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ILLUSIONISM OF THE PERSONALITY AS A NEW PHILOSOPHICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPT

Psychology of deception, manipulation, coding

Illusionism in psychotherapy

Illusionism in coding for alcoholism

Illusionism of the "third eye"

Illusionism in various fields of activity

1997

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INTRODUCTION INTO THE WORLD OF ILLUSIONS AND MANIPULATIONS

> *Humanity can be purified only through the knowledge of its own deception and self-deception. One day it will learn not to see the lie, not because it will close its eyes to protect itself from it, but because it will look at the lie without seeing it, because of its deep knowledge of the structure of deception. This is the only path to true religious thinking.*
>
> Author

ILLUSIONISM AROUND US

We live in a world of illusions and manipulation. It is this world, perhaps, that distinguishes us from animals.

ILLUSIONS — THIS IS DISTORTED PERCEPTION The OBJECT [1]. Everything possible can be used as an object (starting from the thoughts of a person and ending with the history of mankind). So it was it would be incorrect to reduce illusions only to the perception of material objects.

MANIPULATIONS, FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF BY THE AUTHOR, ARE CONSCIOUS The PROCESS CREATED BY THE SUBJECT ILLUSIONS ABOUT YOURSELF AND THE SURROUNDING WORLD. IN THIS WAY, MANIPULATIONS THEY ARE DERIVED FROM FROM THE ILLUSIONS. MANIPULATIONS INSEPARABLE FROM THE ILLUSIONS. Nevertheless, we will consider them separately.

WORLD OF ILLUSIONS

Illusion is a distorted perception, being a multi-dimensional concept due to the fact that it is connected with the world of perception.

Currently, the problem of illusions in connection with the development of the world of virtual realities (computer, television, alcohol, drug illusions, etc.) has become even more urgent. This is the problem spiritual survival of humanity.

All illusions can be divided into two parts. Some are caused by unusual external conditions and actions of subjects (manipulation: delusion, deception, games, etc.), while the physiological mechanisms of perception function normally. Others are caused by special (for example, pathological, etc.) functioning of physiological mechanisms, as well as due to complexity and, as a result, ignorance of the object of perception. The first of them are manipulative illusions, the second-non-manipulative (the name is introduced by the author).

The world of illusions is so diverse that you can "get lost"in it. In recent years, it is increasingly possible to read from the pages of the press and see on the television screen people who see the aura of a person.

Is it possible to take such people seriously and how to treat them?

Psychology calls such a "vision" Reflex ACTIONS ILLUSIONS, or SYNESTHESIA. Leonardo da Vinci, Gounod had synesthesia, Kramskoy, Goethe, and others. This phenomenon consists in the fact that any stimulus acting on the corresponding sense organ, in addition to the will of the subject, causes not only a sensation specific to this sense organ, but also an ADDITIONAL one A SENSATION or representation that is characteristic of another sense organ. The vision of the aura seems to be the additional vision that appears in SYNESTHETES (PEOPLE WHO HAVE SYNESTHESIA) when perceiving other people. Aura for synesthesia - this is a CERTAIN SHELL THAT FRAMES A PERSON. Thus, synesthesia in this paper is considered more broadly than in the traditional sense.

Currently, many synesthetes are engaged in healing, applying their vision to the diagnosis of diseases. To what extent do their visions correspond to the true picture of the patient's condition? And in General, what do these visions say and do these illusions contain useful information from the point of view of diagnosis and treatment?

THE WORLD OF MANIPULATION

A person misleads himself and others, thus being a MANIPULATOR yourself and others, for the following five reasons.

1. there Is an eternal conflict between a person and himself, because in everyday life he is forced to rely both on himself and on the external environment.

2. People don 't love each other more than they love each other, because most people can't love their neighbor even if they want to, because they don't love themselves.

3. Risk and uncertainty surround us on all sides, and we are helpless before death.

4. People start cheating, playing games in order to better manage their emotions and avoid intimacy, fearing a difficult situation.

5. a Person spends his whole life studying, comparing his actions with others, seeking the approval of everyone, misleading himself and others. These others often turn out to be manipulators.

