

Salvation of the Saviors

18_series 369

Transfer-transit... what, where, and why?

There are many names, but no names!

How can we imagine our future? For simplicity of understanding, which the reader keeps asking for, let's imagine the future world order as a field, on which cows graze under the authority of a shepherd. The field is our planet. The cows are the states. The shepherd is an external force. If the first two elements of the future picture are there - the planet and the states on it, then there is no external force, or rather, it exists, but the vast majority does not even guess it is there, because at best they consider it God. The task seems fantastic because of its scale. If we ignore emotion, the task has an engineering rather than a metaphysical complexity.

When at one time the program for the development of Brain genotypes was "built" in the mode of complete obedience of participants, the first thing that was to create the state as a management tool. The second tool created was religion, and in these blinders "everyone ran" to the "bright future". Now, before our eyes, **THESE BLINDERS ARE COLLAPSING** — in both the state and religion. So, it is necessary to create a form more perfect than the state. So, we have to create a better form of state. Religion is a separate topic. One temple in the Russian Armed Forces, built on the "donations of the military people", speaks volumes today and, most importantly, shows the wretchedness and meager thinking of those who started this not for the good, but to keep power by all means. To create a **FORM MORE PERFECT THAN THE STATE**, proportional resources are needed. ***There is nowhere to get them, except from existing states.*** You need to use the system resources to rework the system. It is necessary to find a bifurcation point¹, the emphasis on which will cause a chain avalanche reaction leading to a global change in the world. To identify this point, you need to discard everything secondary and see the nerve of the world system. As part of this goal, we will present the modern world system as an organism from different organs. Their role is played ***by large and small institutions: from civilizations, states, the world economy to culture, tradition, the institution of the family, and so on.*** The nature of living organisms is manifested through the method of nutrition. The nature of the social structure is expressed by the way power is formed. Based on the fact that the authorities ***in all the leading countries are chosen***, the nature of the world system **CAN BE CONSIDERED DEMOCRATIC.**

The nature of democracy is exposed through its key feature — a conscious choice. If there is no choice, it is anything but democracy. You can make a choice if the chooser has knowledge about the selected object. **WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE, THE CHOICE IS IMPOSSIBLE.**



Through manipulative techniques, psychological and physical violence, a person can be induced to take an action that appears to be a free and conscious choice. But if we look not at the outward appearance, but at the essence, he **DOES NOT** make a choice. He is a puppet whose actions do not fit into the *concept of a "conscious choice"*.

It turns out that a person who does **NOT HAVE KNOWLEDGE** cannot make a choice? **NO, THEY CAN'T**. The only thing they can be is an object of manipulation. *In order for him to choose, he needs to be given knowledge*. No knowledge — no choice. If there is no choice — there is no democracy.

But is it possible to give the entire adult population of the country the knowledge it needs to make an informed choice? **NO, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE**. There are many reasons for this. All of them can be divided into three groups. **First:** not everyone can absorb the necessary amount of information. **Second:** not everyone will want to spend time and effort to acquire knowledge. **Third:** part of the knowledge is a state secret, and its disclosure would lead to the collapse of the system.

Consider today's so-called democracies: their constitutions give the right to vote to all citizens of legal age. This implies that an adult has by nature the knowledge necessary to choose. On the basis of this innate knowledge, a system built within the rigid framework of the state gives him the right to choose the government. **BUT WE KNOW that man does not have any innate knowledge**. Consequently, he **CANNOT** make a conscious choice. But then how does the Constitution give him that right? Maybe it means that he has the right to acquire that knowledge? It sounds just like the right to fly like a bird. *You have the right, but you can't fly — you don't have wings*.

The wings are understood as the reasons given above, for which the entire population **CANNOT** have complete knowledge — ***people do not want to have, and they cannot, key information is always a secret.*** A technical point is added to the insurmountable.

Imagine two candidates for power. One of them built an election campaign in order to give knowledge to the voter. Another emphasized seduction and manipulation — he tries his best to please, says what they want to hear from him and promises a lot. I suppose there is no need to prove that the first will lose miserably to the second.

The system called democracy is designed in such a way that you can get into power if your election campaign is organized on the principle of commercial advertising — initially; it does not intend to explain anything to anyone. Its task is to touch emotions and arouse the desire to perform the desired action for the advertiser. To inform the buyer, to give him knowledge about the product and service — no advertising has such a goal. **NONE OF THEM.**

Candidates for power competing for the votes of voters can be represented in the form of Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola competing for the wallet of buyers. There is no fundamental difference. ***Both are determined to get what they want from a person in any way.***

Commercial competitors want a person to make a purchase from them, and not from a competitor. Democratic competitors want a person to give their vote to them, not to a competitor. How they achieve this is not important. It is important to achieve.

