



BRACE Analysis

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Behavioral Relativity And Cognitive Economics

BRACE Character Profile™

BRACE Work Adjustment Profile

BRACE Character Profile™ Psychological Autopsy

Name of Person Rated: Richard Kuklinski, The Iceman
Input Ratings by: Russell L Smith on January 21, 2007
BRACE Character Profile™ Analysis by: Russell L Smith
Date of Analysis: January 23, 2007

Richard Kuklinski, The Iceman, was born April 11, 1935 and died March 5, 2006, after allegedly murdering some 200 people. He was a professional criminal who studied and developed his specialty craft of murder until he was arrested on December 17, 1986. He was convicted on May 25, 1998 and was serving consecutive life sentences at the time of his death. The current profile is based on information generally available on the internet¹ and documentary movies. The knowledge base included no books in order to avoid any particular bias. The primary purpose of the current profile is to add Richard Kuklinski to the BRACE Character Profile™ database as a “prototypical type” and for comparison purposes with other profiles.

In spite of the fact that Richard Kuklinski is dead, much of the analysis is written in the present tense. Also note that this report contains substantial standard information about the BRACE Character Profile™.

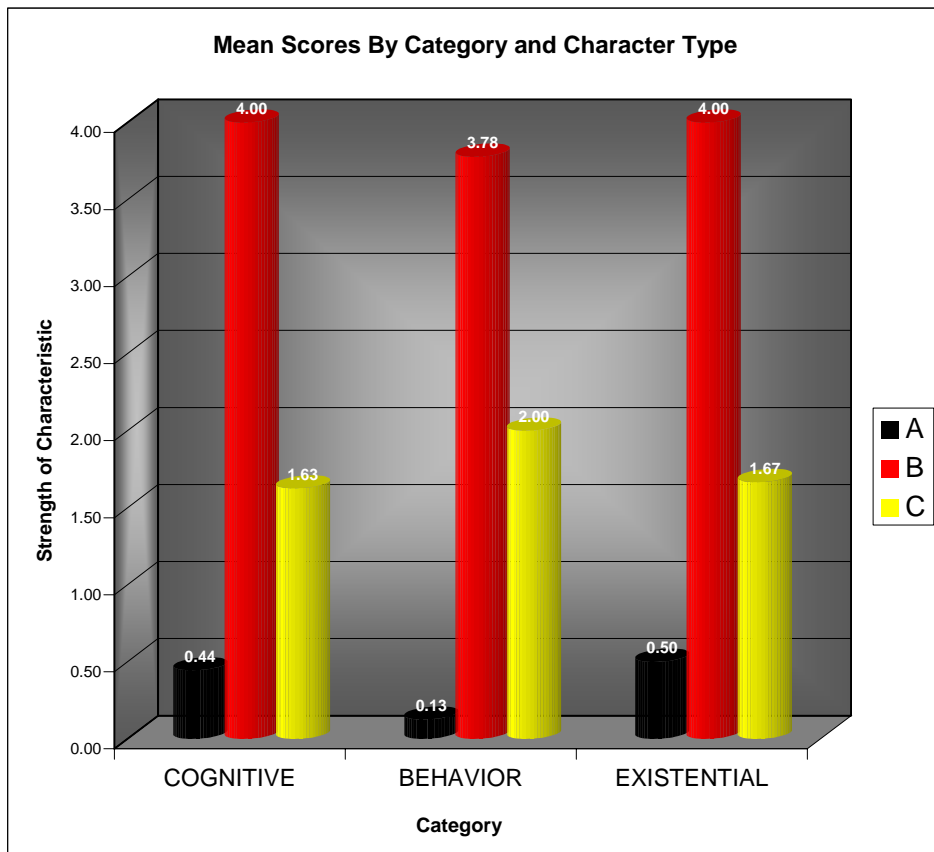
STANDARD INFORMATION: The underlying structure of the BRACE Character Profile™ is based on three prototypical character types (Type A, Type B, and Type C), which are each rated on a 5-point scale on eight Cognitive variables, eight Behavior variables, and eight Existential or Motivation variables. The **basic graphic** generated by a BRACE Character Profile™ represents the degree to which the rated individual’s characteristic manner of thought, behavior, and motivation is similar to or different from each of the three prototypical character types. Once rated, the individual can be compared and contrasted with any previously rated individual, real or imagined, dead or alive, and to any other “prototypical” or archetype in the BRACE Character Profile™ database (DSM-IV-TR™² personality disorders, 40-point Hare PCL-R³, Asperger’s Disorder, ADHD, etc.).

