they would deploy them in war, allowing the communist forces to develop countermeasures beforehand. American counterintelligence officials were right to wonder: what kind of soldier would sell the enemy documents revealing the very spot on the map that he himself would be standing in the event of war?<sup>177</sup> This deficit in empathy led him towards treason.

Narcissistic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Clyde Lee Conrad)
1. Has a grandiose sense of self- importance (exaggerates achievements, and talents, expects to be recognized as superior )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When Conrad took an accomplice to meet with his Hungarian handlers, he prompted them to “tell my buddy what they think of me in Budapest,” believing himself to be a legendary spy.<sup>178</sup></li> <li>When Conrad’s co-conspirators were arrested in Sweden, they revealed that Conrad’s Hungarian handlers saw him as an “over the hill espionage genius whose achievements had gone to his head.”<sup>179</sup></li> </ul>
2. Is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conrad harbored dreams of getting a \$1 million payoff for single delivery of classified war plans. He admitted that the prospect of making such a lucrative “score” kept him from turning to other crimes such as selling drugs.<sup>180</sup></li> </ul>
3. Requires excessive admiration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The counterintelligence agent who helped gather information on Conrad by allowing himself to be “recruited” by him frequently enticed more information from Conrad by verbally stroking his ego, usually showing admiration for Conrad’s espionage abilities.<sup>181</sup></li> </ul>
4. Is interpersonally exploitive, i.e., takes advantage of others to achieve his or her own ends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When trying to recruit an Army friend into spying in the 1970s, Conrad told him, “There are ways to make money, and then there are other ways.” Army counterintelligence agents later assessed Conrad as a “skilled and charismatic chameleon.”<sup>182</sup></li> <li>Conrad displayed highly professional qualities in the presence of officers to deflect any</li> </ul>

<sup>177</sup> Herrington, 98

<sup>178</sup> Sale, 13

<sup>179</sup> Herrington, 245

<sup>180</sup> Herrington, 191

<sup>181</sup> Herrington, 193

<sup>182</sup> Herrington, 116-117

	<p>suspensions. One officer noted that “Conrad was in the office day and night, typing, copying, doing all of the paperwork that makes a plans shop tick.”<sup>183</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conrad obtained better access to his unit’s control vault by seducing the female sergeant who was in charge of it.<sup>184</sup></li> <li>• Conrad went on a hunger strike while in prison in Germany to give the impression that he was being mistreated.<sup>185</sup></li> </ul>
5. Is often envious of others or believes that others are envious of him or her	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conrad proudly showed off his set of gold Krugers, expensive oil paintings, lavish furnishings, and his wife’s gold jewelry to neighbors after his spying began around 1975.<sup>186</sup></li> <li>• One of his neighbors in Germany remarked that “there were a few people that were jealous because they had so much money and their son had everything.”<sup>187</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Psychopathic Personality Criteria</b>	<b>Indicators (Clyde Lee Conrad)</b>
1. Failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds for arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conrad was seriously contemplating murder in order to obtain documents on a classified program called Maximum Marvel. He proposed using a hostage situation to obtain the documents and then killing them, even if they were children.<sup>188</sup></li> </ul>
2. Deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conrad frequently doubled his espionage income by selling the same information to both the Hungarians and the Czechs.<sup>189</sup></li> <li>• Conrad and an accomplice finagled \$100,000 from the CIA by selling them some of the same secrets.<sup>190</sup></li> <li>• Conrad frequently split up bank deposits so as not to draw attention from the IRS. In one three-month period, he deposited \$24,000 in such a fashion to avoid such scrutiny.<sup>191</sup></li> <li>• Zoltan Szabo, one of Conrad’s early co-conspirators, described him as having “a devious, fertile mind.”<sup>192</sup></li> </ul>
3. Reckless disregard for safety of self and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conrad exhibited a strong competitive nature, evidenced by a voracious need to gamble and</li> </ul>

<sup>183</sup> Herrington, 102

<sup>184</sup> Herrington, 381

<sup>185</sup> Herrington, 385

<sup>186</sup> Herrington, 104

<sup>187</sup> “Spy Ring Informant is an Ex-GI, Bonn Newspaper Says,” *Associated Press*, August 28, 1988

<sup>188</sup> Herrington, 186

<sup>189</sup> Herrington, 140


<sup>190</sup> Herrington, 140-141

<sup>191</sup> Herrington, 104

<sup>192</sup> Herrington, 377



	drive recklessly at high speeds. <sup>193</sup>
4. Consistent irresponsibility, as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behavior or honor financial obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conrad was counseled on many occasions by his commanders for his failure to pay creditors in a timely manner.<sup>194</sup> Conrad frequently exceeded speeds of 125 miles per hour regardless of who was in the car with him.<sup>195</sup></li> </ul>
5. Lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conrad had come to the conclusion that the “whole army thing was a big game, orchestrated and coached by egotistical officers...for their own gratification, all at the expense of the enlisted men.”<sup>196</sup></li> <li>Conrad frequently told his son that “all political systems are equally bad” and that none was any worse than the other.<sup>197</sup></li> </ul>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Christopher M. Cooke</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> July 14, 1955</p> <p><b>Employer:</b> Air Force</p> <p><b>Arrested:</b> May 21, 1981</p> <p><b>Spied For:</b> USSR</p> <p><b>Sentence:</b> Released in February 1982</p>
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Christopher M. Cooke was a deputy commander of a Titan missile crew in the Air Force. After being rejected twice for positions at the Central Intelligence Agency, Cooke initiated contact with the Soviets and provided classified information on US strategic missiles and their capabilities.<sup>198</sup> The Air Force mistakenly offered Cooke immunity if he disclosed what information he gave to the Soviets, and after he did so he was released from prison and resigned his Air Force commission.

<sup>193</sup> Herrington, 120

<sup>194</sup> Herrington, 104

<sup>195</sup> Herrington, 153

<sup>196</sup> Herrington, 136

<sup>197</sup> Herrington, 137

<sup>198</sup> PERSEREC, “Espionage and Other Compromises of National Security, 1975 to 2008,” 11

Narcissistic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Christopher M. Cooke)
1. Has a grandiose sense of self- importance (exaggerates achievements, and talents, expects to be recognized as superior )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooke insisted that his Soviet handlers call him by his self-selected codename of ‘Scorpion.’<sup>199</sup></li> </ul>
2. Is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooke was so fascinated with espionage that he acted out some of his fantasies with coworkers and friends.<sup>200</sup></li> <li>During his arrest interrogation, Cooke claimed that his contacts with the Soviets were made to persuade them to publish a “breakthrough in Soviet foreign policy” that he had authored, although when pressed for details on this he was very vague.<sup>201</sup></li> <li>Claimed that he wanted to make a name for himself as a “great political scientist.”<sup>202</sup></li> </ul>
3. Has a sense of entitlement, i.e., unreasonable expectations of especially favorable treatment or automatic compliance with his/her expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When his Soviet handlers failed to contact him on a specified date, he telephoned them and angrily told them that he did not like to be taken lightly.<sup>203</sup></li> </ul>
4. Shows arrogant, haughty behaviors or attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>His classmates in the Air Force’s officer training school regarded Cooke as “a know-it-all, argumentative, intelligent, insecure, and not well liked by his peers.”<sup>204</sup></li> </ul>
Psychopathic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Christopher M. Cooke)
1. Failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds for arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooke admitted to authorities that “the thought of committing espionage was ever present in my mind.”<sup>205</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>199</sup> Rafalko, *Volume 3*, 259

<sup>200</sup> Rafalko, *Volume 3*, 259


<sup>201</sup> Rafalko, *Volume 3*, 259

<sup>202</sup> Rafalko, *Volume 3*, 259

<sup>203</sup> Rafalko, *Volume 3*, 259

<sup>204</sup> Rafalko, *Volume 3*, 258

<sup>205</sup> Rafalko, *Volume 3*, 259

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>James Hall III</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> 1957</p> <p><b>Employer:</b> Army</p> <p><b>Arrested:</b> December 21, 1988</p> <p><b>Spied For:</b> East Germany, USSR</p> <p><b>Sentence:</b> 40 years</p>
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James Hall III was an Army warrant officer who began selling classified message traffic to the East Germans in 1982. The damage he caused to US electronics intelligence capabilities is rated as serious.<sup>206</sup> Hall was eventually discovered and caught by the Army's Foreign Counterintelligence Activity, who had earlier rounded up the Clyde Lee Conrad spy ring.

Narcissistic Personality Criteria	Indicators (James Hall III)
1. Has a grandiose sense of self- importance (exaggerates achievements, and talents, expects to be recognized as superior )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hall's KGB "handler" was able to manipulate him by appealing to his ego, saying that Hall was a tremendous spy and that he was being short-changed by the East Germans with their small payments.<sup>207</sup></li> <li>Hall bragged to the KGB "handler" that he met in December 1985 that he had been spying for six years.<sup>208</sup></li> </ul>
2. Believes he or she is "special" and unique and can only be understood by, or should associate with, other special or high-status people or institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During his FBI interrogations, Hall made frequent criticisms of decisions by superiors in the Army, indicating that he felt he was smarter and more dedicated than they were.<sup>209</sup></li> </ul>
3. Has a sense of entitlement, i.e., unreasonable expectations of especially favorable treatment or automatic compliance with his/her expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>While being interrogated by the FBI, Hall "lashed out in angry frustration at his military superiors" leading them to conclude that bitterness over unspecified slights played a significant part in his spying.<sup>210</sup></li> </ul>
Psychopathic Personality Criteria	Indicators (James Hall III)
1. Deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hall began selling the same documents to the Soviets that he had sold to the East Germans.<sup>211</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>206</sup> Rafalko, *Volume 3*, 263-264

<sup>207</sup> Herrington, 312

<sup>208</sup> Stephen Engelberg, "US Says Soldier Crippled Spy Post Set Up in Berlin." *New York Times*, May 7, 1989

<sup>209</sup> Herrington, 334

<sup>210</sup> Herrington, 334

<sup>211</sup> Herrington, 321

<p>2. Impulsivity or failure to plan ahead</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hall said one reason he needed money and turned to espionage to provide it, was “I wanted to be able to afford some of the things I wanted and when I wanted them.”<sup>212</sup></li> <li>• Hall frittered away over \$300,000 on flying lessons, prostitutes, and expensive toys such as an \$18,000 truck that he paid cash for.<sup>213</sup></li> </ul>
<p>3. Reckless disregard for safety of self and others</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hall’s espionage may have led to the murder of Major Arthur Nicholson in March 1985, who was shot by a Soviet sentry. Eventually he was able to put it out of his mind and continued to sell secrets to the East Germans.<sup>214</sup></li> </ul>
<p>4. Lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After his arrest, Hall said, “I wasn’t terribly short of money. I just decided I didn’t ever want to worry about where my next dollar was coming from. I’m not anti-American. I wave the flag as much as anybody else.”<sup>215</sup></li> <li>• Hall claimed there was no harm in selling signals intelligence to the East Germans because he believed they already had the information.<sup>216</sup></li> <li>• Hall changed his story about why he began spying after going to prison, and began blaming his espionage on the Army’s inability to help a soldier who needed psychological counseling.<sup>217</sup></li> <li>• After his imprisonment, Hall’s actions and comments gave “the sense that his major regret was his own stupidity and the fact that he had been caught.”<sup>218</sup></li> </ul>

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<sup>212</sup> Herrington, 323

<sup>213</sup> Herrington, 338

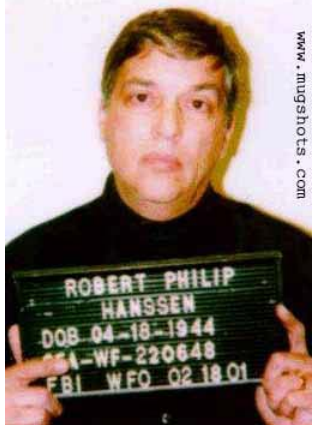
<sup>214</sup> Herrington, 337

<sup>215</sup> Rafalko, *Volume 3*, 263

<sup>216</sup> Herrington, 332

<sup>217</sup> Herrington, 335

<sup>218</sup> Herrington, 406

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Robert Hanssen</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> April 18, 1944</p> <p><b>Employer:</b> FBI</p> <p><b>Arrested:</b> February 18, 2001</p> <p><b>Spied For:</b> USSR/Russia</p> <p><b>Sentence:</b> Life</p>
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*“He didn’t do it for the gain. He did it for the game.” – David Major, FBI<sup>219</sup>*

Robert Hanssen’s notoriety has been well documented since his arrest in 2001. Hanssen’s skill with computer databases allowed him to elude detection for over fifteen years, and the FBI’s lax monitoring of his activities contributed to his success as a spy.<sup>220</sup> Hanssen compromised intelligence such as the SIOP, which described the continuity plans of the United States government in the event of a Soviet nuclear attack.<sup>221</sup> Hanssen betrayed numerous national security plans, and would have been fatal to the United States in the event of a major war.