If Coca-Cola ads were built on informing people about the chemical composition of the product and giving full knowledge of what its consumption leads to, and Pepsi-Cola ads were built on the image of how fun and carefree it is to drink, the former would be guaranteed to lose the latter's battle for the customer. Competition would drive the company out of the market if it did not comply with the rules of the game. And the rules are simple: ***if you don't cheat — you don't sell.***

If there were candidates for power whose election campaigns were focused on giving knowledge, they would **NOT** be able to compete with those who are focused ***on manipulating the masses, and not giving them knowledge.*** Only those who play by these rules remain on the political field.

Today, unfortunately, for completely objective reasons of the transition period, most people are extremely favorable material for manipulation and extremely unfavorable for knowledge. It is this primary task that needs to be "corrected" by all available and even if not available (here I mean proven Technologies) methods. Therefore, we will continue the narrative within the framework of the subject of the previous article.

TRANSFER is the transfer of power in the conditions of temporal, spatial, informational, organizational uncertainty, which accompanies the reformatting of the public administration system with a high risk of failure.

It is obvious that the transfer is being prepared by teams of specialists who take into account all the political, economic, financial, and legal conditions for its implementation — reformatting the country is not a case where you can take risks. But in the well-known cases of transfers, the factor of the "political person" and the political behavior of the masses were poorly taken into account.

1. ***Transfer. The first reason for historical failures in Russia is the underestimation of the "political" in man and society.***

The transfer sharply politicizes the masses of people who the elites did **NOT** intend to see among the participants in the political process. The unwillingness to see "the third one who sits on the tree" is a key mistake in the organization of historical transfers — this is described by examples from Russian history. The historical errors stemmed from the fact that the designers of the transfer hoped to maintain a "quiet wakefulness of citizens" who supposedly don't care about the wars of the elites. This has never been the case.

The struggles of the elites are struggles that concern everyone and carry threats to the "deep foundations" of the existence of the masses of people. Because of this, the "pre-political man" turns into the "political man," and intrudes uncontrollably into the political process. Everything goes "wrong." That's what people think — but it went "that way" under the old CS. Therefore, when designing transfers, it was necessary to take into account the phenomenon of the "political man," which ***Lipset Seymour Martin***² described in 1960 and which became the basis of the Leningrad school of political psychology founded in 1989 by ***A.I. Yuriev***. The discovery is that a person is "political" to the same extent as a biological, physiological, social, professional person. Man becomes political when he "encounters power," which forbids, coerces, condemns, punishes, takes away or, on the contrary, permits, liberates, rewards. This radically modifies his qualities for interacting with authority. Then a person either **SUPPORTS POWER** or **RESISTS IT**, making politics the content of his mental processes, properties and states. His feelings, thoughts, speech, actions become political, because otherwise he will lose all his personal needs, motives, achievements. ***A political person is a situational state that has always been MISUNDERSTOOD in Russia by the authors of the transfer.***

Table 1. Psychological parameters of man and society "before the transfer of power": "calm wakefulness" in a politically stable society.

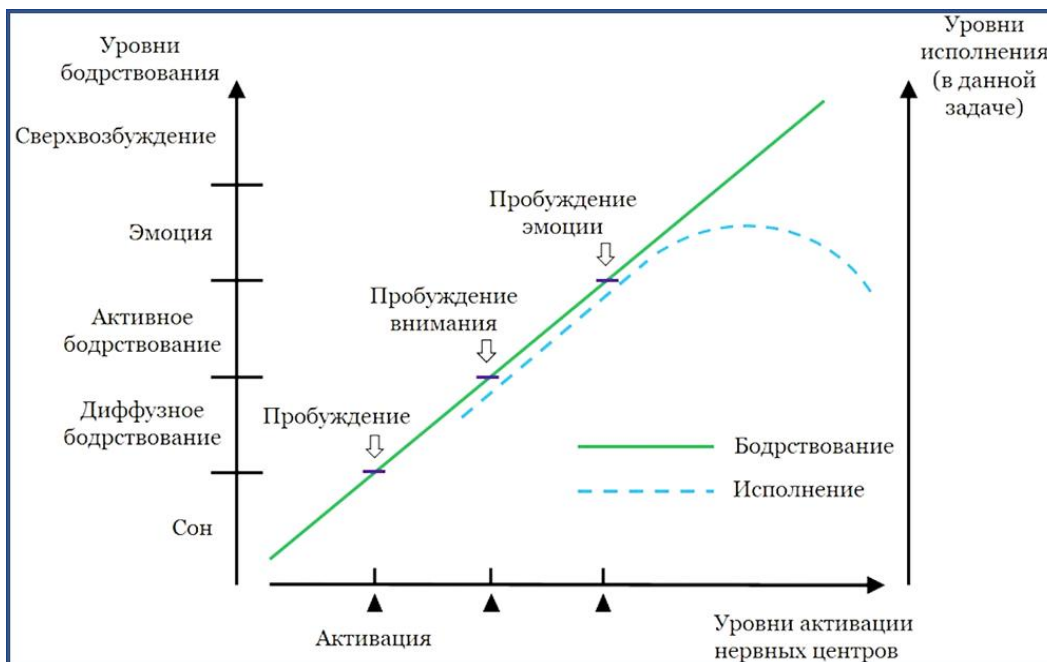
Психология политической воли	Психология политического мышления	Психология политической речи	Психология политических представлений
1	Психология исполнения политики	2	Психология творения политики
3	Психология политического аффекта	4	Психология политических стереотипов
		7	Психология политической памяти
			8
		ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО ОБЕЩЕСТВА	
Психология политических страстей	Психология политических переживаний	Психология политического воспитания	Психология политического обучения
9	Психология повиновения	10	13
			14
11		12	15
			16
Психология политических чувств	Психология политического настроения	Психология политического заражения	Психология политического подражания