The input ratings for the BRACE Character Profile™ can be completed by anyone with basic reading skills and the ability to objectively rate statements about a well known or well conceptualized person or prototypical type. The BRACE Character Profile™ provides a wealth of information, but the individual rated must be clearly imagined. Consensus input ratings by two or more individuals increases the knowledge base and minimizes rating biases. However, one objective rater with good knowledge of the character being rated is sufficient. An analysis of the BRACE Character Profile™ graphics and correlation charts requires basic

knowledge of the three prototypical character types, which is available on the internet at www.BRACEanalysis.com and at <http://www.deviantcrimes.com/BRACEindex.htm>.

In the final analysis, the BRACE Character Profile™ merely puts the image that is in the rater’s mind into an objective and meaningful format, which can be shared and considered from many different angles, much like a hologram or a virtual reality tour of a house. The bits and pieces of information included in the input ratings are transformed into a virtual persona of the individual in the mind of the rater. This process is certainly affected by the knowledge base for input ratings, the objectivity and critical thinking skills of the rater, and the adherence of the rater to the BRACE Character Profile™ rating procedures, which are printed on the input form.

Richard Kuklinski’s Basic BRACE Character Profile™ Graphic:



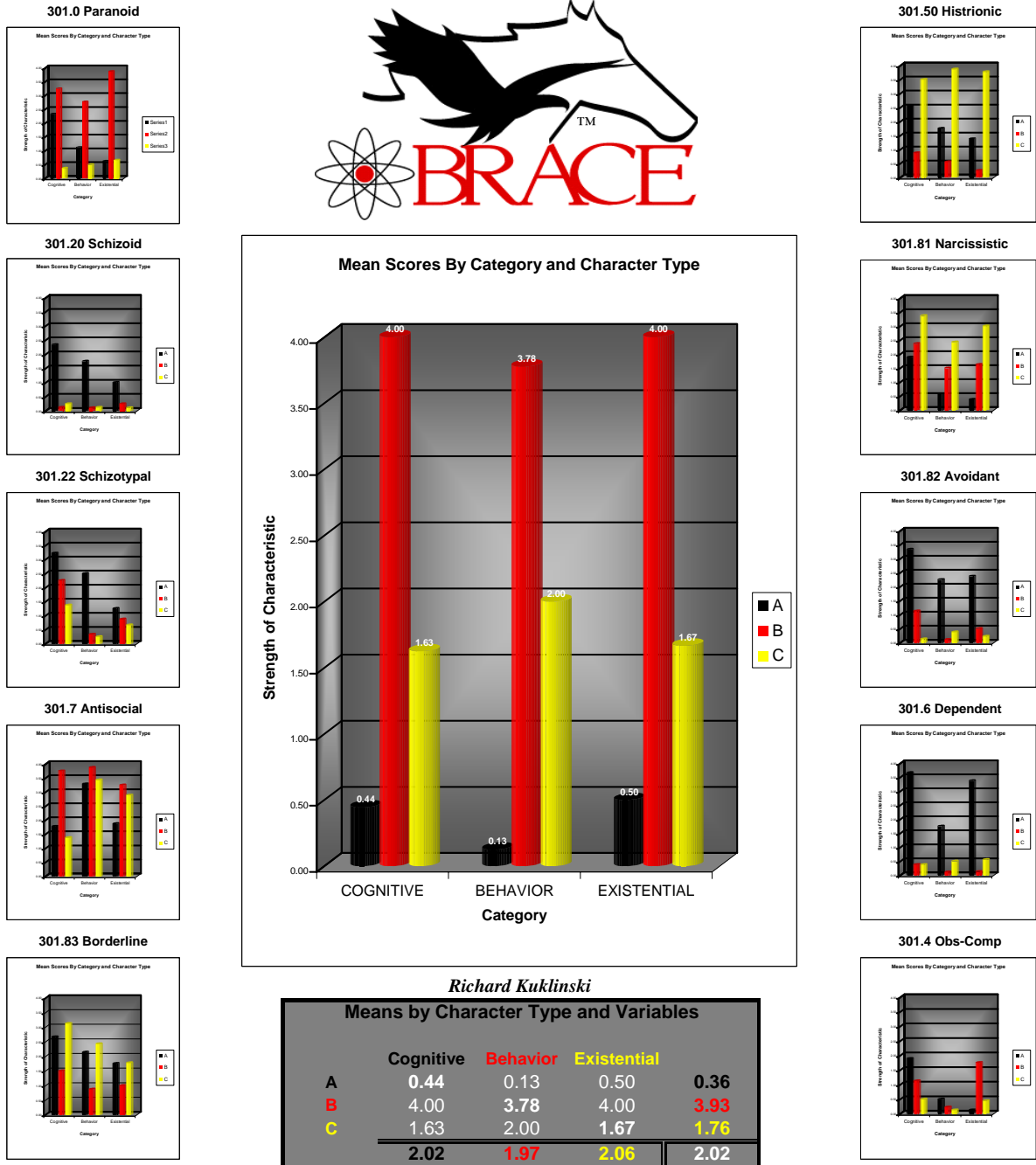
Richard Kuklinski

Means by Character Type and Variables				
	Cognitive	Behavior	Existential	
A	0.44	0.13	0.50	0.36
B	4.00	3.78	4.00	3.93
C	1.63	2.00	1.67	1.76
	2.02	1.97	2.06	2.02



The following is Richard Kuklinski's basic graphic in the center, bordered by the basic graphics of the 10 personality disorders of DSM-IV-TR™.

BRACE Character Profile™ Comparison to DSM-IV-TR™ Personality Disorders



Visual Comparison of Richard Kuklinski's basic BRACE Character Profile™ graphic with the 10 DSM-IV-TR™ personality disorders can be used to “rule-in” and “rule-out” various possible matches, just to narrow the focus of an analysis. This is still a very gross level of analysis, but at times it is all that is needed.

Analysis of basic graphic:

The BRACE Character Profile™ is designed to profile maladaptive patterns, even those that may be subthreshold. The basic graphics are a very gross level of analysis, but even at this level, the Type B characteristics, which generally relate to matters of power and control, clearly dominate all three domains (Cognitive, Behavior, and Existential). In part, the very low Type A characteristics indicate that the person is cognitively intact, relatively intelligent, has good impulse control, and has good organization and planning skills, which makes him more dangerous and sinister than the average psychopath. The significant pathology in each domain is due primarily to matters of power and control, but there are also significant influences related to self-centered values and value judgments (Type C). Richard Kuklinski's primary source of pleasure/comfort and