Narcissistic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Robert Hanssen)
1. Has a grandiose sense of self- importance (exaggerates achievements, and talents, expects to be recognized as superior )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hanssen became disillusioned shortly after joining the FBI, because “as far as he was concerned, his fellow agents lacked his insight and drive.”<sup>222</sup></li> <li>Hanssen was frequently ostracized by his colleagues in the Bureau, and as a result he came to resent them as he had resented his father.<sup>223</sup></li> <li>Hanssen filled his needs for power by never allowing his identity to be known by the Russians he was spying for.<sup>224</sup></li> </ul>
2. Is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hanssen showed an early fascination with</li> </ul>

<sup>219</sup> David Vise, *The Bureau and the Mole*, (New York: Atlantic Monthly Press, 2002), 134

<sup>220</sup> Stephen R. Band et al., “Comparing Insider IT Sabotage and Espionage: A Model-Based Analysis,” CERT Software Engineering Institute, December 2006, 28

<sup>221</sup> Rafalko, *Volume 4*, 123

<sup>222</sup> Vise, 38

<sup>223</sup> Vise, 38

<sup>224</sup> Vise, 226

love)	<p>espionage, and joined the FBI in 1976 because he “wanted to work the Russians” as a counterintelligence agent.<sup>225</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After Hanssen was arrested, a psychologist assessed that Hanssen’s suppressed anger at his father “manifested itself in a...preoccupation with a fantasy life.”<sup>226</sup></li> </ul>
3. Believes he or she is "special" and unique and can only be understood by, or should associate with, other special or high-status people or institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hanssen displayed airs of superiority over others, a facet of his personality that was exacerbated by his membership in Opus Dei, which is often criticizing for fostering this attitude in its parishioners.<sup>227</sup></li> <li>• An FBI colleague noted that Hanssen had “disdain for having to simplify the language he used so that other FBI personnel could understand his sophisticated techno-speak.”<sup>228</sup></li> </ul>
4. Requires excessive admiration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hanssen’s Russian handlers, whom he never met, sensed that he needed to be praised and thanked him profusely for his espionage and appealed to his ego in letters left for Hanssen at dead drop sites.<sup>229</sup></li> <li>• Hanssen posted sexually explicit stories on the internet about his wife, using both of their real names.<sup>230</sup></li> <li>• Hanssen became desperate to continue getting ego gratification from the Russians. A psychologist noted that Hanssen needed approval and that the “couldn’t stand them not giving him positive feedback.”<sup>231</sup></li> <li>• Hanssen’s relationship with a DC stripper did not involve sex, and it was “more likely he wanted her to know that he was a good FBI officer.”<sup>232</sup></li> </ul>
5. Has a sense of entitlement, i.e., unreasonable expectations of especially favorable treatment or automatic compliance with his/her expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Despite condemning other FBI agents from doing the same, Hanssen frequently visited strip clubs in Washington himself.<sup>233</sup></li> </ul>
6. Lacks empathy: is unwilling to recognize or identify with the feelings of others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hanssen developed a ‘counter theory,’ which basically said that a counter exists in a woman’s brain that counts up positive comments and acts.<sup>234</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>225</sup> Vise, 36

<sup>226</sup> Vise, 80

<sup>227</sup> Vise, 43

<sup>228</sup> Vise, 71

<sup>229</sup> Vise, 94 and 140

<sup>230</sup> Vise, 116-120

<sup>231</sup> Vise, 195

<sup>232</sup> Tom Mangold, “When Betrayal And Paranoia Are Part of the Job,” *New York Times*, February 2, 2002

<sup>233</sup> Vise, 108

<sup>234</sup> Vise, 48

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On two occasions, Hanssen touched the exposed breast of his wife's sister when she was breastfeeding her baby.<sup>235</sup></li> </ul>
7. Is often envious of others or believes that others are envious of him or her	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hanssen befriended a stripper in DC and plied her with gifts and meals at expensive restaurants, as he "loved the way head turned when he walked in with a beautiful woman by his side."<sup>236</sup></li> </ul>
8. Shows arrogant, haughty behaviors or attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some of Hanssen's fellow police officers in Chicago said he exhibited a sense of elitism and arrogance.<sup>237</sup></li> <li>Hanssen frequently upset his coworkers with a self-righteous tone, such as referring to happy hours and other events as "occasions of sin."<sup>238</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Psychopathic Personality Criteria</b>	<b>Indicators (Robert Hanssen)</b>
1. Deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hanssen secretly videotaped himself having sex with his wife and allowed a friend to watch them.<sup>239</sup></li> <li>Hanssen claimed after his arrest that he had been one of Aldrich Ames' debriefers in 1985. Bureau officials said this was just "another example of Hanssen's desire for a central place in FBI counterintelligence...and his frustration that those doors remained closed to him."<sup>240</sup></li> </ul>
2. Impulsivity or failure to plan ahead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shortly after his marriage in 1968, Hanssen committed adultery with another woman.<sup>241</sup></li> <li>Hanssen's sharing of sexual fantasies about his wife with a childhood friend was an indicator that Hanssen's mind consisted of "many strands that never pulled together to stop him from living out destructive fantasies."<sup>242</sup></li> </ul>
3. Irritability & aggressiveness, as indicated by repeated physical fights or assaults	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When a female FBI agent left a meeting with Hanssen after he had demanded that she stay, he chased her down the hall, grabbed her arm, and verbally abused her.<sup>243</sup></li> </ul>
4. Reckless disregard for safety of self and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hanssen showed a troubling habit of taking sudden, unpredictable risks when young. Several times, he would drive recklessly with friends in the car to the point where they feared for their lives.<sup>244</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>235</sup> Vise, 121

<sup>236</sup> Vise, 112

<sup>237</sup> Vise, 30 and 89

<sup>238</sup> Vise, 41

<sup>239</sup> Vise, 115-116

<sup>240</sup> Vise, 166


<sup>241</sup> Vise, 17

<sup>242</sup> Vise, 126

<sup>243</sup> Vise, 121

<sup>244</sup> Vise, 12

5. Consistent irresponsibility, as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behavior or honor financial obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hanssen felt “bored” most of the time at his FBI job, which was levied only by his espionage. His poor work performance in many areas was a result of a rage he felt at the Bureau each time he was passed over for promotion.<sup>245</sup></li> </ul>
6. Lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hanssen knew that his espionage led to the deaths of two Russian assets and the imprisonment of a third, yet rationalized it as a consequence of espionage. Hanssen felt if he confessed to his priest then that was sufficient.<sup>246</sup></li> <li>Hanssen’s confessions left him “only with anxiety, animus, and arrogance.”<sup>247</sup></li> <li>The day before his guilty plea in court, Hanssen still felt no contrition, as he held long discussions with his family about a theory of Einstein’s that he found flawed.<sup>248</sup></li> </ul>
7. Evidence of Conduct Disorder with onset before age 15 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hanssen and his friends liked to fire rifles in a basement, and on one occasion Hanssen suddenly fired into the concrete wall near their heads several times, with no explanation given.<sup>249</sup></li> </ul>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>William Kampiles</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> 1955</p> <p><b>Employer:</b> CIA</p> <p><b>Arrested:</b> August 17, 1978</p> <p><b>Spied For:</b> USSR</p> <p><b>Sentence:</b> 40 years (paroled December 16, 1996)</p>
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William Kampiles was a junior watch officer at the CIA Operations Center who wanted to become a field agent, recruiting assets for the Agency. However, Kampiles clashed with his superiors, who had refused Kampiles’ request to be trained as a field agent after he had been on the job for eight

<sup>245</sup> Vise, 225

<sup>246</sup> Vise, 70

<sup>247</sup> Vise, 213

<sup>248</sup> Vise, 229

<sup>249</sup> Vise, 13



months.<sup>250</sup> To get revenge, he smuggled a manual for the KH-11 satellite out of the office and later sold it to the Soviets.

The KH-11 satellite was a crucial part of the US intelligence community's collection capabilities. The system was used to monitor Soviet troop movements, and was "vital to monitoring Russian compliance with strategic arms limitation agreements," according to the CIA engineer who had written the manual.<sup>251</sup> The US lost a crucial intelligence-gathering asset due to Kampiles' actions.

Narcissistic Personality Criteria	Indicators (William Kampiles)
1. Is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At his trial, both the prosecution and his defense team agreed that Kampiles had wanted to be a spy all of his life.<sup>252</sup></li> </ul>
2. Believes he or she is "special" and unique and can only be understood by, or should associate with, other special or high-status people or institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kampiles had joined the CIA because he thought it would be exciting spy work. He was verbally abusive towards superiors who felt his temperament did not suit a successful case officer.<sup>253</sup></li> </ul>
3. Has a sense of entitlement, i.e., unreasonable expectations of especially favorable treatment or automatic compliance with his/her expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kampiles turned to espionage after being told that he was not qualified to become a CIA field agent. Chastened, he smuggled the manual for the KH-11 satellite out of his office and sold it for \$3,000 to the Soviets.<sup>254</sup></li> </ul>
Psychopathic Personality Criteria	Indicators (William Kampiles)
1. Deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kampiles attempted to deceive the CIA after he sold the KH-11 manual in Athens. He claimed he wanted to set the Soviets up by being a double agent, but would give the Soviets even more US secrets. He then failed a polygraph test administered by the CIA.<sup>255</sup></li> </ul>
2. Impulsivity or failure to plan ahead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kampiles admitted that planning to sell the KH-11 manual to the Soviets provided him with the "rush" that he found lacking in his watch office job.<sup>256</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>250</sup> Robert D. King, "Treason and Traitors," *Society*, Volume 35, Jan-Feb 1998, 332

<sup>251</sup> Robert Lee Zimmer, "CIA Official Testifies at Spy Trial," *Associated Press*, November 13, 1978

<sup>252</sup> Zimmer, "CIA Employee Convicted of Espionage," *Associated Press*, November 17, 1978

<sup>253</sup> Chapman Pincher, *Traitors* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1987), 53

<sup>254</sup> Rafalko, *Volume 3*, 186

<sup>255</sup> Pincher, 272

<sup>256</sup> Pincher, 53

 <p>©2006 Š. Kotrba, blisty.cz</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Karl Koecher</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> September 21, 1934</p> <p><b>Employer:</b> CIA</p> <p><b>Arrested:</b> November 27, 1984</p> <p><b>Spied For:</b> Czechoslovakia</p> <p><b>Sentence:</b> Exchanged on February 11, 1985</p>
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Karl Koecher is the only individual in this study who fits the definition of a mole. He was recruited by the Czechoslovak intelligence service prior to his arrival in the US in 1962, and was also later recruited by the KGB. Posing as a defector, he obtained a job with the CIA and became so involved in the ‘swingers’ scene that he later described Washington DC as “the sex capital of the world.”<sup>257</sup> His dalliances were later used to blackmail CIA employees who also attended some of the same hedonistic parties.

Narcissistic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Karl Koecher)
1. Has a grandiose sense of self- importance (exaggerates achievements, and talents, expects to be recognized as superior )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Koecher reasoned that the reason he had so many enemies at his local gym was because they “didn’t like the fact that I was the best-dressed person there.”<sup>258</sup></li> <li>When Kocher’s lawyer told him he was going to portray him as a “second rate spy” at his trial, Koecher became violently angry and verbally abused him.<sup>259</sup></li> </ul>
2. Is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Koecher admitted he became involved in espionage to “make an impact...you want to set yourself apart from the crowd...I wanted to shape the course in a way.”<sup>260</sup></li> </ul>
3. Believes he or she is "special" and unique and can only be understood by, or should associate with, other special or high-status people or institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“I blew up at people because I believe if you want people to do something, you have to be very forceful,” Koecher said. “I provoke</li> </ul>

<sup>257</sup> William Triplett, “Searching For Spies,” *Washingtonian Magazine*, September 7, 2001

<sup>258</sup> Kessler, 52

<sup>259</sup> Kessler, 181

<sup>260</sup> Kessler, 287

	resentment, especially in lower-class people. I guess I have an elitist attitude.” <sup>261</sup>
4. Requires excessive admiration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Koecher repeatedly told friends and strangers alike that he was working for the CIA, and when he ran for the management board of his apartment building, he described himself as “a consultant on national security matters” on the resume.<sup>262</sup></li> </ul>
5. Has a sense of entitlement, i.e., unreasonable expectations of especially favorable treatment or automatic compliance with his/her expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Koecher frequently became unhappy at social gatherings where he was not the center of attention, and one of his ‘swinger’ partners mentioned that he was fond of being in control of social situations.<sup>263</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Psychopathic Personality Criteria</b>	<b>Indicators (Karl Koecher)</b>
1. Deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Koecher admitted it was easy to develop a persona that threw off the FBI, saying “you respond to their prejudices...by not fitting in to their preconceived ideas. They have a profile of what a drug smuggler is like, so you don’t fit into that.”<sup>264</sup></li> </ul>
2. Irritability & aggressiveness, as indicated by repeated physical fights or assaults	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Koecher was known to occasionally physically abuse his wife Hana.<sup>265</sup></li> </ul>
3. Reckless disregard for safety of self and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Koecher was involved in several physical confrontations at his local gym, and once dropped a barbell on the foot of another patron who kept him waiting.<sup>266</sup></li> <li>Koecher and his wife Hanna routinely participated in sex parties as ‘swingers’, and he also conducted several affairs behind his wife’s back.<sup>267</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>261</sup> Kessler, 52

<sup>262</sup> “Picking Up the Czech,” *Time*, December 10, 1984


<sup>263</sup> Kessler, 165

<sup>264</sup> Kessler, 291

<sup>265</sup> Kessler, 52

<sup>266</sup> Kessler, 52

<sup>267</sup> Kessler, 53, 164-165

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Richard W. Miller</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> 1937</p> <p><b>Employer:</b> FBI</p> <p><b>Arrested:</b> October 3, 1984</p> <p><b>Spied For:</b> USSR</p> <p><b>Sentence:</b> Life (paroled May 6, 1994)</p>
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*“After 20 years with the bureau, Miller had a personnel file filled with doubts about his job performance... Certainly someone must have been in the sun too long to have given Richard Miller access to classified information.” - Matthew Miller<sup>268</sup>*

*“How he even got through the FBI Academy was a big mystery. But how Miller avoided losing his job for being one of the dumbest, most unkempt, most unpopular misfits the agency had ever hired was not a mystery. The management should have watched Miller more carefully.” – FBI Agent Gary Aldrich<sup>269</sup>*

Richard Miller became the first FBI agent arrested for espionage in October 1984, after he had become involved in a sexual relationship with a Russian agent. Shortly after the trysts began, the Russian agent and her husband recruited Miller to pass secrets to the Soviet Union. Miller obliged and provided FBI training manuals and information on what intelligence the FBI was seeking, all in return for \$50,000 in gold and \$15,000 in cash.<sup>270</sup> Of the twenty case studies, he is the only one to have been recruited directly by a foreign agency, rather than volunteering or being recruited by another American.