1- Psychology of political will 2- Psychology of political thinking 3- Psychology of political affect 4- Psychology of political stereotypes = The psychology of the performance of politics
 5- Psychology of political speech 6- Psychology of political ideas 7- Psychology of political memory 8- Psychology of political perception = Psychology of creation of politics
 9- Psychology of political passions 10- Psychology of political experiences 11- Psychology of political feelings
 12- Psychology of political mood = Psychology of obedience
 13- Psychology of political education 14- Psychology of political learning 15- Psychology of political contagion
 16- Psychology of political imitation = Psychology of propagation
 = PSYCHOLOGY OF PROMISE

The psychology of a political society is identical to the psychology of a political person. The only difference is that it is many times larger, stronger, more accurate, and more organized. A political society, as a **"total political person"**, has the whole set of psychological qualities of a person. This requires the performers of the transfer of the ability to deal with political society with the full tension of all their intellectual, emotional, volitional qualities. No matter what they say, society has the same collective psychology as a political person. However, at the moment of mutual misunderstanding of the authors of the transfer project and the political society, the situation changes dramatically: metamorphoses begins with the political society.

2. Transfer: the second reason for failure is the underestimation of the variability of human and social political behavior.

In many historical cases the transfer underestimated the probability of transition of masses of people from the state of "calm wakefulness" (involuntary attention: "couch-TV", "plane-beach", "football-stadium") into the state of political man (voluntary attention: direction and concentration on danger to satisfy his needs: **1**) need to preserve life (safety, fear of hunger, cold); **2**) need to continue a race (love, recognition, self-denial); **3**) need for cooperation (self-actualization, self-sacrifice); **4**) the need for orientation (understanding, knowledge, understanding of what is happening).. If people continue excessive mental activation by the transfer procedures, they have a shift from voluntary attention to emotions, which generate motives unintended by the transfer, and as a result they develop behavior that is poorly controlled.



Interaction between levels of wakefulness, levels of activity of nerve centers and levels of task execution

Left Side:

Уровни бодрствования - Levels of wakefulness, Сверхвозбуждение - Over-awareness, Эмоция – Emotion, Активное бодрствование - Active wakefulness, Анффузное , бодрствование - Anxious wakefulness, Сон - Sleep

Right Side:

Уровни исполнения (в Данной задаче) - Levels of performance (in this task)

Bottom:

Активация – Activation, Уровни активации нервных центров - Levels of nerve center activation

Center:

Пробуждение – Awakening, Пробуждение внимания - Awakening of attention,

Пробуждение эмоции - Awakening of emotion
 Бодрствование - Wakefulness
 Исполнение – Execution

Famines of 1891-1892, 1932-1933, 1941-1947 resurface from the depths of the memory of the "deep people"; people see fan blackouts, water and heat cuts, gasoline disappearing, transportation stoppages, and other threats to vital human needs. The phenomenon of the explicit or implicit struggle of political society for its rights and the aggravation of relations with the perpetrators of the transfer arises.

Table 2. Metamorphosis of psychological parameters of a person and society involved in the discussion of transfer and political struggle

Команда Правовое регулирование	Правительство Интеллектуальная экспансия	Парламент Целеустремлённость	Совет Целеполагание
1	2	5	6
Политический труд		Политическая деятельность	
3	4	7	8
Армия Физическое подавление	Коллектив Экономическое принуждение	Нация Целесообразность	Собрание Целенаправленность
ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ			
Толпа Соучастие	Семья Сознательность	Партия Убеждение	Аудитория Доказательство
9	10	13	14
Политическая активность		Политическая работа	
11	12	15	16
Население Сопричастность	Митинг Совместность	Малая группа Внушение	Публика Изменение состояния

1- Team Legal Regulation 2- Government Intellectual expansion 3- Army Physical oppression
 4- Team Economic Compulsion = Political Labor 5- Parliament Purposefulness 6- Council Purposefulness 7- Nation Purposefulness 8- Assembly Purposefulness = Political Action 9- Crowd Participation 10- Family Knowledge 11- Population Involvement 12- Rally Collaboration = Political Activism 13- Party Persuasion 14- Audience Proof 15- Small Group Persuasion
 16- Public Condition Change = Political Activity
 = PSYCHOLOGY OF POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR

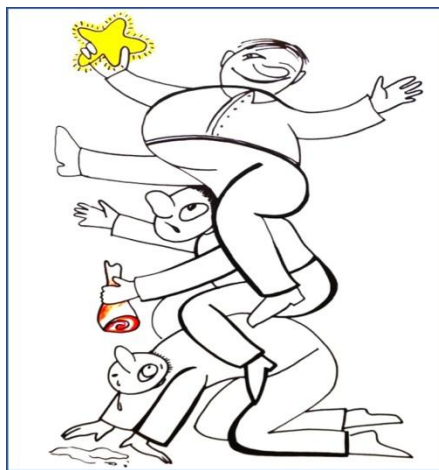
The structure of political behavior:

Political activity. Performed by a group of political communities that form goal-setting for the **MAXIMUM POSSIBLE** time horizon — the psychological basis: the person as an individual. For this they use the scientific picture of the world, which predicts the coming changes of man, society, nature, production and consumption, etc.

Political labor. It is carried out by a group of communities that use intellectual expansion — the widespread replacement of old political ideas with new ones; legal regulation — the replacement of outdated legislation with new legal acts; physical suppression in case of open opposition; economic coercion that requires increased labor productivity; a large army of employees of hired professional labor are engaged in this, whether they are senior management bodies, members of the factory collective or representatives of the armed forces. The psychological basis is a person as a subject of labor.

Political work. The dissemination of new ideas by indirect and mediated methods of influence: in a small group — methods of suggestion, addressed directly to the needs of a person; methods of persuasion — appeals to a person's motivation; a method of proof using the scientifically proven truth of new ideas; changing a person's consciousness by appealing to the deep structures of his psyche by methods of artistic penetration. The psychological basis — a person as a personality.

Political activity is carried out in a group of communities whose destiny is to **OBEY POLITICS**. The most numerous and influential in political life. During a quiet political cycle, the range of their opportunities is reduced to participation in political changes (for the population), to joint discussion of politics (for a rally), to participation in the manifestation of political passions (for the crowd), to consciousness in agreement with politics (for the family). But their political activity **gets them the right to influence either during election campaigns, or APPROPRIATE ONESELF** this right during a political crisis. The psychological basis — a person is an individual.



A political person is very changeable. The same person is transformed when he finds himself in different political environments: in a crowd, at a rally, in parliament, in a collective, in the army, in the party, etc. He interacts with the authorities in various ways when he is in his family, at a party meeting or attending a Government meeting. It is subject to territorial compatibility; historical involvement; voluntary or involuntary complicity in politics. In some cases, the worldview has a decisive influence on a person's behavior, in others — the picture of the world, in others it is determined by the life position, in the fourth — the way of life. A person's political behavior can change either under the influence of persuasion, suggestion, coercion or proof. It can be determined by mental infection, deformed by imitation, strengthened by upbringing, constructed by education. They can be guided in different episodes of relationships with the authorities by moods, in others by feelings, in others by passions.

3. Transfer: The third reason for failure is the mismatch between the motives of the authors of the transfer and the motives of political society.

Transfer, as history shows, develops unpredictably from the moment of the appearance of political behavior in people who are initially indifferent to politics. From this moment on, nothing happens as the authors of the transfer planned. They lose control of the process and **DO NOT KNOW THEMSELVES** what is happening, and the citizens of the country especially do not understand anything about what is happening. But the citizens understand that their transfer needs were **NOT TAKEN** into account, and they, as performers, were being used, depriving them of personal life support resources. It is then that they have their own personal motives that differ from the motives of the transfer organizers. Motives, unlike unconscious needs with their intuitive sense of danger, are a conscious formulation of their own goals. Motives are sources of political activity, work, labor, activity of people whom the authors of the transfer did **NOT TAKE** into account. This is very clearly observed in today's time. The mass of people is threatened by their personal political motives: a) the motive of achievement — self-improvement, creation of security resources (stocks, reserves, routes and means of transportation, treatment, etc.); b) the motive of creation — construction, arrangement, creativity (housing, production, family, children, etc.); c) the motive of cooperation — at work, in the place of residence, entertainment, exchange of experience (relatives, neighbors, colleagues, friends, uniform norms of behavior, etc.); d) the motive of coordination with what is happening around them - it is necessary to anticipate the development of political events (to know, to understand what will happen in the next moment, what is around the corner, what is beyond the horizon). The appearance of a political person's own independent motives of behavior makes him "different": new, incomprehensible, unmanageable. A **COMPLETELY NEW** political society and a **NEW POLITICAL** person appear before the organizers of transfers: ***it becomes unclear to the transfer performers how to interact with them.*** They are **NOT READY** for this novelty. The main thing about the transfer is that in its process, many things turn out to be equally unexpected, sudden, unacceptable, unusual both for its organizers and for the people.

The problem of the authors of the transfer has always been the lack of anticipation of this kind of situation, and therefore the **INABILITY** to **PROPERLY INTERACT** with political society. On the move, it **TURNUED OUT** to **BE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE** to coordinate the vital motives of the elites and the people: contradictions arose between them. The elites in their project did not take into account the motives of the people, and the people were not informed about the motives of the organizers of the transfer.