safety/security derive from his personal power and control. Both his approach tendencies (to acquire, maintain ... to get, to experience pleasure/comfort) and his avoidance tendencies (terminating and avoiding pain/discomfort) center around his sense of personal power and control. He wants it (Type B Existential Domain), he thinks about it (Type B Cognitive Domain), and he acts without reservation or restraint to maintain it and make it so (Type B Behavior Domain). He is clearly a loner who has an ever present potential for explosive violence. He readily imposes his will on others and violence is his primary problem-solving device. He is extremely defensive in his manner of thought and quick to take offence, but careful and calculating. He is certainly self-centered, but the Type C characteristics, which relate to matters of pleasure/comfort, seem too high for his constricted nature. He is too rigid and controlling to have a wide range of pleasurable interests and activities, and all pleasurable activities must meet his needs for power and control.

In any case, the only visual comparisons that seem to be likely matches are Paranoid Personality Disorder and Antisocial Personality Disorder.

Several others can clearly be ruled out: Schizoid Personality Disorder, Schizotypal Personality Disorder, Histrionic Personality Disorder, Avoidant Personality Disorder, and Dependent Personality Disorder.

Those remaining have some patterns that may relate but they are unclear: Borderline Personality Disorder, Narcissistic Personality Disorder, and Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder.

However, with this and other graphic comparisons, one must keep in mind that similar **Type** and similar **Domain** scores may be generated by different underlying structures. Bottom line is that a visual comparison of BRACE Character Profile™ graphics helps inform clinical opinion or the opinion of anyone familiar with the BRACE Character Profile™. Some alternatives can be ruled-out and others more seriously considered through a more detailed analysis of underlying variables and correlations. When a more sophisticated analysis is required, the ratings that make up each component part of the graphics can be correlated for direct comparison with any "prototypical type" or any other individual in the database. It is a quantum leap into the nature of the person rated.

BRACE Character Profile™ CORRELATION SUMMARY ANALYSIS AIDES:

NOTE: A clinician using the BRACE Character Profile™ graphics and correlations for the DSM-IV-TR™ diagnostic categories will need to keep in mind that the DSM-IV-TR™ Personality Disorders are not equal in terms of the types of information used as a “diagnostic criteria” --- nor are they equal in terms of the number of available criteria that must be met in order for a diagnosis to be made --- nor are they equal in terms of the number and types of other qualifiers which must be taken into consideration in order to make a diagnosis. DSM-IV-TR™ is a categorical classification, but all members of a diagnostic class are not homogeneous, class boundaries are not clear, and there is significant overlap between “classifications.”