Narcissistic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Richard W. Miller)
1. Has a grandiose sense of self- importance (exaggerates achievements, and talents, expects to be recognized as superior )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Miller claimed that he only turned to espionage because he didn't live up to his potential. He said, "I kept getting sideswiped by my inability to cope with my problems and because I couldn't cope with my problems I ended up being inept and bumbling."<sup>271</sup></li> </ul>
2. Has a sense of entitlement, i.e., unreasonable expectations of especially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Miller said his spying warranted him being fired from the FBI, but "that was it."<sup>272</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>268</sup> Matthew Miller, "Ma'am, What You Need Is A New Improved Hoover," *Washington Monthly*, January 1989

<sup>269</sup> Gary Aldrich, "The FBI Managing Disaster?" Law Enforcement Alliance of America, <http://www.leaa.org/Shield%202002/fbialdrich.html>

<sup>270</sup> Kessler, 124

<sup>271</sup> William Overend, "Ex-FBI Agent Insists He's Innocent," *Los Angeles Times*, July 30, 1986

<sup>272</sup> Overend, "Ex-FBI Agent Insists He's Innocent"

favorable treatment or automatic compliance with his/her expectations	
3. Lacks empathy: is unwilling to recognize or identify with the feelings of others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Miller admitted that he regretted hurting the image of the FBI by spying, but also said the FBI “contributed to its own embarrassment” by prosecuting him.<sup>273</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Psychopathic Personality Criteria</b>	<b>Indicators (Richard W. Miller)</b>
1. Failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds for arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Miller illegally sold his uncle’s muscle relaxants and kept the profits for himself.<sup>274</sup></li> <li>Used his FBI-issued fuel card for refueling his car when selling Amway products from his trunk.<sup>275</sup></li> <li>Miller exhibited a frequent propensity to steal candy bars from local convenience stores.<sup>276</sup></li> <li>Miller admitted at his trial that he was a liar and a petty thief who had stolen his grandmother’s Social Security check when he was younger.<sup>277</sup></li> <li>The prosecutor at his trial referred to previous bribe-taking by Miller during his career, adding that Miller “was not a person who rejected the idea of doing something illegal for money.”<sup>278</sup></li> <li>Miller frequently took FBI money that was earmarked for one of his informants.<sup>279</sup></li> </ul>
2. Impulsivity or failure to plan ahead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Miller lost \$30,000 in a hastily-conceived gold investment.<sup>280</sup></li> </ul>
3. Consistent irresponsibility, as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behavior or honor financial obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Miller consistently completed his FBI paperwork in a sloppy, incomplete, and tardy manner.<sup>281</sup></li> <li>Miller was obese and had been suspended twice by the Bureau and threatened with dismissal. When arrested, he was 59 pounds heavier than the limit for an agent his height.<sup>282</sup></li> <li>Miller admitted that he never responded well to pressure.<sup>283</sup></li> <li>Miller was reprimanded for losing both his FBI badge and firearm several times.<sup>284</sup></li> <li>An FBI psychologist examined Miller in 1982 and concluded that he was emotionally</li> </ul>

<sup>273</sup> Overend, “Ex-FBI Agent Insists He’s Innocent”

<sup>274</sup> Department of Energy, Office of Counterintelligence, 2008

<sup>275</sup> DOE, Office of Counterintelligence

<sup>276</sup> DOE, Office of Counterintelligence

<sup>277</sup> Overend, William. “Miller Gets 2 Life Terms and 50 Years for Spying,” *Los Angeles Times*, July 15, 1986

<sup>278</sup> Overend, William. “US Concedes that Maybe FBI Should Have Fired Miller,” *Los Angeles Times*, October 18, 1985

<sup>279</sup> Miller, “Ma’am, What You Need Is A New Improved Hoover”

<sup>280</sup> Department of Energy, Office of Counterintelligence


<sup>281</sup> DOE, Office of Counterintelligence

<sup>282</sup> Overend, “Ex-FBI Agent Insists He’s Innocent”

<sup>283</sup> Overend, “Ex-FBI Agent Insists He’s Innocent”

<sup>284</sup> Overend, “Miller Gets 2 Life Terms and 50 Years for Spying”

	unstable. <sup>285</sup>
4. Lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After being sentence to two life terms for spying, Miller said, “I feel like a little kid who’s been sent to his room and is waiting for his parents to say ‘OK come on out.’ I really haven’t grasped the gravity of it.”<sup>286</sup></li> <li>• When asked about his sexual involvement with a Russian agent, Miller was indignant and responded, “Why is my sex life so important to everybody? I didn’t drink, I didn’t smoke, and I didn’t use drugs. What’s left?”<sup>287</sup></li> <li>• Miller told the judge during his sentencing that, “I never intended to injure this country of benefit the Soviet Union. My conduct did no damage to this country.”<sup>288</sup></li> </ul>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Harold James Nicholson</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> November 19, 1950</p> <p><b>Employer:</b> CIA</p> <p><b>Arrested:</b> November 18, 1996</p> <p><b>Spied For:</b> Russia</p> <p><b>Sentence:</b> Life</p>
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*“It’s hard to imagine anybody devoting so much of their life to one thing, and then throwing it away so easily.”* – Harold Nicholson’s ex-wife<sup>289</sup>

*“No one was killed, no one was tortured.”* – Harold Nicholson on his espionage<sup>290</sup>

Harold Nicholson became the highest-ranking (GS-15) CIA officer ever charge with espionage when he was arrested on his way to Switzerland in 1996. Nicholson had failed several polygraph examinations the year before, based on questions about his foreign contacts. Harold Nicholson compromised the name

<sup>285</sup> Miller, “Ma’am, What You Need Is A New Improved Hoover”

<sup>286</sup> Overend, “Ex-FBI Agent Insists He’s Innocent”

<sup>287</sup> Overend, “Ex-FBI Agent Insists He’s Innocent”

<sup>288</sup> Overend, “Miller Gets 2 Life Terms and 50 Years for Spying”

<sup>289</sup> Peter Grier, “Ex-Wife’s View of Life With an Accused CIA Spy,” *Las Vegas Sun*, January 27, 1997

<sup>290</sup> “Convicted CIA Spy Believed He Could Work for Both Sides,” *Reuters*, June 27, 1997

of every CIA officer who had been trained between 1994 and 1996 to the Russians.<sup>291</sup> In a supreme act of arrogance, Nicholson later recruited his son to continue spying for him after he was incarcerated.

Narcissistic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Harold James Nicholson)
1. Has a grandiose sense of self- importance (exaggerates achievements, and talents, expects to be recognized as superior )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nicholson reveled in his nickname of “Batman” in the CIA. When he became a Russian spy, he signed his messages “Bat” and changed his car’s license plate to “8888 BAT.”<sup>292</sup></li> <li>When recruiting his son to collect on the “pension” that he felt the Russians owed him, Nicholson quoted the Bible: “Do not gloat over me my enemies! For though I fall, I will rise again.”<sup>293</sup></li> </ul>
2. Is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nicholson showed an early preoccupation with espionage, admitting that he had wanted to be in the intelligence field since eighth grade.<sup>294</sup></li> <li>One of the prosecuting attorneys said that “Nicholson was someone who liked the good life. In Kuala Lumpur, he had a swimming pool, a maid; he lived like a lord. All of a sudden, he was faced with alimony, coming back to the States, finding good housing.”<sup>295</sup></li> <li>One speculated motive for Nicholson’s espionage was that he wanted to lavishly finance his romance with a woman in Thailand.<sup>296</sup></li> </ul>
3. Believes he or she is "special" and unique and can only be understood by, or should associate with, other special or high-status people or institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The CIA’s inspector general wondered why Nicholson “felt closer to his Soviet intelligence friends than his own countrymen” when he felt he needed to acquire money for his divorce.<sup>297</sup></li> <li>The indictment of Nicholson shows that the money he received from the Russians went to pay for expensive holidays and luxury items, and none of it was used to pay alimony to his ex-wife.<sup>298</sup></li> </ul>
4. Has a sense of entitlement, i.e., unreasonable expectations of especially favorable treatment or automatic compliance with his/her expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nicholson held contempt for new counterintelligence procedures initiated by the CIA after Aldrich Ames’ arrest, and failed to file mandatory annual financial statements.<sup>299</sup></li> <li>Nicholson was angry at the CIA for not</li> </ul>

<sup>291</sup> PERSEREC, “Case Summaries from 1975 to 2008,” 42

<sup>292</sup> Wise, “The Spy Who Sold the Farm,” *GQ Magazine*, March 1998

<sup>293</sup> Eric Lichtblau, “Jailed CIA Mole Kept Spying for Russia, via Son, US Says,” *New York Times*, January 30, 2009

<sup>294</sup> David Wise, “The Spy Who Sold the Farm,” *GQ*, January 1998

<sup>295</sup> Wise, “The Spy Who Sold the Farm”

<sup>296</sup> Tim Weiner, “Spy Suspect Seemed Like the Best and the Brightest,” *New York Times*, November 19, 1996

<sup>297</sup> Frederick Hitz, “Why Spy? Espionage in an Age of Uncertainty,” (New York: St. Martin’s Press, 2008), 41

<sup>298</sup> Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, “Bored CIA Spies Go Moonlighting,” *The Sunday Telegraph London*, November 24, 1996

<sup>299</sup> “One More Bad Apple at the CIA,” *Washington Post*, editorial, November 29, 1996



	<p>allowing him to extend his tour in Malaysia, because if he went back to the United States he “would have to pay for [his own] housing.”<sup>300</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After his arrest, Nicholson was angry that the CIA did not stop him from spying and help him, and was surprised he wasn’t turned into a double agent by the CIA.<sup>301</sup></li> </ul>
5. Is interpersonally exploitive, i.e., takes advantage of others to achieve his or her own ends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After his espionage began, Nicholson attended to his CIA duties with more vigor than before, possibly to deflect any suspicions away from him. “He seemed wildly enthusiastic that the Romanians were up to no good,” the US ambassador in Bucharest said.<sup>302</sup></li> </ul>
6. Lacks empathy: is unwilling to recognize or identify with the feelings of others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nicholson’s ex-wife claimed that he was very controlling during their marriage and liked to spend money on too many frivolous items.<sup>303</sup></li> </ul>
7. Shows arrogant, haughty behaviors or attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nicholson betrayed the United States just eight weeks after Aldrich Ames’ conviction, and made a large bank deposit just one day after meeting his Russian handler, suggesting “he learned nothing from the Ames case.”<sup>304</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Psychopathic Personality Criteria</b>	<b>Indicators (Harold James Nicholson)</b>
1. Failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds for arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nicholson recruited his son to continue spying for Russia from his prison cell. Nicholson was attempting to collect the “pension” that was owed to him by the Russians.<sup>305</sup></li> </ul>
2. Deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prior to his espionage, Nicholson once accused his own wife of spying for Romania. His wife later said, “One thing I’ve learned in life is that when people accuse you of something, maybe they’re thinking about it themselves.”<sup>306</sup></li> </ul>
3. Impulsivity or failure to plan ahead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nicholson got his family’s maid pregnant in Manila, and had several affairs in Thailand and when he was the Chief of Station in Bucharest, according to his wife.<sup>307</sup></li> </ul>
4. Reckless disregard for safety of self and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After Nicholson first contacted the Russians he felt no fear about what he had just done, saying, “That was my job. Over time it wasn’t such a big deal to me.”<sup>308</sup></li> </ul>
5. Lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nicholson claimed that much of his CIA activities were illegal in nature anyway, and</li> </ul>

<sup>300</sup> Wise, “The Spy Who Sold the Farm”

<sup>301</sup> Wise, “The Spy Who Sold the Farm”

<sup>302</sup> Grier, “Ex-Wife’s View...”

<sup>303</sup> Grier, “Ex-Wife’s View...”

<sup>304</sup> Weiner, “Spy Suspect...”

<sup>305</sup> Lichtblau, “Jailed CIA Mole...”


<sup>306</sup> Grier, “Ex-Wife’s View...”