Table 3. Metamorphosis of psychological characteristics of a society moving from political rhetoric to conflict behavior

1	Команда Путч	Правительство Коррупция	2	Парламент Обструкция	5	Совет Переворот	6
	Политический труд			Политическая деятельность			
3	Армия Мятеж (бунт)	Коллектив Забастовка	4	7	Нация Революция	8	Собрание Кризис
	ПЕРЕРОЖДЕНИЕ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВА						
9	Толпа Беспорядки	Семья Мафия	10	13	Партия Остракизм	14	Аудитория Непонимание
	Политическая активность			Политическая работа			
11	Население Восстание	Митинг Демонстрация	12	15	Малая группа Конфликт	16	Публика Заговор

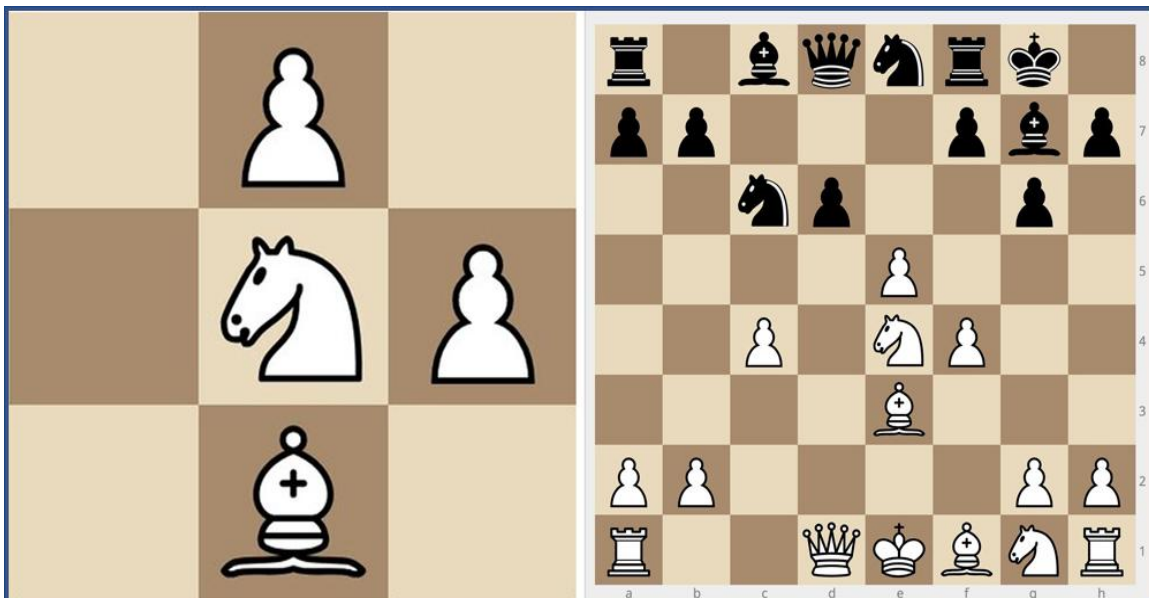
1- Team Putsch 2-Government Corruption 3-Army Mutiny (riot) 4-Collective Strike = Political labor 5-Parliament Obstruction 6-Council Coup 7 - Nation Revolution 8-Meeting crisis = Political activity 9-Crowd Riots 10-The Mafia Family 11-Population Rally Uprising 12-Rally Demonstration = Political activity 13 - Party Ostracism 14-Audience Misunderstanding 15-Small Group Conflict 16-Public Conspiracy = Political Work
= THE REBIRTH OF THE POLITICAL COMMUNITY

The divergent motives of the elites and the people have always led to the **emergence of emotions of mutual discontent**. Emotions arose when the implementation of instinctive actions, habitual or arbitrary forms of behavior encountered obstacles; when a person could not give an adequate response to changes outside; when adaptation became difficult.

Masses of people found themselves in a state of stress, a chronic emotion due to a constant cause of excessive motivation. It is safe to say that personal and social conflicts that do not find their resolution form stress with all its resulting behavioral manifestations.

4. Transfer. The fourth reason for the failure is the technology of "simplifying" the political person.

Unaccounted for emotions played a decisive role in the failure of transfers in Russia — the third level of activation of the psychology of society. ***Emotions are a level of psychological activation that inevitably generates equally activated behavior, blocking the mind.*** But the authors of the transfers could not find tools for managing the political emotions of the population, because they simplified the sources that generate them. The level of their political thinking has always corresponded to Juvenal's dictum³ - "***Bread and circuses***". This is the level of the technology of political management in ancient Rome: bribing the plebs with food distributions and circus performances to maintain the stability of the state. Compare it with today's day. The psychological essence of the "technology of simplification of politics" is to create in citizens emotions that are stronger than those generated by the transfer of power. Moreover, in the narrow circle of the designers of the transfer, ***this tool of distraction from what they actually did is even more cynical: "bread-and-butter-aspects"***. Although history has repeatedly shown the fallacy of "oversimplification," this has **NEVER BEEN** a lesson to the initiators of new transfers. They always acted as if they knew nothing about the danger of using prehistoric tools to control the behavior of the masses of people. The result is unjustified sacrifice and a completely different result than what the transfer was intended for.