The BRACE Character Profile™ is a dimensional classification system which provides numerical and graphic information, which may be subthreshold, based on a quantification of core characteristics common to human nature. In fact, negative correlations provide as much clinical information as positive correlations.

The color coding used in a BRACE Character Profile™ correlation chart is somewhat like a traffic light:

- **green** is a *GO* for high positive correlation (.05 or higher).
- **yellow** is a *CAUTION* for a positive correlation which deserves consideration (.1 to .06).
- **red** is a *STOP*, which indicates a negative correlation of .1 or higher.

It is the combination of high correlations, both positive and negative, that yields the analysis. If one knows how a person thinks, what a person thinks about, what a person does, and what a person wants, then the person is 100% profiled. On the flip side, if one knows how a person does NOT think, what a person does NOT think about, what a person does NOT do, and what a person does NOT want, then the person is also 100% profiled.

Consider the 10 personality disorders of DSM-IV-TR™. When there are several significant positive correlations and several significant negative correlations that consistently complement each other in terms of the functional characteristics, the individual profiled is well formulated and has a high level of definition is provided by the stark contrasts.

Note that “Diagnostic Considerations” means exactly that ... consider ... and apply clinical skills. The correlations are indicators, but analysis requires consideration of known facts, other sources of information, and the analysis of each Type (A, B, and C) and each Domain (Cognitive, Behavior, and Existential). The BRACE Character Profile™ reflects maladaptive patterns, characteristics of thought, behavior, and motivation --- it does not presume to make clinical diagnoses. There are many potential clinical paths to any cluster of cognitive-behavioral-existential characteristics.

The following correlation charts ... analysis aides ... include the 10 DSM-IV-TR™ Personality Disorders, a prototypical 40-point HARE PCL-R, and Asperger's Disorder.

The green and yellow color codes indicate a statistically significant positive correlation. The red color code indicates a statistically significant negative correlation --- i.e., a marked absence of such characteristics.

BRACE Character Profile™ Correlations Summary Analysis Aide															
DIAGNOSTIC CONSIDERATIONS															
OVERALL															
Richard Kuklinski	M = 2.01		SD = 1.71									<i>df</i> = 73	.01 to .05	.06 to .10	-.01 to -.10
	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S			
<i>r</i> =	0.58	-0.47	-0.26	0.36	-0.24	-0.36	0.28	-0.39	-0.63	0.06	0.43	-0.44			
<i>M</i> =	1.73	0.68	1.41	2.81	1.92	2.07	1.93	1.16	1.21	0.75	3.36	1.38			
DOMAIN DYSFUNCTION															
COGNITIVE															
Richard Kuklinski	M = 1.96		SD = 1.74									<i>df</i> = 23	.01 to .05	.06 to .10	-.01 to -.10
	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S			
<i>r</i> =	0.43	-0.48	-0.09	0.62	-0.29	-0.45	0.27	-0.34	-0.65	-0.23	0.54	-0.50			
<i>M</i> =	2.00	0.96	2.32	2.28	2.44	2.32	2.52	1.60	1.56	1.20	3.60	2.04			
BEHAVIOR															
Richard Kuklinski	M = 2.04		SD = 1.77									<i>df</i> = 23	.01 to .05	.06 to .10	-.01 to -.10
	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S			
<i>r</i> =	0.51	-0.58	-0.57	0.18	-0.17	-0.31	0.31	-0.56	-0.78	-0.27	0.42	-0.68			
<i>M</i> =	1.52	0.64	1.00	3.55	1.77	2.00	1.50	0.88	0.76	0.28	3.28	1.00			
EXISTENTIAL															
Richard Kuklinski	M = 2.04		SD = 1.70									<i>df</i> = 23	.01 to .05	.06 to .10	-.01 to -.10
	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S			
<i>r</i> =	0.81	-0.33	-0.15	0.26	-0.31	-0.32	0.34	-0.30	-0.61	0.71	0.43	-0.19			
<i>M</i> =	1.68	0.44	0.92	2.68	1.52	1.88	1.72	1.00	1.32	0.76	3.20	1.04			
CHARACTER DYSFUNCTION															
TYPE A															
Richard Kuklinski	M = 0.36		SD = 0.86									<i>df</i> = 23	.01 to .05	.06 to .10	-.01 to -.10
	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S			
<i>r</i> =	0.32	-0.06	-0.01	-0.05	0.25	0.14	0.48	0.13	0.02	-0.21	0.22	-0.06			
<i>M</i> =	1.40	1.72	2.36	2.25	2.21	1.92	1.00	2.68	2.96	0.88	2.64	2.17			
TYPE B															
Richard Kuklinski	M = 3.92		SD = 0.40									<i>df</i> = 23	.01 to .05	.06 to .10	-.01 to -.10
	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S			
<i>r</i> =	0.27	-0.47	0.02	-0.12	0.23	-0.10	-0.03	0.14	0.08	0.18	-0.10	-0.07			
<i>M</i> =	3.28	0.16	1.12	3.63	1.13	0.56	1.83	0.56	0.20	1.00	3.72	0.71			
TYPE C															
Richard Kuklinski	M = 1.76		SD = 1.20									<i>df</i> = 23	.01 to .05	.06 to .10	-.01 to -.10
	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S			
<i>r</i> =	0.32	0.22	0.08	-0.07	0.17	-0.04	0.20	0.56	-0.15	0.18	0.20	-0.03			
<i>M</i> =	0.52	0.16	0.76	2.54	2.42	3.72	2.96	0.24	0.48	0.36	3.72	1.29			