<sup>307</sup> Wise, “The Spy Who Sold the Farm”

<sup>308</sup> Wise, “The Spy Who Sold the Farm”



mistreated, or stolen from another	<p>that he began to feel like he was above the law.<sup>309</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nicholson was not dissuaded by the severe sentence meted out to Aldrich Ames, claiming that “it had no impact on me.”<sup>310</sup></li> <li>Nicholson said that Russia “was no longer our number one enemy anymore,” and said of his spying: “no one was killed, no one was tortured.”<sup>311</sup></li> </ul>
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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ronald Pelton</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> 1941</p> <p><b>Employer:</b> NSA</p> <p><b>Arrested:</b> November 25, 1985</p> <p><b>Spied For:</b> USSR</p> <p><b>Sentence:</b> Life</p>
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Former NSA employee Ronald Pelton offered his services to the KGB after fleeing from bankruptcy. Pelton compromised numerous signals intelligence (SIGINT) assets of the United States, including the locations of collection platforms. One of the most egregious compromises was that of Operation Ivy Bells, in which the US Navy had tapped undersea Soviet cables and learned much about Soviet operations.<sup>312</sup> Pelton’s betrayal of this program led to the loss of a critical intelligence collection asset.

Narcissistic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Ronald Pelton)
1. Is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pelton made numerous references to forming businesses that never transpired, and often claimed to be doing undercover work the government after he left the NSA.<sup>313</sup></li> </ul>
Psychopathic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Ronald Pelton)
1. Failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pelton experienced some problems with drug addiction, and during his spying career he was</li> </ul>

<sup>309</sup> Wise, “The Spy Who Sold the Farm”

<sup>310</sup> Wise, “The Spy Who Sold the Farm”

<sup>311</sup> “Convicted CIA Spy...,” *Reuters*

<sup>312</sup> PERSEREC, “Case Summaries from 1975 to 2008,” 24

<sup>313</sup> Kessler, 257

for arrest	injecting an opiate called Dilaudid into his veins three times a week. <sup>314</sup>
2. Impulsivity or failure to plan ahead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After leaving the NSA, Pelton failed at several other careers, such as international finance and boat sales.<sup>315</sup></li> <li>• Despite earning a GS-12 salary, Pelton lived in poverty and filed for bankruptcy shortly after leaving the NSA in 1979.<sup>316</sup></li> </ul>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Earl Edwin Pitts</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> September 23, 1953</p> <p><b>Employer:</b> FBI</p> <p><b>Arrested:</b> December 18, 1996</p> <p><b>Spied For:</b> Russia</p> <p><b>Sentence:</b> 27 years</p>
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Earl Pitts was an FBI agent who began spying in 1987, claiming disgruntlement with the Bureau due to his salary as his motivation. Pitts betrayed the names of numerous FBI assets who were providing intelligence on the USSR and later Russia.<sup>317</sup> Pitts' espionage was suspected by his wife, and a long-running sting operation based on her information eventually led to his arrest for treason. Pitts was just the second FBI field agent (after Richard W. Miller) to turn to espionage.

Narcissistic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Earl Edwin Pitts)
1. Is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pitts' believed his espionage may have been caused by a "rigorous childhood" that gave him a perfectionist nature and "an enduring fear of failure."<sup>318</sup></li> </ul>
2. Requires excessive admiration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pitts felt justified in committing espionage because it gave him a feeling of being in control of his life.<sup>319</sup></li> </ul>
3. Shows arrogant, haughty behaviors or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pitts disliked surprises such as birthday parties,</li> </ul>

<sup>314</sup> Kessler, 256

<sup>315</sup> Kessler, 255

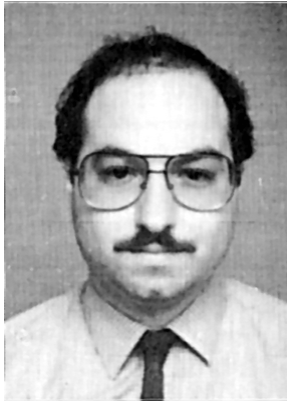
<sup>316</sup> Rafalko, *Volume 3*, 277

<sup>317</sup> PERSEREC, "Case Summaries from 1975 to 2008," 45

<sup>318</sup> David G. Major, "Why Did He Do It?" CI Centre website, [http://www.cicentre.com/articles/dgm\\_operation\\_famish.html](http://www.cicentre.com/articles/dgm_operation_famish.html)

<sup>319</sup> Major

attitudes	and did not like receiving presents unless he already knew what he was getting. <sup>320</sup>
<b>Psychopathic Personality Criteria</b>	<b>Indicators (Earl Edwin Pitts)</b>
1. Lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pitts felt his salary as a field agent in New York City was too low, and claimed this was a major factor in his decision to commit espionage.<sup>321</sup></li> <li>Pitts stated that he had numerous grievances against the Bureau, and began spying because he “wanted to get them back.”<sup>322</sup></li> </ul>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jonathan Pollard</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> August 7, 1954</p> <p><b>Employer:</b> Naval Investigative Service</p> <p><b>Arrested:</b> November 21, 1985</p> <p><b>Spied For:</b> Israel</p> <p><b>Sentence:</b> Life</p>
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Jonathan Pollard exhibited numerous warning signs prior to his espionage activities that he was either mentally unstable or highly deceptive and lacking remorse. While dual loyalties played a part in his spying for Israel, Pollard also displayed multiple traits of both narcissism and psychopathy. Pollard’s actions were described by an Israeli politician as “espionage is to diplomacy what infidelity is to marriage,” despite the close ties the United States and Israel shared.<sup>323</sup> His actions compromised numerous satellite intelligence-gathering platforms, the data of which was likely obtained from Israel by the Soviet Union later.

<b>Narcissistic Personality Criteria</b>	<b>Indicators (Jonathan Pollard)</b>
1. Has a grandiose sense of self- importance (exaggerates achievements, and talents, expects to be recognized as superior )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pollard showed an early fascination with espionage, which crossed the line between fantasy and reality. He gave false information</li> </ul>

<sup>320</sup> Major

<sup>321</sup> Major

<sup>322</sup> PERSEREC, “Case Summaries from 1975 to 2008,” 45

<sup>323</sup> Barbie Zelizer, “Defending the American Dream: Coverage of the Jonathan Pollard Spy Case,” *Qualitative Sociology*, Vol. 24, No. 2, 2001, 217

	<p>about himself on job applications and mailed himself telegrams under aliases he had made up for himself.<sup>324</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pollard's espionage shows that had taken it upon himself to decide who intelligence could be disseminated to, and that he knew better than the government.<sup>325</sup></li> </ul>
2. Is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pollard regaled classmates at Stanford with fantastic tales, such as claiming to be an officer in the Israeli Army, or a secret agent for Mossad, and claimed he had killed an Arab while guarding a kibbutz in Israel.<sup>326</sup></li> </ul>
3. Lacks empathy: is unwilling to recognize or identify with the feelings of others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In college at Stanford, Pollard showed a marked tendency to play cruel and dangerous practical jokes on classmates.<sup>327</sup></li> </ul>
4. Shows arrogant, haughty behaviors or attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pollard's Naval Intelligence coworkers "resented his bragging, his arrogance, and his know-it-all attitude."<sup>328</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Psychopathic Personality Criteria</b>	<b>Indicators (Jonathan Pollard)</b>
1. Failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds for arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pollard failed to get a job with the CIA after college when a polygraph indicated he had been deceptive about his drug use.<sup>329</sup></li> <li>Pollard used cocaine frequently, and sometimes even indulged in the drug in public.<sup>330</sup></li> </ul>
2. Deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It has been postulated by some in the Intelligence Community that Pollard's claim that he spied for ideology was just "a sham...to mask the fact that he was driven...by his chronic need for money."<sup>331</sup></li> <li>A CBS correspondent who spent time with Pollard echoed these same beliefs, noting that Pollard never mentioned Israel at all, and that his "sole interest was in making a lot of money."<sup>332</sup></li> </ul>
3. Impulsivity or failure to plan ahead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the year before his arrest, Pollard and his wife had travelled to twelve different cities in Europe and the Caribbean, far exceeding what their salaries could sustain.<sup>333</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>324</sup> "Secrets, Lies, and Atomic Spies," *Public Broadcasting System, NOVA Online*, [http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/venona/dece\\_pollard.html](http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/venona/dece_pollard.html)

<sup>325</sup> Kessler, 318

<sup>326</sup> Denise Noe, "The Jonathan Jay Pollard Spy Case," TruTv website, [http://www.trutv.com/library/crime/terrorists\\_spies/spies/pollard/1.html](http://www.trutv.com/library/crime/terrorists_spies/spies/pollard/1.html)

<sup>327</sup> United States Department of Agriculture, Personnel and Document Security Division, "Pollard: Grandiose Imagination," Washington, DC, <http://www.dm.usda.gov/pdsd/Security%20Guide/Spystory/Intro.htm>

<sup>328</sup> USDA, "Pollard: Grandiose Imagination"

<sup>329</sup> Noe, "The Jonathan Jay Pollard Spy Case"

<sup>330</sup> Seymour Hersh, "Why Pollard Should Never Be Released," *New Yorker Magazine*, January 18, 1999

<sup>331</sup> Hersh, "Why Pollard Should..."

<sup>332</sup> Hersh, "Why Pollard Should..."

<sup>333</sup> Kessler, 318

4. Irritability & aggressiveness, as indicated by repeated physical fights or assaults	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pollard's friends saw him as being "obsessed with vindication, consumed by the idea that he is a victim of anti-Semitism."<sup>334</sup></li> </ul>
5. Reckless disregard for safety of self and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Former CIA Director William Casey stated that "the Israelis used Pollard to obtain our attack plan against the USSR...the coordinates, the firing locations, the sequences. And for guess who? The Soviets."<sup>335</sup></li> </ul>
6. Consistent irresponsibility, as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behavior or honor financial obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pollard "had credit card debts, loan debts, debts on rent, furniture, cars," according to an intelligence analyst reviewing his case. Despite these serious financial stressors, Pollard spent money on expensive restaurants and drugs.<sup>336</sup></li> <li>Pollard was chronically late on completing work assignments, as he spent time instead on gathering classified materials to hand over to the Israelis.<sup>337</sup></li> <li>Pollard was four months late in turning in paperwork required for keeping his security clearance.<sup>338</sup></li> </ul>
7. Lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pollard claimed that his espionage did not hurt America because it benefited Israel, an allied nation, saying, "I never thought for a second that Israel's gain would result in America's loss. How could it?"<sup>339</sup></li> <li>Pollard showed no remorse, likening himself to an Israeli pilot who had been shot down behind enemy lines.<sup>340</sup></li> <li>Pollard admitted in a letter to a friend that the remorse he showed at his sentencing was faked in order to help his wife get a lesser sentence, "hoping that any such contrived regret the court's apparent need for a moral victory over my convictions would be satisfied."<sup>341</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>334</sup> Hersh, "Why Pollard Should..."

<sup>335</sup> Hersh, "Why Pollard Should..."

<sup>336</sup> Hersh, "Why Pollard Should..."


<sup>337</sup> USDA, "Pollard: Grandiose Imagination"

<sup>338</sup> USDA, "Pollard: Grandiose Imagination"

<sup>339</sup> Hersh, "Why Pollard Should..."

<sup>340</sup> Kessler, 318

<sup>341</sup> Kessler, 320

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Brian Patrick Regan</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> October 23, 1962</p> <p><b>Employer:</b> Air Force/NRO</p> <p><b>Arrested:</b> August 23, 2001</p> <p><b>Spied For:</b> China, Iraq, Libya (failed)</p> <p><b>Sentence:</b> Life</p>
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Brian Regan was a retired Air Force analyst who attempted to sell secrets to three countries in part due to massive financial debts. He began collecting intelligence from Intelink in his job at the National Reconnaissance Office and buried over 20,000 documents in 19 different locations in Virginia and Maryland.<sup>342</sup> Regan was caught before he could sell any of the classified information and was sentenced to life in prison, reinforcing the policy that the decision to spy should be severely punished whether a spy is successful or not.

Narcissistic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Brian Patrick Regan)
1. Has a grandiose sense of self-importance (exaggerates achievements, and talents, expects to be recognized as superior )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regan complained frequently to his colleagues, supervisors, and neighbors about his job and his “low position in life.”<sup>343</sup></li> <li>In his pitch to the Chinese, Libyans, and Iraqis, Regan constantly complained about his meager Air Force pension, comparing it negatively to the salaries of movie stars and athletes.<sup>344</sup></li> </ul>
2. Is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regan admitted to harboring an active fantasy life about espionage during his sentencing.<sup>345</sup></li> </ul>
Psychopathic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Brian Patrick Regan)
1. Impulsivity or failure to plan ahead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regan began stealing classified documents one day at the NRO when he found a hidden locker, to be used as his retirement income.<sup>346</sup></li> </ul>
2. Consistent irresponsibility, as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behavior or honor financial obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the time of his arrest, Regan owed \$116,000 on his credit cards.<sup>347</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>342</sup> Band et al., 21

<sup>343</sup> Band et al., 87

<sup>344</sup> Band et al., 21

<sup>345</sup> Band et al., 21

<sup>346</sup> Yudhijit Bhattacharjee, “Tale of a Would-Be Spy, Buried Treasure, and Uncrackable Code,” *Wired*, February 2010, 8

<sup>347</sup> Bhattacharjee, 8



**John A. Walker Jr.**

**Born:** July 28, 1937

**Employer:** Navy

**Arrested:** May 20, 1985

**Spied For:** USSR

**Sentence:** Life

*“[Walker] is cunning, intelligent, personable, and intrinsically evil.”* – Charles Bennett, childhood friend of John Walker.<sup>348</sup>

*“K-Mart has better security than the Navy.”* – John A. Walker Jr.<sup>349</sup>

John Walker was arrested by the FBI in Maryland on May 20<sup>th</sup>, 1985 after several months of surveillance by the Bureau. Walker was a retired Navy warrant officer who had been passing top secret cryptographic intelligence to the Soviet Union for over seventeen years beginning in 1968. His operation was considered so crucial to the Soviets that they handled his case through Department Sixteen of the KGB, which only handled their most sensitive clandestine operations.<sup>350</sup> Walker was considered by some in the KGB to be their most valuable spy during the 1970s and 1980s.