The main ONES COMPONENTS MANIPULATIONS are:

1. deception Techniques, maneuvers, playing people in different roles, making an impression on others, moving from true feelings to feelings, depending on the circumstances.

2. lack of Awareness of the meaning of life. They see and hear what they want to see and hear.

3. Control (closeness, intent).

4. Cynicism (lack of faith), do not trust anyone — neither themselves nor others.

(Obviously, the main component of manipulation is the first one. The other three are only a consequence of the first one. That is why in the future we will consider manipulations, meaning the first component of manipulations given above).

FRAUD, LIKE HOME PAGE COMPONENT IT is a false, incorrect message that can mislead the person to whom it is addressed. However, it is necessary to distinguish deception as an action of a subject pursuing certain interests, and deception as a result.

Zoopsychology has numerous data on the elements of deliberate deception in animal behavior, especially in primates. Animal misinformation behavior is the evolutionary roots of deception.

Manipulation can be unintentional delusion, clever falsification, sophisticated hypocrisy, hypocrisy of the cultured Philistine and the "truth" of the previous historical stage. It is an egoistic isolation, a rupture, a violation of community, distrust, hostility to others, and not genuine communication.

A. Maslow considers manipulation and deception as a result of suppression meta requirements - ultimate "existential" values, irreducible and not compensated by others. This behavior leads to metapathology. This is a disease of the soul, which occurs, for example, from permanent residence among liars and loss of trust in people."

In qualitative information theory, deception is called DISINFECTION SYSTEM. Antipode deception (the truth) is TRANSISTOR Information THAT represents the adequacy of the original and image at the input and output of the information process.

In this regard, there is a distinction between disinformation and transinformation intentions (intentional or unintentional deception). For example, Iago, deceiving Othello, was guided by a disinformation intention, while Bobchinsky and Dobchinsky, reporting on the arrival of the inspector, expressed a TRANS-formation intention. In the first case, the subject has true knowledge, but is guided by an evil will; in the second, he is at the mercy of error, but shows a benevolent intention. However, both cases represent " the transmission of lies clothed in the form of honor."

Taking into account the subject's intention makes it difficult, and sometimes even excludes a convincing definition of misinformation, and leads to paradoxes .

For example, the subject, wanting to deceive another, tells him true information, hoping that the latter knows about the disinformation intention and therefore will not believe this information. Or another example: in an effort to deceive, the subject reports true

information, being convinced that it is false, because he himself was deceived, but the counterparty does not believe it and therefore is misled.

Analysis of the structure of manipulation deception involves identifying and describing three qualities::

1) deceiving

2) the person being deceived

3) deceived.

Subjects can have all these qualities simultaneously. These qualities can be worn by the following subjects::

1) individual subject (individual person, personality)

2) a collective entity (any collective, mafia, etc.)

3) mass subject (certain strata of society, social groups, peoples, etc.)

MANIPULATION OFTEN IS Two-LAYERED : it carries both a false, incorrect message in its content and a false, perverse, often opposite form of action in its actual value sign . (For example, artful, exquisitely refined, creative hypocrisy — as the highest form of manipulation).

The stabilizing function of manipulation is widely used by government agencies and the media, and in a wide variety of forms — from carefully thought -out misinformation (well-insured against exposure) to MANIPULATIVE Actions on the public consciousness that create favorable public opinion and support the symbols of faith that the government needs.

A special place in the world of manipulation is occupied by the phenomenon of Self-DECEPTION OR SELF-INDULGENCE. The peculiarity of self-deception is that here the deceiver, the deceived and the deceived are combined in the same person and in the same plane. This applies to the individual, to the social instinct, to the group, to the people, and to humanity.

In this paper, the author puts forward a new philosophical and psychological paradigm, based on which he considers A PERSON LIKE Subject's NAME Self-AFFIRMATIONS . The author came to this conclusion by studying patients with alcoholism. Only by considering a person as a subject of self-indulgence is a more effective treatment of alcoholism possible. This should not be ignored. The person wanted I would like to close my eyes so as not to see things that are extremely difficult for him, I would like to deceive myself, but I can't. He retains a kind of duality of consciousness, the desire to believe in what is desired does not turn into true faith, it is critically interpreted.