CHARACTER-DOMAIN DYSFUNCTION												
TYPE A COGNITIVE												
Richard Kuklinski	M = 0.44			SD = 1.33				df = 6 .01 to .05 .06 to .10 -.01 to -.10				
	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S
r =	0.44	0.29	0.30	0.06	0.35	0.13	0.62	0.22	-0.50	-0.39	0.43	-0.35
M =	2.33	2.33	3.22	1.78	2.67	2.56	1.89	3.33	3.67	1.89	3.11	2.78
TYPE B COGNITIVE												
Richard Kuklinski	M = 4.00			SD = 0.00				df = 6 .01 to .05 .06 to .10 -.01 to -.10				
	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S
r =	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
M =	3.25	0.13	2.25	3.75	1.50	0.88	2.38	1.13	0.38	1.13	3.88	1.13
TYPE C COGNITIVE												
Richard Kuklinski	M = 1.63			SD = 0.74				df = 6 .01 to .05 .06 to .10 -.01 to -.10				
	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S
r =	0.55	0.75	0.27	0.55	-0.28	-0.38	0.51	0.75	0.03	0.31	0.34	0.37
M =	0.38	0.25	1.38	1.38	3.13	3.50	3.38	0.13	0.38	0.50	3.88	2.13
TYPE A BEHAVIOR												
Richard Kuklinski	M = 0.13			SD = 0.35				df = 6 .01 to .05 .06 to .10 -.01 to -.10				
	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S
r =	-0.05	-0.55	-0.77	0.28	-0.41	-0.29	#DIV/0!	-0.07	0.14	0.38	-0.15	#DIV/0!
M =	1.13	1.75	2.50	3.29	2.14	1.75	0.57	2.25	1.75	0.50	2.50	2.33
TYPE B BEHAVIOR												
Richard Kuklinski	M = 3.78			SD = 0.67				df = 6 .01 to .05 .06 to .10 -.01 to -.10				
	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S
r =	0.27	-1.00	-0.50	-0.14	0.26	-0.23	-0.27	0.13	0.13	0.19	-0.18	-0.65
M =	2.78	0.11	0.33	3.88	0.88	0.56	1.50	0.11	0.11	0.22	3.67	0.25
TYPE C BEHAVIOR												
Richard Kuklinski	M = 2.00			SD = 1.41				df = 6 .01 to .05 .06 to .10 -.01 to -.10				
	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S
r =	0.27	0.57	0.57	-0.42	0.69	0.00	-0.25	0.39	-0.80	-0.57	0.27	0.10
M =	0.50	0.13	0.25	3.43	2.43	3.88	2.43	0.38	0.50	0.13	3.63	0.71
TYPE A EXISTENTIAL												
Richard Kuklinski	M = 0.50			SD = 0.53				df = 6 .01 to .05 .06 to .10 -.01 to -.10				
	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S
r =	0.54	-0.38	0.00	-0.12	0.60	0.44	0.54	0.08	-0.18	0.38	0.42	0.63
M =	0.63	1.00	1.25	1.88	1.75	1.38	0.38	2.38	3.38	0.13	2.25	1.38
TYPE B EXISTENTIAL												
Richard Kuklinski	M = 4.00			SD = 0.00				df = 6 .01 to .05 .06 to .10 -.01 to -.10				
	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S
r =	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
M =	3.88	0.25	0.88	3.25	1.00	0.25	1.63	0.50	0.13	1.75	3.63	0.75
TYPE C EXISTENTIAL												
Richard Kuklinski	M = 1.67			SD = 1.41				df = 6 .01 to .05 .06 to .10 -.01 to -.10				
	301.0	301.20	301.22	301.7	301.83	301.50	301.81	301.82	301.6	301.4	HARE-40	ASPERGER'S
r =	0.31	-0.44	-0.20	-0.28	-0.07	0.07	0.62	0.62	0.32	0.46	0.18	-0.09
M =	0.67	0.11	0.67	2.89	1.78	3.78	3.00	0.22	0.56	0.44	3.67	1.00