Walker had compromised over a million classified messages during his seventeen years of treason against the United States. The most damaging information that he passed to his Soviet handlers was the daily keylists used in the Navy’s KW-7 cryptographic machine. The keylists, which were so crucial to US security that they were changed every day, would allow Soviet analysts to read the most sensitive communications regarding US military deployments, tactics, and operations. This in turn would allow the Soviets to develop countermeasures and could have been devastating to the United States if a war had

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<sup>348</sup> Sale, 184

<sup>349</sup> Reuben F. Johnson, “The Ultimate Export Control.” *Weekly Standard*, July 23, 2007, Vol. 12, No. 42

<sup>350</sup> Rafalko, *Volume 3*, 234

broken out with the USSR.<sup>351</sup> The US had similarly cracked the Japanese code in World War II, and this achievement likely helped to shorten that war.

When Walker was facing retirement from the Navy in 1976 and the subsequent loss of his access to classified information, he recruited his friend Jerry Whitworth to continue providing cryptographic materials. John Walker also recruited his older brother Arthur in 1980, and his son Michael in 1983 after he himself joined the Navy. However, Walker went too far when he tried to recruit his daughter Laura into the spy ring as well; his ex-wife Barbara Walker, who had known about John's espionage since 1968, finally contacted the FBI in late 1984 and turned him in.<sup>352 353</sup> Walker's braggadocio had finally come back to haunt him.

Narcissistic Personality Criteria	Indicators (John A. Walker Jr.)
<p>1. Has a grandiose sense of self-importance (exaggerates achievements, and talents, expects to be recognized as superior )</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After Walker was arrested, he stated during his FBI interrogation that he didn't believe he would be prosecuted if he was caught, because he "was too important as a double agent."<sup>354</sup> Walker seemed incredulous that he would be prosecuted, for he "knew more about espionage than the FBI and the Central Intelligence Agency combined!"<sup>355</sup></li> <li>• John Walker joined the Navy in 1955, and soon came to the conclusion that he was "obviously sharper than all the others."<sup>356</sup></li> <li>• As a detective after retiring from the Navy, Walker told another detective that he had solved more burglaries than the entire Norfolk police department.<sup>357</sup></li> <li>• An astrologer told Walker that he was a "double Leo", meaning he was a highly gifted person. "Double Leo's are winners," Walker once said. "Take away all my money and throw me in the street naked. Within a week, I'll have</li> </ul>

<sup>351</sup> Sale, 203-204

<sup>352</sup> Sale, 232-234

<sup>353</sup> Rafalko, *Volume 3*, 233-234

<sup>354</sup> Pete Earley, *Family Of Spies: Inside the John Walker Spy Ring* (New York: Bantam, 1988), 14

<sup>355</sup> Earley, *Family*, 14

<sup>356</sup> Earley, *Family*, 41

<sup>357</sup> Earley, *Family*, 234



	<p>gotten everything back and made even more.”<sup>358</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While in Vietnam in 1972, Walker tried to convince his superior officers to award him a combat action medal because his helicopter had supposedly been fired at. The other crewmen on the helicopter disagreed, and Walker was denied the medal.<sup>359</sup></li> </ul>
2. Is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During one of Walker’s numerous extramarital affairs, John noted that he was becoming bored with his wife and children, and that he was becoming resentful of their presence in his life. He had begun to see his family as “dead weight that held him back.”<sup>360</sup></li> <li>• Walker began to believe that he was an historic figure, due to the longevity and effectiveness of his spying career. Several years into his espionage career, he began keeping a journal of his activities and may have intended to publish them in later years.<sup>361</sup></li> <li>• Once Walker crossed the Rubicon and made his decision to spy, he claimed that he was going to be the best spy ever and that the Soviets would see him the same way...and that he had decided in order to get the accolades he deserved, he would compromise every piece of cryptographic information he could.<sup>362</sup></li> </ul>
3. Believes he or she is "special" and unique and can only be understood by, or should associate with, other special or high-status people or institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walker joined the patriotic John Birch Society and enrolled in a classical literature book club. He later admitted that it was all a show to give an appearance of a cultured intellect to others, going so far as to ensure that his superior officers would always see what he was reading.<sup>363</sup></li> <li>• After he began selling secrets to the Soviets, Walker became quite lavish in his spending, and the Soviets’ money “spawned in him a sudden obsession to appear socially proper...wearing fashionable clothes, having</li> </ul>

<sup>358</sup> Earley, *Family*, 15

<sup>359</sup> Earley, *Family*, 128

<sup>360</sup> Earley, *Family*, 115

<sup>361</sup> Earley, *Family*, 182

<sup>362</sup> Sale, 204

<sup>363</sup> Sale, 195-196

	<p>good grooming, and making a favorable impression became supremely important.<sup>364</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walker's ability to manipulate others indicates that his "mind was always alertly cocked to pick up any signs of moral weakness...he did not make friends of strong personalities and did not tolerate equality in his relationships...he had apprentice disciples instead of friends."<sup>365</sup></li> </ul>
4. Requires excessive admiration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walker on his wife Barbara: "It was really sad because she never did figure out how to keep me happy."<sup>366</sup></li> <li>• Walker seemed to enjoy the notoriety he received after his arrest in 1985, grinning as he was escorted past FBI agents to the courthouse. Walker later remarked to his jailers that he and his brother Arthur were now famous.<sup>367</sup></li> <li>• Walker typically wore a beret and ascot to parties, as he liked being the center of attention.<sup>368</sup></li> </ul>
5. Has a sense of entitlement, i.e., unreasonable expectations of especially favorable treatment or automatic compliance with his/her expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Despite his numerous affairs and well-cited disdain for his wife Barbara (and the fact that they were separated), Walker apparently did not think he deserved a divorce. "She didn't even have the decency to call me on the phone and tell me she had filed for a divorce. I didn't know until the guy served me with court papers. She was a real pig."<sup>369</sup></li> <li>• When his daughter Laura failed to provide John with any classified documents from the Army, he referred to her as 'unscrupulous' after she had already taken a \$500 advance from him.<sup>370</sup> Walker later came to the conclusion that his daughter was running her own scam against him, and he was incensed that his own daughter would do such a thing.<sup>371</sup></li> <li>• When Walker's son Michael was born on</li> </ul>

<sup>364</sup> Sale, 205

<sup>365</sup> Sale, 209-210

<sup>366</sup> Earley, *Family*, 94

<sup>367</sup> Earley, *Family*, 430-433

<sup>368</sup> USDA Personnel and Document Security Division, "Walker Was Intrinsically Evil,"

<http://http://www.dm.usda.gov/pdsd/Security%20Guide/Spystory/Intro.htm>

<sup>369</sup> Earley, *Family*, 171-172

<sup>370</sup> Earley, *Family*, 219

<sup>371</sup> Earley, *Family*, 263

	<p>November 1<sup>st</sup>, 1962, he dropped his wife off at the hospital and then drove off to play in a baseball game with other sailors. Incensed, his wife named the boy Michael rather than naming him after John, which infuriated him.<sup>372</sup></p>
<p>6. Is interpersonally exploitive, i.e., takes advantage of others to achieve his or her own ends</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walker broke up a friendship between Jerry Whitworth and another sailor when he was trying to recruit Whitworth. The other sailor had suspected that John was a con man who used people, so John's response was: "If I can break up their friendship, I would really be doing Jerry a favor because no one needs someone like [the other sailor] around."<sup>373</sup></li> <li>• Walker on his wife Barbara: "She was a weak person and I knew exactly how to punish her for what she was doing to me. What is the opposite of love? It isn't hate...it is total indifference... [and I began to act] totally indifferent to her...it was really my wish that she would simply dry up and blow away."<sup>374</sup></li> <li>• Laura Walker, John's daughter who he had tried unsuccessfully to recruit into his spy ring, described her father's ability to manipulate others with little remorse: "His approach was almost like brainwashing...he'd break you down and make you feel like the lowest form of life...Then he'd come to your rescue. 'Why don't you let me help you make a lot of money?'"<sup>375</sup></li> <li>• When Walker's efforts to recruit his daughter Laura failed, he sent her a bill for \$3000 for housing, clothes, and books that he had bought her in high school.<sup>376</sup></li> <li>• Walker said: "Everyone has an angle. Everyone has a scam...I told each of them what they wanted to hear, whatever crutch they needed, as long as it got them to do what I wanted them to do. And it worked, until the money stopped."<sup>377</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>372</sup> Sale, p. 191

<sup>373</sup> Earley, *Family*, 150

<sup>374</sup> Earley, *Family*, 121

<sup>375</sup> Earley, *Family*, 218

<sup>376</sup> Earley, *Family*, 290

<sup>377</sup> Earley, *Family*, 447

<p>7. Lacks empathy: is unwilling to recognize or identify with the feelings of others</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the US Navy submarine <i>Scorpion</i> was lost at sea with all hands in 1968, John Walker displayed no emotion in discussing it with his shipmates or family. Walker said “The Navy is full of risks. Putting your life on the line is simply part of the job. That’s what they pay you for.”<sup>378</sup></li> <li>• Walker showed a distinct inability to regard others, including his family members, as anything more than pawns in his own game. To him, “happiness was a transaction – the man gave the woman what she wanted, and she gave him whatever he wished...Walker seemed to estimate Barbara’s value solely by the return she offered him, which he construed as her ability to keep him pleased.”<sup>379</sup></li> </ul>
<p>8. Is often envious of others or believes that others are envious of him or her</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In justifying his treason, Walker said: “You see, money is the key. It always is. If you make enough money, it doesn’t matter what you’ve done. You automatically become respectable. It was too late for me to ever become respectable, but I could still be the godfather. My family could come to me and I would give them money...It was an honorable thing that I was doing. It really was.”<sup>380</sup></li> </ul>
<p>9. Shows arrogant, haughty behaviors or attitudes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Navy neighbor said of Walker “I can’t think of one endearing thing that I’ve ever heard John say in front of anyone about his wife...he acts like he doesn’t love her at all.”<sup>381</sup></li> <li>• Walker had such a low opinion of his wife Barbara that he refused to see her as a threat to his espionage activities, referring to her as a piece of “useless flesh” who posed no risk.<sup>382</sup> <sup>383</sup></li> <li>• Walker gave his son Michael, who was born in 1962, a social security number that began with 007. This was six years before his own espionage activities began, and it may have been an indicator of John’s later betrayal.<sup>384</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>378</sup> Earley, *Family*, 90

<sup>379</sup> Sale, 198

<sup>380</sup> Earley, *Family*, 321

<sup>381</sup> Earley, *Family*, 107

<sup>382</sup> Earley, *Family*, 165

<sup>383</sup> Earley, *Family*, 358

<sup>384</sup> Earley, *Family*, 320

Psychopathic Personality Criteria	Indicators (John A. Walker Jr.)
1. Failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds for arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When working as a private detective investigating insurance fraud cases, Walker would come up with ways to entrap someone he believed had filed a false claim. A supervisor noted that John thought everyone was guilty and “kept dreaming up all these scams to prove it.”<sup>385</sup></li> <li>Walker founded his own private investigation firm (which he named, ironically, Counter-Spy) in order to launder the money he received from the KGB for his spy rings’ work.<sup>386</sup></li> </ul>
2. Deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After Walker retired from the navy, he became a private investigator. One of his fellow detectives later said of Walker’s style: “His theory was: Always set the person up....tempt them. Play on a person’s greed. He felt everybody was basically greedy and you always get them through greed.”<sup>387</sup></li> <li>As a detective, Walker always used aliases and disguises when out in the field, even when he didn’t need to do so. He used a Roman Catholic priest disguise most often, as well as other benign figures in order to make others let down their guard and trust him.<sup>388</sup></li> </ul>
3. Impulsivity or failure to plan ahead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Walker opened a bar in South Carolina with his brother in 1966, but “nothing about the project seemed to have been well thought out. Everything was haphazard, accidental, and lacking in harmony, proportion, and orderly sequence.”<sup>389</sup></li> <li>Walker showed little evidence of the fear of capture by law enforcement after his espionage began. He purchased a sailboat and held lavish parties on it, and alcohol abuse became prevalent along with his extramarital affairs.<sup>390</sup> In his own words, he “never expected to get caught.”<sup>391</sup></li> <li>Despite being warned by his KGB handlers,</li> </ul>