The phenomenon of self-deception is clearly recorded already in the dialogues Plato as a fallacy in the estimation of eigenvalue. The peculiarity of this delusion is that it is caused

by the limitations of the mind, the natural inclinations of a person. In dialogue "Crater" Socrates says that he marvels at his own wisdom, but at the same time distrusts it. "Apparently, I still need to figure out what I 'm actually saying myself. Because the hardest part is being deceived by yourself. After all, then the deceiver constantly follows you and is always there, isn't that terrible?".

Deceiving themselves, people need each other's support, and they do not tolerate loneliness in this field either. Typical self-deceptions of this time are of a collective nature, which contributes to the mutual induction and consolidation of the corresponding illusions and myths in the public consciousness. A person who is subordinate to the community, who has assimilated its values, in Nietzsche's words, "necessarily becomes a liar."

Self-deception according to Freud. There is a phenomenon of mental self-determination, which includes the level of the unconscious. This defense mechanism, which leads to the release of painful feelings and memories, is a specific "maneuver", a way of thinking that the brain uses to get rid of painful emotional material.

Subjects (people, groups, societies, etc .) are willing to become adherents of "doctrines", social myths, because this is not the case. there is a single (non-alternative) meaning of existence. Exposing the meanings shows the subjects that it was an illusion. Thus, people create illusions for themselves and expose them themselves. ARE MEANINGFUL EXISTENCE . In this paper, for the first time, a person is considered as a subject of self-affirmation, who is in search of illusions. Thus, there is no meaning, there are quasi-meanings. Meanings, as fundamental entities, can theoretically exist in ideal (Holy) individuals who are devoid of their own identity. manipulative behavior.

Unfortunately, according to the author, people are manipulative and only quasi-MEANINGS exist for them. This approach has been developed in this work in the study of patients with alcoholism.

It should be noted that the world of manipulation does not consist only of negative elements. There are positive manipulations, lies for good, virtuous deception. The main virtuous manipulations are manipulations in medicine as techniques and methods of improving the health of patients by the method of delusion. The author will touch on them in more detail in his research .

Being a psychologist means being a manipulator. Communication without manipulation is almost nonexistent. Therefore, all the literature on psychology - these are manipulation techniques. Any advice on psychology — this is manipulation, or in any case it always contains manipulation, as in nature the language of supersensible communication (love, etc.) is fragmentary and less frequent than the language of manipulative communication. In this regard, if we talk about interpersonal manipulations, we should talk about practical psychology in General, since its task, knowing the" cogs " of the individual, is to solve personal problems.

BUT IN THIS WAY, SORT OF DISAPPEARS NEED GENERALLY SEPARATELY RAISE THE QUESTION OF INTERPERSONAL

RELATIONSHIPS MANIPULATIONS. BY THE WAY, EXACTLY THEREFORE, THE AUTHOR MORE ATTENTION PAID ATTENTION TO MANIPULATIONS IN THE ACTIVITY.

Nevertheless, we will try to look again at the phenomenon of interpersonal manipulation.

Some authors narrow the phenomenon of manipulation only to its manifestation in interpersonal communication. The author of this book believes that manipulations should be considered in the following ways::

1. VITAL MANIPULATIONS. Manipulations aimed at the survival of the individual both physically and psychologically. This includes knowledge of defensive reactions and resistances, as well as the theory of boundary analysis developed by the author. The theory of borderline analysis is based on the principle of manipulative self-affirmation put forward by the author.

2. interpersonal RELATIONSHIPS MANIPULATIONS.

3. MANIPULATIONS IN THE ACTIVITY. First studied the author describes psychology and techniques of deception and manipulation in various fields of activity.

4. MANIPULATIONS WITH SELF-AWARENESS. (Intrapersonal manipulation). The work on the illusory perception of the individual about himself was performed by the author (see chapters 1, 2). self-Deception of the individual is a special form of manipulation in self-consciousness. It appears as a consequence of the integrity of the individual, the lack of internal support in oneself. A person plays different roles, manifesting a different " I " in different situations. (see also E. Bern).