How the layman/author of the transfer sees the situation

As it really is

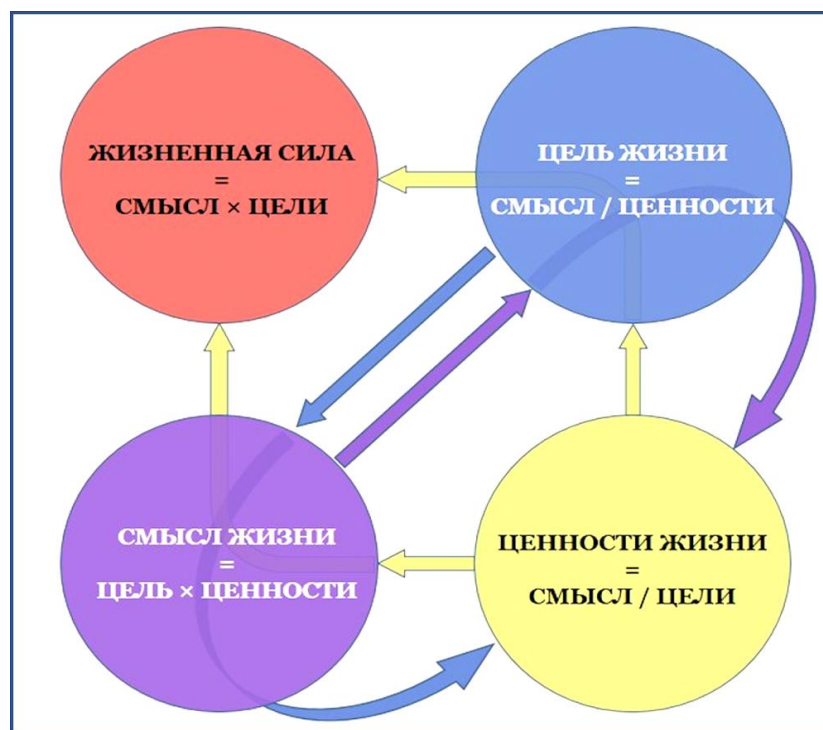
Approximately so. Although **BOTH SIDES ARE WRONG** — there are no such situations... The trouble with all transfers in Russia was the neglect of their authors of the system: **"meaning-goals-values, the will to live"**. They were neglected — because the tools of "bread-butter-circuses" lie on the surface, and "the meaning of life, the values of life, the purpose of life" are reliably "hidden" from detection and control in the human mentality — that is, outside the stream of his consciousness, as his innermost secret. So hidden that even the person himself most often cannot formulate what is the meaning of his life, values and purpose?

4.1. The search for the meaning of life begins when all the supports collapse, and a person hangs in a metaphysical void, i.e. when it is not clear what to do, why, how, for what? Transfer is the strongest incentive for finding the meaning of life. It has been known for more than two thousand years: **"Knowledge of the meaning of life is the leading need of a Person"; "Action is any human behavior that has meaning for the subject"**. (Weber, 1921). The meaning is revealed when a person realizes that he is responsible for something and someone. He answers the question, for the sake of which certain activity and actions are performed, certain decisions are made. **RESPONSIBILITY — THE VERY ESSENCE** of human existence. Therefore, man and society are what they make of themselves with the help of meaning. But when the transfer begins to reformat politics in the simplest way, it takes away people's guidelines for life, and society begins to look for meaning, goals and values without the participation of the state — a political split between the elites and the people begins. A **SPLIT — IS ALWAYS A FAILURE**. It is impossible to avoid the search for meaning, because it is produced by the most powerful feeling that is given to a person — love. Absolutely all people are submissive to love, so that they do not think about it and do not talk about it. It is love that plays the role of the basis on which the text of the meaning of life is "embroidered". The first Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians says: "If I have the gift of prophecy, and I know all the mysteries, and I have all knowledge and all faith, so that I can move mountains, but I do not have love, then I am nothing". One of the conclusions from the Message is that it is only necessary to plan evil, as love turns into hatred, and the meaning of life is destroyed due to the lack of a solid foundation. One can diagnose the meaning of life externally by his mode of living: the result of the struggle between the body and the spirit, between bodily temptation and spiritual asceticism. This struggle, in particular, sets the limits of what is permissible in nutrition, alcohol consumption, sexual life, maximum loads on the body, methods of treatment — that is, the performance of body functions.

4.2. Values — are the points of support that keep a person in life: their disappearance or "breakdown" means literally death for him. They are underestimated, reducing them to household values. People do not fight so desperately for anything as for their values: religious, national, kindred, professional.