<sup>385</sup> Earley, *Family*, 243

<sup>386</sup> Earley, *Family*, 244

<sup>387</sup> Earley, *Family*, 232

<sup>388</sup> Earley, *Family*, 233

<sup>389</sup> Sale, 197

<sup>390</sup> Sale, 206-207

<sup>391</sup> Earley, *Family*, 12

	<p>Walker spent lavishly on expensive items. As a warrant officer, he made \$725 a month, and he was being paid \$4,000 per month by the KGB. After purchasing a new home in 1968, he and his wife spent \$10,000 on new furniture.<sup>392</sup></p>
4. Irritability & aggressiveness, as indicated by repeated physical fights or assaults	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Walker became more verbally abusive towards his wife and children after his espionage activities began, and began physically abusing his wife on a regular basis.<sup>393</sup></li> </ul>
5. Reckless disregard for safety of self and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Walker attempted to recruit the children of his brother Arthur, saying to him: “Wouldn’t it be nice if we could raise our kids like the mafia does, where you are born into a family operation and there isn’t anything to worry about? Imagine, you wouldn’t have to sweat about your kids getting a good job or having financial problems. They would just do what they were supposed to do and inherit your family operation.”<sup>394</sup></li> <li>The compromise of millions of communication documents would have been disastrous for the United States Navy if war with the Soviet Union had ever broken out. The Soviets would have known the location of every SSBN (ballistic missile submarine) in the US fleet and had the ability to read US military communications in real time.<sup>395</sup> Had war broken out, Walker’s own life, and those of his family members, would have been in jeopardy due to their military service.</li> </ul>
6. Consistent irresponsibility, as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behavior or honor financial obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After he began spying for the Soviets, Walker began to lose his will to perform well at his Navy position working with cryptographic materials. This was in direct contrast with his performance up until 1968, which had seen him earn nine promotions in a seven-year span. One Navy supervisor remarked that when he got back from sea duty “we never knew what the hell was going to be wrong because Johnny Walker had been left in charge...the guy just</li> </ul>

<sup>392</sup> Earley, *Family*, 87

<sup>393</sup> Sale, 212

<sup>394</sup> Earley, *Family*, 304

<sup>395</sup> Sale, 248-249

	<p>didn't have any moral standards as far as I was concerned.”<sup>396</sup></p>
<p>7. Lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refused to believe that the USSR would have passed on any of his cryptographic intelligence to the North Vietnamese. “The Soviets didn’t want anyone to know they were reading our mail, and I am confident that nothing I gave the KGB ever was relayed to the Viet Cong. Getting a steady supply of keylists was much more important to the KGB than helping an ally,” Walker said.<sup>397</sup></li> <li>• Walker rationalized the recruiting of his family members thusly: “I knew that if I could recruit one of my children, then the KGB could never lay a hand on me...that’s the real reason, [my children] were the only way out...why not let them in on the gravy train? You see, I was actually helping them. They sure as hell weren’t going to amount to anything on their own.”<sup>398</sup></li> <li>• Walker explained away his espionage as insignificant. “I became a spy because that is what I had access to. If I’d worked in a bank, I would have taken money. If I’d had access to dope, I would have sold drugs...the point is that I became a spy because I needed money.”<sup>399</sup></li> <li>• Walker’s ultimate rationalization of his spying was this: “There never is going to be a war between the Soviet Union and the United States. It’s all a silly game...all this talk of war between the superpowers is nothing but talk, and I saw no reason why I shouldn’t profit along with all the ship contractors, arms dealers, and politicians who push this fantasy of an inevitable war.”<sup>400</sup></li> </ul>
<p>8. Evidence of Conduct Disorder with onset before age 15 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As a youth, Walker stole tires and rolled them down the hill at passing cars, vandalized local churches, shot out the headlights of cars,<sup>401</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>396</sup> Sale, 206

<sup>397</sup> Earley, *Family*, 130


<sup>398</sup> Earley, *Family*, 199-200

<sup>399</sup> Earley, *Family*, 17

<sup>400</sup> Earley, *Family*, 103-104

<sup>401</sup> USDA Personnel and Document Security Division, “Walker...”

	committed at least four burglaries and even an armed robbery of a frightened bus driver. <sup>402</sup> This last felony was what led him to join the US Navy as a means of escaping time in a correctional facility.
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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Arthur James Walker</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> 1934</p> <p><b>Employer:</b> Navy contractor</p> <p><b>Arrested:</b> May 29, 1985</p> <p><b>Spied For:</b> USSR</p> <p><b>Sentence:</b> Life</p>

*“The Walkers appear to have operated in a normless state of mind, cut off from all feelings of civic virtue, motivated only by money.”*<sup>403</sup> - National Review

Arthur Walker is the older brother of John Walker, and was recruited by him to continue passing classified information to the KGB after John retired from the Navy. Arthur himself retired from the Navy in 1973, having served as an instructor in anti-submarine warfare and as a guest instructor at the NSA’s National Cryptologic School. He became involved in John’s spy ring after he began experiencing severe financial difficulties in 1980 and 1981. Arthur Walker compromised confidential repair manuals for two US Navy fleet control vessels.<sup>404</sup> In the event of a war, the Soviets could have disrupted fleet operations if they knew how to destroy the control ships.

Arthur Walker does not appear to harbor any of the callous manipulative behaviors exhibited in abundance by his younger brother, and likely would not have ever considered espionage as a way out of

<sup>402</sup> Sale, 184-186

<sup>403</sup> “An Absolute Moral Void,” *National Review*, June 28, 1985

<sup>404</sup> Rafalko, *Volume 3*, 235-236



his financial difficulties had John not coerced him into it. However, a closer examination of open source materials reveals that Arthur had some personality flaws which likely contributed to his treason.

Narcissistic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Arthur James Walker)
1. Is interpersonally exploitive, i.e., takes advantage of others to achieve his or her own ends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arthur betrayed his brother John by having a 10-year affair with his wife Barbara, which began fifteen years before he began abetting his brother in espionage.<sup>405</sup></li> </ul>
2. Lacks empathy: is unwilling to recognize or identify with the feelings of others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arthur Walker didn't believe he would get a long prison sentence, as he "didn't pass anything that was really valuable to John. The judge has got to realize that."<sup>406</sup></li> <li>Did not express any disapproval when John told him of his espionage activities, and never made any attempt to dissuade his brother or resist his overtures.<sup>407</sup></li> </ul>
Psychopathic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Arthur James Walker)
1. Deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After failing a polygraph administered by the FBI, Arthur refused to believe that he had failed, claiming that he was telling the truth.<sup>408</sup></li> </ul>
2. Impulsivity or failure to plan ahead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>His brother John targeted him for recruitment in numerous schemes, as John saw Arthur as a weakling with an inability to persevere and achieve goals.<sup>409</sup></li> <li>After handing over classified repair data on a fleet control ship, Arthur spent his \$2,000 payment on "new car brakes, a gas grill, a hairpiece, and happy hour money."<sup>410</sup></li> </ul>
3. Consistent irresponsibility, as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behavior or honor financial obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arthur got into severe financial debt with failed business plans after his retirement from the Navy, eventually leading to his recruitment by his brother.<sup>411</sup></li> </ul>
4. Lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arthur claimed his bitterness about his financial problems became his rationale for stealing secrets for his brother John.<sup>412</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>405</sup> Sale, 197

<sup>406</sup> Earley, *Family*, 423

<sup>407</sup> Defense Security Institute, *Security Awareness in the 1980s*, 71


<sup>408</sup> Earley, *Family*, 407

<sup>409</sup> Sale, 197

<sup>410</sup> Defense Security Institute, 72

<sup>411</sup> Earley, *Family*, 219-220

<sup>412</sup> Earley, *Family*, 248

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Michael Lance Walker</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> November 1, 1962</p> <p><b>Employer:</b> Navy</p> <p><b>Arrested:</b> May 22, 1985</p> <p><b>Spied For:</b> USSR</p> <p><b>Sentence:</b> 25 years (paroled February 16, 2000)</p>
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*“It was as if the entire Walker family had been stricken with a sickness, the children mimicking the twisted love-hate relationship of their parents”.<sup>413</sup> - Pete Earley, author of *Family of Spies**

The son of John Walker, Michael shared many similarities with his father, such as a troubled childhood upbringing. As a youth, Michael was a “poor student, inattentive, restless, and feckless, but, like his father, he had cunningly ruthless social skills.”<sup>414</sup> Like his father, he would also join the Navy, and would ultimately share the same fate as John when he was arrested for espionage in 1985. Not surprisingly, Michael exhibited some of the same personality defects as his father as well.

Narcissistic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Michael Lance Walker)
1. Has a grandiose sense of self- importance (exaggerates achievements, and talents, expects to be recognized as superior )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michael was angry when his father gave him and his new wife a popcorn machine instead of money: “I needed to come up with a seven-hundred dollar tuition payment for [her]...what did he think I was, some nerd who watched television and ate popcorn all the time?”<sup>415</sup></li> </ul>
2. Is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When being recruited by his father to spy, Michael remarked “I felt so cool...this was just like some story out of some book, a spy novel, really! I could hardly wait to meet some beautiful blonde Russian agent.”<sup>416</sup></li> </ul>
3. Believes he or she is "special" and unique and can only be understood by, or should associate with, other special or high-status people or institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michael “wanted economic self-advancement without exertion and desired to reap rewards for which no useful function had been performed.”<sup>417</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>413</sup> Earley, *Family*, 380

<sup>414</sup> Sale, 229

<sup>415</sup> Earley, *Family*, 322

<sup>416</sup> Earley, *Family*, 318

<sup>417</sup> Sale, 230

4. Requires excessive admiration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michael only received \$1,000 from his father for the classified materials he provided him, prompting Michael to say “He had told me we would make up to fifty thousand per year...my entire life had been screwed and ruined for a lousy one thousand dollars.”<sup>418</sup></li> </ul>
5. Has a sense of entitlement, i.e., unreasonable expectations of especially favorable treatment or automatic compliance with his/her expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michael’s early drug use was likely exacerbated by his stubborn personality, and he was also spoiled by his parents more than his siblings were.<sup>419</sup></li> </ul>
6. Is interpersonally exploitive, i.e., takes advantage of others to achieve his or her own ends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a teenager, Michael exhibited an early talent for manipulating others into doing what he wanted.<sup>420</sup></li> <li>Michael claimed he refined his ability to manipulate others in the Navy, charging students \$50 apiece to get the correct answers to tests in classes he was teaching.<sup>421</sup></li> </ul>
7. Lacks empathy: is unwilling to recognize or identify with the feelings of others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michael showed little ability to understand others, chastising his wife for working hard to get A’s in medical school, when he considered C’s to be sufficient.<sup>422</sup></li> </ul>
8. Shows arrogant, haughty behaviors or attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After being arrested, Michael refused to see his mother because she had turned him and his father in to the FBI. Michael sent her a note saying “Mother, you are the biggest [expletive] I’ve ever met!”<sup>423</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Psychopathic Personality Criteria</b>	<b>Indicators (Michael Lance Walker)</b>
1. Failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds for arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On being assigned to the USS Nimitz, Michael told his father that he intended to “drain the ship of every secret it had.”<sup>424</sup></li> </ul>
2. Deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michael had learned as a private detective that the best way to avoid answering a question was to ask one in return, and imply that the other person had made a mistake. This saved him from being compromised on the USS Nimitz on at least one occasion.<sup>425</sup></li> </ul>
3. Impulsivity or failure to plan ahead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Despite earning \$11,000 a year in 1984, Michael was undisciplined with finances and spent money as soon as he received it.<sup>426</sup></li> </ul>
4. Irritability & aggressiveness, as indicated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a 12-year old, Michael repeatedly got into</li> </ul>

<sup>418</sup> Earley, *Family*, 402

<sup>419</sup> Earley, *Family*, 238

<sup>420</sup> Earley, *Family*, 246

<sup>421</sup> Earley, *Family*, 293

<sup>422</sup> Sale, 230


<sup>423</sup> Sale, 241

<sup>424</sup> Earley, *Family*, 351

<sup>425</sup> Earley, *Family*, 386

<sup>426</sup> Earley, *Family*, 332

by repeated physical fights or assaults	fights and physically abused a younger female cousin on several occasions. <sup>427</sup>
5. Reckless disregard for safety of self and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Michael worked for his father as a private investigator, and excelled at this job because he showed no fear and no scruples.<sup>428</sup></li> </ul>
6. Consistent irresponsibility, as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behavior or honor financial obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During his last cruise, Michael collected 1,176 classified documents, most of which were hidden in a box behind his bunk or hidden in the ship's fan room.<sup>429</sup></li> </ul>
7. Lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rationalized that his marriage was falling apart because he needed to get more money from spying, not because his wife was angry about his espionage activities.<sup>430</sup></li> </ul>
8. Evidence of Conduct Disorder with onset before age 15 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a youth, Michael set fires, stole from local stores, regularly abused alcohol and drugs, and was openly defiant towards school authorities.<sup>431</sup></li> </ul>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Jerry Alfred Whitworth</b></p> <p><b>Born:</b> August 3, 1939</p> <p><b>Employer:</b> Navy</p> <p><b>Arrested:</b> May 20, 1985</p> <p><b>Spied For:</b> USSR</p> <p><b>Sentence:</b> Life</p>
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*“If a full-scale war ever erupted between the Soviet Union and the United States, the twelve-inch stack of messages that Jerry had photographed would provide the Russians a blow-by-blow chronology of how the US Navy intended to form an offshore flotilla and attack the Soviets’ borders...selling the KGB messages from the three-carrier operation was akin to giving one football teams its’ opponent’s playbook a few days before the Super Bowl.”<sup>432</sup> - Pete Earley*

*“[Jerry Whitworth] believes in nothing. His life is devoted to determining the wind direction and how he can make a profit from the coming storm.”<sup>433</sup> - Judge John Vukasin*

<sup>427</sup> Earley, *Family*, 237

<sup>428</sup> Earley, *Family*, 245

<sup>429</sup> Earley, *Family*, 401

<sup>430</sup> Earley, *Family*, 381

<sup>431</sup> Earley, *Family*, 167-168

<sup>432</sup> Earley, *Family*, 302

<sup>433</sup> Earley, *Family*, 434

Jerry Whitworth served as an instructor at the Naval Training Center in San Diego, where his commanding officer in 1971 was John Walker Jr. Walker sensed a yearning for great things in Whitworth, and by 1975 had recruited him to continue stealing cryptologic documents after Walker retired from the Navy. In this arena, the student may have outdone his mentor.