The 12 columns in the above chart are as follows:

Column 1 = Paranoid Personality Disorder (301.0)

Column 2 = Schizoid Personality Disorder (301.20)

Column 3 = Schizotypal Personality Disorder (301.22)

Column 4 = Antisocial Personality Disorder (301.7)
Column 5 = Borderline Personality Disorder (301.83)
Column 6 = Histrionic Personality Disorder (301.50)
Column 7 = Narcissistic Personality Disorder (301.81)
Column 8 = Avoidant Personality Disorder (301.82)
Column 9 = Dependent Personality Disorder (301.6)
Column 10 = Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder (301.4)
Column 11 = Prototypical 40-point Hare PCL-R Psychopath
Column 12 = Prototypical Asperger's Disorder (299.80)

DIAGNOSTIC CONSIDERATIONS AND ANALYSIS

OVERALL:

Significant Positive Correlations in rank order: 301.0 Paranoid Personality Disorder ($r = +0.58$), Prototypical 40-point Hare PCL-R ($r = +0.43$), 301.7 Antisocial Personality Disorder ($r = +0.36$), and 301.81 Narcissistic Personality Disorder ($r = +0.28$).

Significant Negative Correlations in rank order: 301.6 Dependent Personality Disorder ($r = -0.63$), 301.20 Schizoid Personality Disorder ($r = -0.47$), 299.80 Prototypical Asperger's Disorder ($r = -0.44$), 301.82 Avoidant Personality Disorder ($r = -0.39$), 301.50 Histrionic Personality Disorder ($r = -0.36$), 301.22 Schizotypal Personality Disorder ($r = -0.26$), and 301.83 Borderline Personality Disorder ($r = -0.24$).

Analysis: Richard Kuklinski's Overall significant positive correlations confirm that he not only has core characteristics consistent with a Paranoid Personality Disorder and an Antisocial Personality Disorder, but also with a prototypical Psychopath and a Narcissistic Personality Disorder. These positive correlations are entirely consistent with the analysis of his basic graphic. He is uncompromising in his world view, and all matters of life and living ultimately reduce to power and control. The significant negative correlations further reveal that he is aggressively independent, is tuned-in to other people and social cues (verbally and nonverbally), and is conservative, calculating and deliberate. He has a low level of interpersonal anxiety and is generally comfortable with his own nature and generally confident in his ability to control other people and events. However, he is hyper alert to potential threats and tends to stereotype others according to authority roles and their perceived power. He is a loner who projects all blame, tends to misperceive the motives of others, and has a merciless willingness to inflict pain and suffering on others.

DOMAIN DYSFUNCTION:

COGNITIVE:

Significant Positive Correlations in rank order: 301.7 Antisocial Personality Disorder ($r = +0.62$), Prototypical 40-Point Hare PCL-R ($r = +0.54$), and 301.0 Paranoid Personality Disorder ($r = +0.43$).

Significant Negative Correlations in rank order: 301.6 Dependent Personality Disorder ($r = -0.65$), 299.80 Prototypical Asperger's Disorder ($r = -0.50$), 301.20 Schizoid Personality Disorder ($r = -0.48$), 301.50 Histrionic Personality Disorder ($r = -0.45$), and 301.82 Avoidant Personality Disorder ($r = -0.34$).

Analysis: Richard Kuklinski's mind is full of criminal schemes and violence. He constantly scans his environment for any fear or weaknesses to exploit, actively planning and creating opportunities to deceive and manipulate. There are no legal or moral limits to the nature of his criminal interests or the strategies and tactics he considers. His thoughts are logical and well organized and he learns from his mistakes. Richard Kuklinski keeps his true concerns and suspicions to himself and generally thinks in a manner that insures his cognitive isolation from others.