The value of the values can be compared to the rock hooks that climbers trust with their lives, climbing a vertical wall — these hooks are made of the best steel. Similarly, values are the highest achievements of human experience. It has long been established: **"Values and ideals are directly related to culture, embodied in its products."**

The products of culture are presented as "reservoirs" into which a person has been saving all the best throughout history. Humanity is a set of people connected by the products of culture, their activities, each of which makes sense only in interaction". Values, like meaning, determine a person's life in a decisive way, but it is difficult to be realized and formulated by their owner — they are securely **HIDDEN** in the **MENTALITY** from external control and manipulation. The degree of their protection shows the rapid return of Islam among the peoples of the countries that were secular republics of the USSR for many years. In the same way, many communists who actually fought on the front lines of the Great Patriotic War carried prayer texts in their pockets, etc. Values give a person faith that unites and mutually supports people when there are no opportunities to survive.



The meaning of life, the values of life, the purpose of life, the will to live (life force) — a single system in which each element determines the existence of the other, and gives the overall output effect of the system — human life

ЖИЗНЕННАЯ СИЛА = СМЫСЛ × ЦЕЛИ - LIFE FORCE = MEANING X PURPOSE
 ЦЕЛЬ ЖИЗНИ = СМЫСЛ / ЦЕННОСТИ - LIFE PURPOSE = MEANING / VALUES
 ЦЕННОСТИ ЖИЗНИ = СМЫСЛ / ЦЕЛИ - VALUES OF LIFE = MEANING / PURPOSE
 СМЫСЛ ЖИЗНИ = ЦЕЛЬ × ЦЕННОСТИ - MEANING OF LIFE = PURPOSE X VALUES

People who give each other faith may be far apart or even live at different times and never meet. But with shared values, there is no fear of loneliness, because they nourish the will to live of people isolated from their contemporaries, from generations gone from the depths of time, from people yet to be born in the future. **Values are the most powerful apparatus for overcoming loneliness.**

The function of values is to connect moral and intellectual principles, transforming meaning into concrete action. It is possible to diagnose the values of life by the Worldview, which functions as a system in which all questions concerning the individual have already been answered, where all problems have already been resolved in a certain way. And a **Worldview** is the ability to use this knowledge to know and transform the world, the conviction that it is true as a tool of activity, it is the basic ideals, principles and readiness to implement and defend beliefs and ideals.

4.3. The purpose of life — is an extremely complex phenomenon formed by goal formation; which consists of four operations: 1) goal-setting — determining your real place in life and politics; 2) purposefulness — choosing the direction of your movement towards the desired place in life and in politics; 3) purposefulness — pursuing the same goal, being able to change your behavior depending on changes in the conditions and circumstances of its achievement: 4) expediency — accurate calculation of the time needed to achieve your goal.

4.4. The goal — is an apparatus for translating meaning from a static state to a dynamic one through values. The action of the target is comparable to the action of an electric current. If there is a current (goals), then there is a conversion of voltage (meaning) into the glow of lamps (values).

The goal is the most complex product that is created by society. It is in the goals that all the achievements of humanity are embodied. But it is the goals that disappear in the first place when humanity loses the meaning of its existence and loses the values that ensure this existence. The lost goals are immediately replaced by false goals that are not related to either meaning or values. Their absence means the absence of a goal.

4.5. The will to live. Physiologically, a person is always able and ready to perform deeds, actions, but does not do this only because of the lack of meaning, value and purpose in them. There are many examples when people deprived of the ability to move, see, hear, have reached the heights of wisdom, influence and recognition. And there are even more examples of the fact that with absolute physical perfection, people have lived a life of insignificance, indulging in drunkenness and debauchery, having lived a life as a burden to their relatives and society. This means that the basis of the vital force is not the strength of the muscles and the sharpness of the eyes, but the mentality, which is a meaningful system of meaning, values and will. **A meaningful mentality triggers the volitional mechanism of human behavior.** A meaningless mentality replaces the will with stubbornness, whims. The will to live is diagnosed from the outside AS a person's **LIFE POSITION** through his attitude to work — a volitional motivated activity of a person as a subject of work. It is based on his ability to produce physical and mental costs with extreme stress to obtain socially useful products (use value) in the presence of an appropriate life position. **"The consumption of labor force is labor itself..."** (Marx-Engels). Functionally, the will to live is **"the product of a goal for a meaning"**. Meaning, goals, values and the will to live are inextricably linked to each other: the weakening of one of them entails the weakening of the other three.