Whitworth took photographs of the technical manuals for the KW-7, KWR-37, and the KY-36 cipher machines for the KGB. These three systems were used in most of the ships and installations of the US Navy, and the photos allowed the Soviets to build mockups of their own using reverse engineering. Not only did the betrayal save the Soviets fifty man years of analysis and labor themselves,<sup>434</sup> but they gained the ability to decrypt and decipher classified military traffic in real time.<sup>435</sup> Whitworth may have compromised more damaging information than even John Walker.

Narcissistic Personality Criteria	Indicators (Jerry Whitworth)
1. Has a grandiose sense of self- importance (exaggerates achievements, and talents, expects to be recognized as superior )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whitworth once said to John Walker during their spying career, “Isn’t it a shame that no one will ever know how good we really were?”<sup>436</sup></li> </ul>
2. Is preoccupied with fantasies of unlimited success, power, brilliance, beauty, or ideal love)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whitworth frequently misunderstood acquaintance as friendship. “It was like everyone he ever met [became] one of his close friends...he would make it sound as if a person he [just met] was a longtime friend...he needed people to like him,” John Walker said.<sup>437</sup></li> <li>A close friend said of Whitworth, “More than anything else, [I think Jerry] wanted attention...he wanted to be someone and amount to something in someone’s eyes other than his own.”<sup>438</sup></li> <li>Whitworth said, “All of my life has been without focus. I’ve never been able to find a center in my life, something to concentrate on.”<sup>439</sup></li> </ul>
3. Believes he or she is "special" and unique and can only be understood by, or should associate with, other special or high-status people or institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fellow sailors at the Naval Telecommunications Center in Alameda remarked that Whitworth was not well liked,</li> </ul>

<sup>434</sup> Sale, 216

<sup>435</sup> Earley, *Family*, 183

<sup>436</sup> Sale, 13

<sup>437</sup> Earley, *Family*, 109

<sup>438</sup> Earley, *Family*, 154

<sup>439</sup> Earley, *Family*, 154

	and that he “thought he was just better than the rest of us.” <sup>440</sup>
4. Requires excessive admiration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Despite having a relatively happy childhood, Whitworth claimed after his arrest that his mother’s lack of affection haunted him and led him to make poor decisions.<sup>441</sup> As a result, he “harbored an inner emptiness and defeatism that was woven very deep in his spiritual fabric.”<sup>442</sup></li> </ul>
5. Has a sense of entitlement, i.e., unreasonable expectations of especially favorable treatment or automatic compliance with his/her expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In an anonymous letter to the FBI, Whitworth demanded complete immunity from prosecution and no disclosure of his identity to the public, in exchange for cooperation. He also requested expense funds “depending on the degree that my livelihood is interrupted.”<sup>443</sup></li> <li>An FBI profiler reviewed the letter, and said that the writer’s “passing reference to conscience is both glib and superficial...the author of this letter exhibits the language of the psychopath.”<sup>444</sup></li> </ul>
6. Is interpersonally exploitive, i.e., takes advantage of others to achieve his or her own ends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When Whitworth believed that he wasn’t being paid what he was due by the KGB, he deliberately fogged several rolls of film that he gave to Walker to pass on to them. That this action would put Walker’s life in danger did not seem to occur to him.<sup>445</sup></li> <li>A family friend described Whitworth as a “friend-seeking loner who leached off us because he wanted family.”<sup>446</sup></li> </ul>
7. Lacks empathy: is unwilling to recognize or identify with the feelings of others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whitworth decided to be unfaithful to his girlfriend in 1971 after seeing a movie about spouse-swapping. He showed no understanding of his girlfriend’s revulsion of this, and later had an affair with one of her close friends.<sup>447</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Psychopathic Personality Criteria</b>	<b>Indicators (Jerry Whitworth)</b>
1. Failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds for arrest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After his first wife divorced him, Whitworth failed to notify the Navy and continued to collect extra pay for married sailors, and illicitly earned \$6,000.<sup>448</sup></li> <li>Before his spying began, he was asked by John Walker if he would consider crime. “I might do</li> </ul>

<sup>440</sup> Earley, *Family*, 256

<sup>441</sup> Earley, *Family*, 139

<sup>442</sup> Sale, 209

<sup>443</sup> Earley, *Family*, 329

<sup>444</sup> Earley, *Family*, 341

<sup>445</sup> Sale, 227

<sup>446</sup> Nancy Skelton, “Jerry Whitworth, Accused in Espionage Ring: No One Really Knew Fourth Spy Suspect.” *Los Angeles Times*, June 09, 1985

<sup>447</sup> Earley, *Family*, 152

<sup>448</sup> Earley, *Family*, 112

	<p>something like that if I only had to do it once,” Whitworth replied. “You know, make one big score and end up with a large sum of money so I could do whatever the hell I wanted to do for the rest of my life.”<sup>449</sup></p>
2. Deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established forty two bank accounts to hide his espionage payments, and used as many as 44 credit cards at one time.<sup>450</sup></li> </ul>
3. Impulsivity or failure to plan ahead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engaged in buying and selling high-risk stocks after he began spying for Walker. Whitworth lost \$30,000 on poor market decisions, but continued investing in risky stocks.<sup>451</sup> This despite the fact that he had failed the exam to become a registered stockbroker.<sup>452</sup></li> </ul>
4. Lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After his arrest, Whitworth told a family member, “I thought what I was doing was heroic when I did it. My conscience is clear.”<sup>453</sup></li> <li>An FBI interviewer noted that Whitworth “exhibits a flat affect...his expressions of remorse are absent in emotional tone...it is quite clear that [he] exhibits very little insight into his behavior...and is prone to explanation and description, rather than understanding.”<sup>454</sup></li> </ul>

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<sup>449</sup> Sale, 211

<sup>450</sup> Earley, *Family*, 305

<sup>451</sup> Earley, *Family*, 248

<sup>452</sup> Skelton, “Jerry Whitworth...”

<sup>453</sup> Earley, *Family*, 160

<sup>454</sup> Earley, *Family*, 434

**Table 1: Number of Narcissistic and Psychopathic Traits in 20 Spies**

Case Study	Narcissism	Psychopathy	Case Study	Narcissism	Psychopathy
Allen, Michael H.	4	1	Miller, Richard	3	4
Ames, Aldrich	9	7	Nicholson, H.	7	5
Boyce, C.	2	4	Pelton, Ronald	1	2
Cavanagh, T.	4	6	Pitts, Earl E.	3	1
Conrad, Clyde	5	5	Pollard, J.	4	7
Cooke, C.	4	1	Regan, Brian P.	2	2
Hall, James III	3	4	Walker, John A.	9	8
Hanssen, Robert	8	7	Walker, Arthur	2	4
Kampiles, W.	3	2	Walker, Michael	8	8
Koecher, Karl	5	3	Whitworth, J.	7	4

**Table 2: Hypothetical NPI Scores for 20 Spies**

Case Study	NPI Score	Case Study	NPI Score
Allen, Michael H.	26	Miller, Richard W.	21
Ames, Aldrich	27	Nicholson, Harold	22
Boyce, Christopher	23	Pelton, Ronald	19
Cavanagh, Thomas	22	Pitts, Earl E.	18
Conrad, Clyde Lee	31	Pollard, Jonathan	32
Cooke, Christopher	17	Regan, Brian P.	15
Hall, James III	18	Walker, John A.	36
Hanssen, Robert	30	Walker, Arthur J.	18
Kampiles, William	28	Walker, Michael L.	33
Koecher, Karl	33	Whitworth, Jerry	29
<b>Avg. Score among US Population<sup>455</sup></b>	15.3	<b>Avg. Score in Espionage Case Studies</b>	24.9

The Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) is a self-report test with forty questions, each with two possible responses (detailed in Appendix A). The maximum score is 40, with one point assigned for each question in which the response indicates narcissism. The average score for the general US population is 15.3.<sup>456</sup> The inventory measures components such as authority, self-sufficiency, superiority, exhibitionism, and exploitativeness. While not a checklist like the PCL-R that is used to indicate psychopathy, the NPI is a widely-used test in behavioral and organizational research. The scores indicate support for Hypothesis 1 (H1) , that spies would exhibit more narcissistic traits than others.

<sup>455</sup> Seitz, “The Aliens Among Us”

<sup>456</sup> Jayson, [http://http://www.usatoday.com/news/health/2009-03-16-pinsky-quiz\\_N.htm](http://http://www.usatoday.com/news/health/2009-03-16-pinsky-quiz_N.htm)



**Table 3: Hypothetical PCL-R Scores for 20 Spies**

<b>Case Study</b>	<b>PCL-R Score</b>	<b>Case Study</b>	<b>PCL-R Score</b>
Allen, Michael Hahn	15	Miller, Richard W.	21
Ames, Aldrich	17	Nicholson, Harold	11
Boyce, Christopher	18	Pelton, Ronald	12
Cavanagh, Thomas	14	Pitts, Earl	9
Conrad, Clyde Lee	26	Pollard, Jonathan	24
Cooke, Christopher	10	Regan, Brian P.	8
Hall, James III	16	Walker, John A.	32
Hanssen, Robert	18	Walker, Arthur	13
Kampiles, William	11	Walker, Michael	30
Koecher, Karl	25	Whitworth, Jerry	17
<b>Avg. Score among US Population<sup>457</sup></b>	4	<b>Avg. Score in 20 Case Studies</b>	17.35

The maximum score on the PCL-R is 40, based on twenty questions (described in Appendix B). The items are scored on a 3-point scale, with ‘0’ indicating the item does not apply to the subject, a ‘1’ if the item applies to some extent or if there is uncertainty, and a ‘2’ is given if the item applies to the subject on a consistent basis. A total score between 10 and 19 indicates mild psychopathic disturbance, between 20 and 29 a moderate psychopathic disturbance, and any score above 30 representing a severe psychopathic disturbance.<sup>458</sup> The average score among North American prison inmates is 23.3, while the average score in the overall US population is around 4.<sup>459</sup> The average score of 17.35 among the twenty espionage case studies lends support to Hypothesis 3 (H3), that those who spied against the US exhibited numerous traits of psychopathy.

<sup>457</sup> Seitz, “The Aliens Among Us”

<sup>458</sup> Bryan Nelson and Amy Goldman, “Psychopathy,” <http://www.deviantcrimes.com/psychopathy.htm>

<sup>459</sup> Seitz, “The Aliens Among Us”

## V. DISCUSSION

### Interpretation of Results

What the results do show is that all of these twenty case studies exhibited narcissistic and/or psychopathic traits, some in numerous ways. Nine of these spies (Ames, Conrad, Hanssen, Koecher, Nicholson, Pollard, John Walker, Michael Walker, and Whitworth) exhibited multiple examples of many different traits, and it is not surprising that their hypothetical PCL-R and NPI scores are very high. Five other spies (Boyce, Cavanagh, Hall, Miller, and Arthur Walker) also exhibited traits of psychopathy, totaling fourteen of the twenty case studies.

In terms of the psychiatric criteria for Narcissistic Personality Disorder (five or more traits) and Antisocial/Psychopathic Personality Disorder (three or more traits), the results are somewhat different. Eight spies (Ames, Conrad, Hanssen, Koecher, Nicholson, John Walker, Michael Walker, and Whitworth) fit the criteria for both NPD and APD. None of the twenty met the criteria for NPD only, while six (Boyce, Cavanagh, Hall, Miller, Pollard, Arthur Walker) met the criteria for APD only. Interestingly, all eight of the spies who met the criteria for NPD also met the criteria for APD.

Four of the 20 spies (Allen, Cooke, Kampiles, and Pitts) did not exhibit enough traits to fit either hypothetical diagnosis. However, in each case they exhibited more than one exemplar of at least one particular trait. All twenty of the spies scored higher than the average person on both the hypothetical NPI and PCL-R tests.