The term "manipulation" comes from Latin MANIPULUS, MANUS- "hand", RLE — "fill in"). Often the word "manipulation" is used by magicians who masterfully conduct distractions. they also hide their true intentions and actions.

In General, we are talking about manipulations, when there is the creation of any illusions and the masterful execution of misleading techniques .

Manipulation phenomena were discussed Bessonov (1971), Schiller (1980), Rosenberg (1987). The art of manipulation studied by Ri Reg (1986), Goodin re(1980). Shostrom (1992) writes about the manipulative man. Not one of the cited works does not clearly define the concept of "manipulation" [30-34].

All the above studies understand manipulation as a psychological effect in which:

1. Hidden (indirect) influence on the manipulated person, which the latter doesn't even know about.

2. the manipulator Achieves a result (goal):

a) changing the behavior of the manipulated user.;

a) changing the intentions and purpose of the manipulated user.;

3. the intentions of the manipulated person after such an impact do not coincide with their desires.

The author gives a more General definition of manipulation (see above).

MANIPULATION "IT'S ARTIFICIAL THE PROCESS OF CREATING BY SUBJECT ILLUSIONS ABOUT SURROUNDING AREA VALIDITY PERIOD (OR ABOUT YOURSELF), Perceived VALUES HOW TO USE OTHERS BY SUBJECTS, AND BY YOURSELF By MANUFACTURER ILLUSIONS.

This definition is more comprehensive, since all of the above definitions follow from it (see paragraphs). Really, illusions

they cease to be illusions as soon as the concealment of influence disappears. The manipulated person is a manipulator as long as he is in a state of distorted perception of the surrounding reality. Exposing the manipulator leads to the disappearance of the phenomenon of manipulability.

It is in the world of manipulation that our society is plunging deeper and deeper due to market reform . During the stagnation period, manipulations were hidden and focused mainly on senior levels.

Manipulation by people who are "cogs in the proletarian movement" was impossible. Currently, there is another extreme — due to large-scale unemployment and "features of the transition period", people are often left to their own devices. Manipulation comes to the fore as the only way to survive. The spiritual and physical survival of our society will depend on what manipulations our society prefers .

S ACCORDING TO A sociological SURVEY RESEARCH AUTHORED BY 81% OF RESPONDENTS RESPONDENTS STATED THAT THE MAIN OCCUPATION LIFE IS SURVIVAL, i.e. WAYS to earn MONEY MONEY FOR BREAD URGENT.

The author believes that the causes of nervous diseases, drug addiction and alcoholism, and, as a consequence, a decrease in life expectancy, are the" sharp immersion " of society in the WORLD MANIPULATIONS.

The world of manipulation does not take root well in the society of former "cogs of the all-proletarian movement". One of the reasons for this is IGNORANCE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD DESPITE this, there is a great lack of works in the scientific and psychological literature devoted exclusively to domestic market phenomena and manipulations inherent in our society. Socio-psychological phenomena of manipulation in our country are specific. That is why our readers do not always benefit from the work in the field of manipulation performed by Western researchers. Unfortunately, they are currently missing altogether works devoted to the analysis of manipulations in various spheres of activity of our society. Therefore, the study of negative and positive manipulations is currently relevant
.

ILLUSIONISM IN PSYCHOTHERAPY OR HEALTH IMPROVEMENT A MISCONCEPTION

(MANIPULATIONS IN PSYCHOTHERAPY)

> "As a young man, I read O'henry 's short story the Last leaf, about a sick, dying girl who looked out of a window and watched leaves fall from a tree. She made a wish to herself that she would die when the last leaf fell from the tree . Time passed, but the last leaf, fortunately, did not fall and ... thanks to this, she recovered!..
>
> *Later, the girl found out that this tree is not real, but painted on a canvas that was stretched over the window frame."*

TYPES OF THE VIRTUOUS DECEPTION

In this Chapter, we will talk about deception, which is committed with good intentions. A virtuous bluff expresses the interests of a person that are compatible with universal values.

A virtuous bluff is organized when it is in the best interests of the person being deceived.

There are several main types of virtuous deception::

1. a False report of the doctor, which strengthens the patient's faith in his recovery.This bluff is organized as part of psychotherapy. (see below " delusion Recovery".)