BEHAVIOR:

Significant Positive Correlations in rank order: 301.0 Paranoid Personality Disorder ($r = +0.51$) and Prototypical 40-Point Hare PCL-R ($r = +0.42$).

Significant Negative Correlations in rank order: 301.6 Dependent Personality Disorder ($r = -0.78$), 299.80 Prototypical Asperger's Disorder ($r = -0.68$), 301.20 Schizoid Personality Disorder ($r = -0.58$), 301.22 Schizotypal Personality Disorder ($r = -0.57$), and 301.82 Avoidant Personality Disorder ($r = -0.56$).

Analysis: Richard Kuklinski's hypersensitive defensiveness, in combination with his marked insensitivity to the pain and suffering of others, combine to make him a particularly dangerous individual. His criminal activities and his associations with other competing criminals insures ongoing interpersonal conflicts, real and imagined, that inevitably result in his violent acting-out. His good social skills and engaging interpersonal manner serve his hustles and manipulations well. His willingness to impose his will on others makes force and violence (death) his primary choice for problem-solving.

EXISTENTIAL:

Significant Positive Correlations in rank order: 301.0 Paranoid Personality Disorder ($r = +0.81$), Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder ($r = +0.71$), Prototypical 40-Point Hare PCL-R ($r = +0.43$), and traits of 301.81 Narcissistic Personality Disorder ($r = +0.34$).

Significant Negative Correlations in rank order: 301.6 Dependent Personality Disorder ($r = -0.61$).

Analysis: Richard Kuklinski's highest order value, and essentially his sole desire, is power and control. This desire for control, orderliness, neatness and perfectionism, specifically as defined by him, permeates all aspects of his life. He tolerates no challenge, opposition, or disrespect. He trusts no higher power or authority. He is the sole source of his internal strength and responsible for his own life and survival.

CHARACTER DYSFUNCTION:

TYPE A:

Significant Positive Correlations in rank order: 301.81 Narcissistic Personality Disorder ($r = +0.48$).

Significant Negative Correlations in rank order: None.

TYPE B:

Significant Positive Correlations in rank order: None.

Significant Negative Correlations in rank order: 301.20 Schizoid Personality Disorder ($r = -0.47$).

TYPE C:

Significant Positive Correlations in rank order: 301.82 Avoidant Personality Disorder ($r = +0.56$).

Significant Negative Correlations in rank order: None.

Analysis: Richard Kuklinski's primary flaws related to judgment stem from his general lack of empathy and susceptibility to easy "narcissistic insult." He is socially alert and engaging, but hypersensitive to disapproval, rejection, and negative evaluation by others. He masks deep-felt personal inadequacies and a core distrust of others by eliminating those who threaten his self-image or survival.

CHARACTER X DOMAIN DYSFUNCTION:

COGNITIVE x TYPE A:

Significant Positive Correlations in rank order: Traits of 301.81 Narcissistic Personality Disorder ($r = +0.62$).

Significant Negative Correlations in rank order: None.

COGNITIVE x TYPE B: did not compute (mean of 4 with no standard deviation).

COGNITIVE x TYPE C:

Significant Positive Correlations in rank order: 301.20 Schizoid Personality Disorder ($r = +0.75$) and 301.82 Avoidant Personality Disorder ($r = +0.75$).

Significant Negative Correlations in rank order: None.

Analysis: Richard Kuklinski wants acceptance and approval, to be admired and respected, but he expects the opposite. Consequently, he actively cultivates a lack of empathy and preemptively eliminates any physical or psychological threats.

BEHAVIOR x TYPE A:

Significant Positive Correlations in rank order: None.

Significant Negative Correlations in rank order: 301.22 Schizotypal Personality Disorder ($r = -0.77$).

BEHAVIOR x TYPE B:

Significant Positive Correlations in rank order: None.

Significant Negative Correlations in rank order: 301.20 Schizoid Personality Disorder ($r = +0.1.00$).

BEHAVIOR x TYPE C:

Significant Positive Correlations in rank order: Traits of 301.83 Borderline Personality Disorder ($r = +0.69$).

Significant Negative Correlations in rank order: 301.6 Dependent Personality Disorder ($r = -0.80$).