There is one other similarity that these twenty spies share: they were all caught. Former KGB official Boris Solomatin lamented that spies “become careless because they believe that they are wiser than their peers, more talented, even invulnerable,”<sup>460</sup> while adding the opinion that the same traits that made John

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<sup>460</sup> Pete Earley, “Boris Solomatin Interview,” TruTV website, [http://www.trutv.com/library/crime/terrorists\\_spies/spies/solomatin/1.html](http://www.trutv.com/library/crime/terrorists_spies/spies/solomatin/1.html)

Walker a successful spy also led to his undoing. The ego gratification that the thrill of espionage provides does not seem to impart an accurate self-appraisal of their own abilities, it seems.

## **Conclusion**

This research study sought to answer two research questions: what are the motives of people who commit espionage against their own country (general research question), and what personality traits do Americans who spied against their country have in common, if any (specific research question)? The common motivations of traitors have been presented and discussed, and three of those factors (disgruntlement, ego, thrill-seeking) were chosen for further exploration in order to answer the specific research question. The research found that ego is closely related to the other two factors, as seen in the personality disorders of narcissism and psychopathy. Those with inflated egos are more likely to become disgruntled when not receiving feedback that reinforces their ideal selves, and betrayal is often one form of thrill-seeking that is used in revenge.

The results of this project lend support to two of the five hypotheses: H1 (exhibiting numerous traits of narcissism) and H3 (exhibiting numerous traits of psychopathy). As only eight of the twenty spies exhibited enough criteria for NPD, H2 can be rejected. Although fourteen of the spies indicated enough behaviors for APD, H4 is only partially supported by the results. The evidence for H1 and H3 are significant enough to disprove the null hypothesis (H0).

While this study only covered twenty of the 150+ American spies, the results cannot yet be generalized to all of the others without more extensive research. However, it is significant that all twenty of them exhibited traits of both personality disorders to varying degrees. Considering that the prevalence of both personality disorders in the wider general population is approximately one percent,<sup>461</sup> the findings are significant enough to warrant further study. More open source material must be obtained on as many spies as possible in order to delve into this matter further.

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<sup>461</sup> American Psychiatric Association, *DSM-IV*, 660

In conclusion, the results show strong indications that Americans who spied against their own country exhibited multiple characteristics of both narcissism and psychopathy, even if they do not meet the diagnosis thresholds of the two personality disorders. They all appear to have had some sense of entitlement stemming from an unfulfilled ego, causing them to seek vengeance when they perceived they were not treated with the respect they felt they deserved. Combined with thrill-seeking and lack of empathy for others, these traits made these individuals more likely to betray the targets of their anger, and their own country as well.

These results do not imply that there is one ‘personality profile’ that fits all traitors, since the indicators of the behaviors in question are quite diverse in their manifestations. The rise in narcissism seen in the younger generation also raises concerns about an increase in espionage in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Clearly this is a subject that demands more systematic study, with the hopes that a wider dissemination and understanding of what underlying personality factors may cause a citizen to spy will protect against catastrophic damage to our country in the future.

It bears repeating that espionage has a human cost, one that is sometimes overlooked when sensitive information or technology is compromised. In his landmark essay “Treason and Traitors: Ethical Implications of Espionage,” Dr. Robert D. King said that “betrayal is a garment without seams, and one betrayal inexorably leads to another: codes, secrets, troop movements, agents, friends, lovers, wives – all part of the seamless web of betrayal.”<sup>462</sup> The treasonous actions of American spies has undermined the safety of our country, compromised sensitive technology, and cost the jobs of Americans through lost research and development, and will continue to do so unless we become more aware of what causes people to turn to espionage.

In the end it is the lives of humans that are paramount. If there is any doubt about the truth of this statement, these words from the son of an asset from Russia who was betrayed by Ames, should put the “wilderness of mirrors” that is the world of espionage in the right context:

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<sup>462</sup> King, “Treason and Traitors,” 338

My mother died right after my father was executed. This man who betrayed them, he destroyed so much, so many, and for what reason? His own vanity, his own selfishness, so that he could be someone important. I read where he called it all a game. My father believed that what he was doing was right. Can this man Ames wash my father's blood so easily from his hands? It is not a game when your father lies in an unmarked grave and his grandchildren cry at night because he is gone.<sup>463</sup>

The betrayals of spies like Ames and Hanssen led to the brutal deaths of many American assets, who although were spies themselves were at least attempting to make the world a better place by subverting a totalitarian system that has been responsible for the deaths of untold innocents. It is most certainly not a game.

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<sup>463</sup> Earley, "Confessions," 351

## **APPENDIX A: NPI Items used to obtain Hypothetical Scores<sup>464</sup>**

1. A. I have a natural talent for influencing people.  
B. I am not good at influencing people.
2. A. Modesty doesn't become me.  
B. I am essentially a modest person.
3. A. I would do almost anything on a dare.  
B. I tend to be a fairly cautious person.
4. A. When people compliment me I sometimes get embarrassed.  
B. I know that I am good because everybody keeps telling me so.
5. A. The thought of ruling the world frightens the hell out of me.  
B. If I ruled the world it would be a better place.
6. A. I can usually talk my way out of anything.  
B. I try to accept the consequences of my behavior.
7. A. I prefer to blend in with the crowd.  
B. I like to be the center of attention.
8. A. I will be a success.  
B. I am not too concerned about success.
9. A. I am no better or worse than most people.  
B. I think I am a special person.
10. A. I am not sure if I would make a good leader.  
B. I see myself as a good leader.
11. A. I am assertive.  
B. I wish I were more assertive.
12. A. I like to have authority over other people.  
B. I don't mind following orders.
13. A. I find it easy to manipulate people.  
B. I don't like it when I find myself manipulating people.
14. A. I insist upon getting the respect that is due me.  
B. I usually get the respect that I deserve.
15. A. I don't particularly like to show off my body.  
B. I like to show off my body.

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<sup>464</sup> Jayson, [http://http://www.usatoday.com/news/health/2009-03-16-pinsky-quiz\\_N.htm](http://http://www.usatoday.com/news/health/2009-03-16-pinsky-quiz_N.htm)

- 16.** A. I can read people like a book.  
B. People are sometimes hard to understand.
- 17.** A. If I feel competent I am willing to take responsibility for making decisions.  
B. I like to take responsibility for making decisions.
- 18.** A. I just want to be reasonably happy.  
B. I want to amount to something in the eyes of the world.
- 19.** A. My body is nothing special.  
B. I like to look at my body.
- 20.** A. I try not to be a show off.  
B. I will usually show off if I get the chance.
- 21.** A. I always know what I am doing.  
B. Sometimes I am not sure of what I am doing.
- 22.** A. I sometimes depend on people to get things done.  
B. I rarely depend on anyone else to get things done.
- 23.** A. Sometimes I tell good stories.  
B. Everybody likes to hear my stories.
- 24.** A. I expect a great deal from other people.  
B. I like to do things for other people.
- 25.** A. I will never be satisfied until I get all that I deserve.  
B. I take my satisfactions as they come.
- 26.** A. Compliments embarrass me.  
B. I like to be complimented.
- 27.** A. I have a strong will to power.  
B. Power for its own sake doesn't interest me.
- 28.** A. I don't care about new fads and fashions.  
B. I like to start new fads and fashions.
- 29.** A. I like to look at myself in the mirror.  
B. I am not particularly interested in looking at myself in the mirror.
- 30.** A. I really like to be the center of attention.  
B. It makes me uncomfortable to be the center of attention.
- 31.** A. I can live my life in any way I want to.  
B. People can't always live their lives in terms of what they want.

32. A. Being an authority doesn't mean that much to me.  
B. People always seem to recognize my authority.
33. A. I would prefer to be a leader.  
B. It makes little difference to me whether I am a leader or not.
34. A. I am going to be a great person.  
B. I hope I am going to be successful.
35. A. People sometimes believe what I tell them.  
B. I can make anybody believe anything I want them to.
36. A. I am a born leader.  
B. Leadership is a quality that takes a long time to develop.
37. A. I wish somebody would someday write my biography.  
B. I don't like people to pry into my life for any reason.
38. A. I get upset when people don't notice how I look when I go out in public.  
B. I don't mind blending into the crowd when I go out in public.
39. A. I am more capable than other people.  
B. There is a lot that I can learn from other people.
40. A. I am much like everybody else.  
B. I am an extraordinary person.

### **SCORING KEY:**

Assign one point for each response that matches the key.

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1, 2 and 3: A     | 32: B             |
| 4, 5: B           | 33, 34: A         |
| 6: A              | 35: B             |
| 7: B              | 36, 37, 38, 39: A |
| 8: A              | 40: B             |
| 9, 10: B          |                   |
| 11, 12, 13, 14: A |                   |
| 15: B             |                   |
| 16: A             |                   |
| 17, 18, 19, 20: B |                   |
| 21: A             |                   |
| 22, 23: B         |                   |
| 24, 25: A         |                   |
| 26: B             |                   |
| 27: A             |                   |
| 28: B             |                   |
| 29, 30, 31: A     |                   |



## APPENDIX B: PCL-R Items Used to Obtain Hypothetical Scores<sup>465</sup>

**1. GLIB and SUPERFICIAL CHARM** -- the tendency to be smooth, engaging, charming, slick, and verbally facile. Psychopathic charm is not in the least shy, self-conscious, or afraid to say anything. A psychopath never gets tongue-tied. They have freed themselves from the social conventions about taking turns in talking, for example.

**2. GRANDIOSE SELF-WORTH** -- a grossly inflated view of one's abilities and self-worth, self-assured, opinionated, cocky, a braggart. Psychopaths are arrogant people who believe they are superior human beings.

**3. NEED FOR STIMULATION or PRONENESS TO BOREDOM** -- an excessive need for novel, thrilling, and exciting stimulation; taking chances and doing things that are risky. Psychopaths often have a low self-discipline in carrying tasks through to completion because they get bored easily. They fail to work at the same job for any length of time, for example, or to finish tasks that they consider dull or routine.

**4. PATHOLOGICAL LYING** -- can be moderate or high; in moderate form, they will be shrewd, crafty, cunning, sly, and clever; in extreme form, they will be deceptive, deceitful, underhanded, unscrupulous, manipulative, and dishonest.

**5. CONNING AND MANIPULATIVENESS** -- the use of deceit and deception to cheat, con, or defraud others for personal gain; distinguished from Item #4 in the degree to which exploitation and callous ruthlessness is present, as reflected in a lack of concern for the feelings and suffering of one's victims.

**6. LACK OF REMORSE OR GUILT** -- a lack of feelings or concern for the losses, pain, and suffering of victims; a tendency to be unconcerned, dispassionate, coldhearted, and unempathic. This item is usually demonstrated by a disdain for one's victims.

**7. SHALLOW AFFECT** -- emotional poverty or a limited range or depth of feelings; interpersonal coldness in spite of signs of open gregariousness.

**8. CALLOUSNESS and LACK OF EMPATHY** -- a lack of feelings toward people in general; cold, contemptuous, inconsiderate, and tactless.

**9. PARASITIC LIFESTYLE** -- an intentional, manipulative, selfish, and exploitative financial dependence on others as reflected in a lack of motivation, low self-discipline, and inability to begin or complete responsibilities.

**10. POOR BEHAVIORAL CONTROLS** -- expressions of irritability, annoyance, impatience, threats, aggression, and verbal abuse; inadequate control of anger and temper; acting hastily.

**11. PROMISCUOUS SEXUAL BEHAVIOR** -- a variety of brief, superficial relations, numerous affairs, and an indiscriminate selection of sexual partners; the maintenance of several relationships at the same time; a history of attempts to sexually coerce others into sexual activity or taking great pride at discussing sexual exploits or conquests.

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<sup>465</sup> "Antisocial Personality, Sociopathy, and Psychopathy"

**12. EARLY BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS** -- a variety of behaviors prior to age 13, including lying, theft, cheating, vandalism, bullying, sexual activity, fire-setting, glue-sniffing, alcohol use, and running away from home.

**13. LACK OF REALISTIC, LONG-TERM GOALS** -- an inability or persistent failure to develop and execute long-term plans and goals; a nomadic existence, aimless, lacking direction in life.

**14. IMPULSIVITY** -- the occurrence of behaviors that are unpremeditated and lack reflection or planning; inability to resist temptation, frustrations, and urges; a lack of deliberation without considering the consequences; foolhardy, rash, unpredictable, erratic, and reckless.

**15. IRRESPONSIBILITY** -- repeated failure to fulfill or honor obligations and commitments; such as not paying bills, defaulting on loans, performing sloppy work, being absent or late to work, failing to honor contractual agreements.

**16. FAILURE TO ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR OWN ACTIONS** -- a failure to accept responsibility for one's actions reflected in low conscientiousness, an absence of dutifulness, antagonistic manipulation, denial of responsibility, and an effort to manipulate others through this denial.

**17. MANY SHORT-TERM MARITAL RELATIONSHIPS** -- a lack of commitment to a long-term relationship reflected in inconsistent, undependable, and unreliable commitments in life, including marital.

**18. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY** -- behavior problems between the ages of 13-18; mostly behaviors that are crimes or clearly involve aspects of antagonism, exploitation, aggression, manipulation, or a callous, ruthless tough-mindedness.

**19. REVOCATION OF CONDITION RELEASE** -- a revocation of probation or other conditional release due to technical violations, such as carelessness, low deliberation, or failing to appear.

**20. CRIMINAL VERSATILITY** -- a diversity of types of criminal offenses, regardless if the person has been arrested or convicted for them; taking great pride at getting away with crimes.

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