Table 4: Metamorphosis of the psychological parameters of society, sliding from political to criminal behavior

Бандитизм	Серая экономика	«Блатняк»	Догматизм
1	Экстремизм сопротивления (физический)	2	5
3	Дедовщина	4	7
	Саботаж	Шовинизм	8
		ИЗВРАЩЕНИЕ ДОПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВА	
Наркобизнес	Секс-индустрия	Чёрные избирательные технологии	Сектантство
9	Экстремизм несогласия (интуитивный)	10	13
11		12	15
Вандализм	Хулиганство	«Вор в законе»	16
		Предательство	

1- Banditry 2- The Grey Economy 3- Hazing 4- Sabotage = Comparative Extremism (physical)
 5- "Blatnyak" 6- Dogmatism 7- Chauvinism 8- Black RR = Extremism of Misunderstanding (non-intellectual) 9- Drug Business 10- Sex Industry 11- Vandaism 12- Hooliganism = Extremism of Disagreement (intuitive) 13- Black Electoral Technology 14- Sectarianism 15- "Thief in Law" 16- Betrayal = Extremism of rejection (moral)
 = PRE-POLITICAL SOCIETY PERVERSION

The simplification of politics has always been despised by political society, and the behavior of the masses has been switched to saving their needs by any means necessary.

CONCLUSION

History shows that the transfer of power is a struggle of elites for resources, using for this purpose the appearance of a "powerless window" — a constitutional transition of power, and ready to destroy the main obstacle — the state, with any sacrifices for the sake of their goal. The transition of power usually occurs at a time when financial, economic and social problems in society are becoming more acute due to the expectation that they will be solved. The "transfer" has forms of its implementation, and it is always an unknown which of them will be applied. For example (all definitions are original — psychological and political):

Elections — are a legitimate "jumping over" the barrier of unsolvable financial and economic problems by the method of infatuation of people with social values that elevate them "above the problems".

Elections reformat the worldview in such a way that they raise people above real problems and preserve the state, everything and everyone "as it is". The psychology of imagination is used.

Reforms — are bypassing the barrier of unsolvable financial and economic problems by shifting the political goal to the left or to the right of it. The reforms reformat the political picture of the world in such a way that they leave problems aside and keep everything "as it is". The psychology of representations is used.

Revolutions — is the armed destruction of an unsolvable financial and economic barrier by the method of destroying the state as their culprit, interfering with the struggle of the elites. The revolution extremely aggravates social relations in society in order to achieve the goals of its organizers. The psychology of emotions is used.

Terror — is the physical destruction of the creators of the country's financial and economic problems. Terror destabilizes social relations to instill fear on those who disagree with them. The psychology of perception is used.

Do the new generation of authors of "transfer-transit" know what is behind these words or not? Are enthusiasts ready to take responsibility for what will happen to the country and the people as a result of the transfer? The history of transfers in Russia shows that their results are much broader and more extensive than the transfer of power in the country from one leader to another:

1. This is the appearance of new leaders of the country, who were not expected.
2. This is a change of the political regime that redistributes power.
3. This is a new form of statehood, a new balance of relations in the country.
4. This is a new socio-economic structure that redistributes resources.
5. This is the new name of a country that denies its history.
6. These are the new borders of a country that is losing its territory.
7. This is a rejection of their historical conquests and their status.
8. This is a rewriting of the country's history "from scratch".
9. This is the beginning of a protracted chaos in the country.
10. This is a crisis of law-abiding and rampant crime.
11. This impoverishment and reduction of the population as the main victim of the transfer.
12. This is a criticism of previous leaders as the culprits of today's defeats.

Let's draw conclusions:

1. The history of transfers in Russia shows that the people, like gasoline, did not ignite themselves — they were set on fire by the elites, who struck sparks in the struggle among themselves. But everyone was burned in this fire: the victims of the transfer, its organizers, opponents and supporters. (If you don't believe it, see the previous article).

2. It was said that ***"as you name a ship, so it will sail"***. The name defines the result more strongly than the action plan, because "transfer of power" is a political slogan that excites the political behavior of the masses. (If in doubt, see the political part).

3. Transfer is a dangerous ***"simplification of politics"*** that ignores the key factor of the success of the government's adaptation to the new political reality: the political behavior of the "deep people". Its authors mistakenly did not assume that the people had meanings, goals and values that should be taken into account. (Those who do not know, do not believe or do not understand-reread both articles).

Anyway, the implementation of the transfer in the form in which it is "conceived" today, and even within the framework (as we are convinced every day) of the liberal-democratic **THEORY**, is **IMPOSSIBLE**. What is called democracy is a system that is far from the stated principles. It is based on **NO ELECTIONS**. ***Its foundation is the system — forming forces withdrawn from the elections.***

If we understand the energy of the system built within today's statehood to be liberal and democratic, then we will come to the **WRONG CONCLUSIONS**. ***To come to the right conclusions, we must rely not on how the system proposes to understand itself, but on reality.***

¹ ***Bifurcation*** — the term comes from Lat. bifurcus — forked and is used in a broad sense to denote all kinds of qualitative rearrangements or metamorphoses of various objects when changing the parameters on which they depend.

² ***Seymour Martin Lipset*** — an American sociologist and political scientist, one of the founders of the modernization theory. He is considered the greatest US sociologist of the second half of the XX century. He became famous for his research on social movements, political radicalism, modernization theory, trade union democracy and social mobility.

³ ***"Bread and circuses!"*** (Latin panem et circenses) — an expression from the tenth satire of the ancient Roman satirist poet Juvenal, used by him to describe the modern aspirations of the Roman people.