Analysis: Richard Kuklinski's behavior related to pleasure and comfort reveal an underlying instability in interpersonal relationships and self-image. The objects of his affections would be valued and devalued, subject to intense protective devotion and inappropriate anger; likely chronic feelings of emptiness and transient dissociative symptoms, which may relate to his capacity to compartmentalize his family life and his criminal activities.

EXISTENTIAL x TYPE A:

Significant Positive Correlations in rank order: Traits of 299.80 Prototypical Asperger's Disorder ($r = +0.63$).

Significant Negative Correlations in rank order: None.

EXISTENTIAL x TYPE B: did not compute (mean of 4 with no standard deviation).

EXISTENTIAL x TYPE C:

Significant Positive Correlations in rank order: Traits of 301.81 Narcissistic Personality Disorder ($r = +0.62$) and 301.82 Avoidant Personality Disorder ($r = +0.62$).

Significant Negative Correlations in rank order: None.

Analysis: In combination, these correlations likely reflect Richard Kuklinski's lack of social and emotional reciprocity and general lack of peer relationships, other than criminal associates. Paradoxically, he seeks acceptance but anticipates rejection; seeks respect but anticipates embarrassment and disgrace. Such negative expectations are met with force and violence, as are his related feelings to the contrary, which he disallows.

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS:

The current findings are consistent with those of forensic psychiatrist Dr. Park Dietz⁴ who actually interviewed Richard Kuklinski (The Iceman Confesses, HBO America Undercover, 1992). Given Richard Kuklinski's chosen profession of crime and his repeated self-exposure to high risk situations, which often culminated in his violent acts against others, it was particularly surprising to find such clear patterns of underlying fear other than that associated with Paranoid Personality Disorder (e.g., see Avoidant Personality Disorder and Borderline Personality Disorder positive correlations). It is reasonable to conclude that Richard Kuklinski's god-like desire for ultimate power and control (murder) was fueled in part by his underlying fear of being at the mercy of others. In combination, his paranoid and antisocial characteristics made him a particularly lethal criminal.

Richard Kuklinski's fear and preemptive active avoidance of being under the control of others may well have been conditioned during his developmental years as a result of

repeated abuse at the hands of his parents, the very people he needed most to trust for protection. As a young adult, he increasingly took on the dominant, controlling role, inflicting pain and suffering on others rather than being the victim (first murder at 14). In doing so, he further distanced himself from painful memories and experiences, taking control of his fear by directing his personal power against others. Making others suffer instead of him suffering transformed violence into a very potent positive reinforcer. In terms of learning processes, anything (violence) associated with the termination or decrease of pain and discomfort (fear) will acquire positively reinforcing properties (valued) --- i.e., it (i.e., violence) will be strengthened and more likely to occur again in the future under similar circumstances. One clear trigger for his violence was fear, any type of fear, any threat to his survival (witnesses). Additionally, violence was his primary means of acquiring money to support his idealized family life, giving violence another role to boost its progression in terms of frequency, intensity, and/or duration. Violence became his “good pleasure,” even a source of deviant humor. In addition to having the characteristics (in rank order) of a Paranoid Personality Disorder ($r = +0.58$), a prototypical 40-point Hare PCL-R Psychopath ($r = +0.43$), an Antisocial Personality Disorder ($r = +0.36$), and a Narcissistic Personality Disorder ($r = +0.28$), Richard Kuklinski has an even higher correlation with a Sadistic Personality Disorder⁵ ($r = +0.76$).

Richard Kuklinski’s high risk criminal lifestyle matched the same level of excitement he had experienced as a child when anticipating being abused, only now it was a positive rush at the expense of the lives of others. He was a sophisticated hustler, deceiving his marks through positively reinforcing processes (flattery, sharing information, friendly presentation), until he killed them (eliminating witnesses) and stole their money (source of income). He thrived on his reputation and “respect,” willingly inflicting fear on others to motivate their cooperation and compliance (including family members). Ultimately, Richard Kuklinski deliberately and systematically chose his own pleasure and comfort (positive reinforcement) and his own avoidance of pain and discomfort (negative reinforcement) at the bloody expense of others.

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¹ http://www.crimelibrary.com/notorious_murders/mass/kuklinski2/1.html

² *American Psychiatric Association: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revision.* Washington, DC, American Psychiatric Association, 2000.

³ Hare, R.D. (1991) *The Psychopathy Checklist-Revised.* Toronto, Canada: Multi-Health Systems.

⁴ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Park_Dietz

⁵ *American Psychiatric Association: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Third Edition-Revised.* Washington, DC, American Psychiatric Association, 1987; Appendix A, 369-371.