2. Deceiving the enemy during combat operations, etc.

3. Deception as an indicator of culture and positive personality traits (for example, a person has done a noble deed and preferred it). or remain unrecognized).

4. Omission- as a virtuous deception (a message about grief, death, etc.).

5. Deception as a method of parenting or solving family problems.

6. Others.

INTRODUCTION TO THE MANIPULATION ROOM PSYCHOTHERAPY (MP)

ILLUSIONISM IN PSYCHOTHERAPY

The founder of manipulative psychotherapy is the author of the book Ramil Garifullin. Some psychotherapists may reproach the author for disclosing medical secrets and lies, and this can cause damage to the patient. allegedly, it will harm the health of many patients and generally deprive doctors of one of the tools of labor. Practice indicates that this is not the case.

First, the patient who needs treatment by psychotherapy and treatment in General is " happy to be deceived". In other words, he has an internal subconscious attitude to uncritical perception of illusions and delusions formed by a psychotherapist. He is unconsciously deluding himself . This is a defensive reaction.

Second, a psychotherapist who conducts manipulative psychotherapy should not conduct it in a primitive form. The delusion must be convincing and even logically constructed, so that the patient will never understand that he is being misled.

Third, it is very difficult for the patient to know where and when he is being misled, since the therapist spends more time on the true picture, which does not contain elements of delusion. In other words, it is difficult to detect elements of delusion against the background of truth. In addition, this is facilitated by the patient's subconscious desire to err.

Fourth, in some cases, one of the stages of manipulative psychotherapy (MP) can be the stage of exposing errors and illusions. But this in no case deprives the patient of the results of therapy, since the problem has already been resolved. (only in this case is unmasking possible). In any case, practice has convinced us of this .

Thus, the ability to heal the patient under the influence of artificial deception - this is the wisdom and art of a psychotherapist. And the very fact of delusion, even if the patient guesses about it, due to the four reasons listed above, cannot reduce the therapeutic effect. Therefore, the method of manipulative psychotherapy should be used exactly and taking into account what is described in this paper.

Before applying the methods of manipulative psychotherapy, the therapist should analyze the patient and make sure that this method will be effective for him. The analysis is conducted without the use of misleading methods.

Having made sure that the patient is unconsciously inclined to uncritical perception of illusions and delusions, you can start organizing illusions: psychological (methods of psychotherapy with elements MP) or physiological (blackmail). This stage is relatively longer due to the fact that the therapist must feel the binding effect and make sure that the illusions have begun to give a therapeutic effect. The therapist should achieve the maximum positive result and only then proceed to the stage of gradual removal of illusions, making sure that the positive effect does not decrease. If the effect is as the illusion is removed, the speed of the fall should be stopped, and the process of reducing the illusion should be continued early. Disillusionment occurs only if a positive effect is achieved, and the process of disillusionment does not deprive the patient of the results of treatment.

In some cases, the final stage is the stage of exposing delusions and illusions. It must be approached carefully. It is best if the patient exposes himself to the therapist. An indicator that the disclosure was effective is the ironic perception of the exposure. If there is an exposure of blackmail (physiological illusions), then this stage may end with self-regulation training. In other words, the patient can organize various feelings of further recovery for himself. Disclosure is not recommended in cases where the patient can tell of manipulation psychothera internist another patient, depriving him of hope for recovery.

Thus, the process of manipulative psychotherapy includes the following stages and schematically it can be represented as follows::

ELEMENTS MANIPULATIVE Psychotherapy SERVICES AND BLUFFING IN THE TRADITIONAL GAME To MEDICINE

The most common method of MP in traditional methods of medicine is distracting and disposing of treatment conversation on extraneous topics.

SURGERY

Often during an operation, surgeons talk about the end of it, even though the operation is just beginning or passing the most painful and crucial moment. Knowing that everything is over and the operation is complete reassures the patient. But the patient is convinced that the completion of something is long and painful. In any case, when organizing this misconception, the operation proceeds more calmly and efficiently.

* Blackmail — this is a substitution and concealment of the true reasons for recovery.

As the effect of illusions increases, the role of the latter (illusions) decreases, and eventually there comes a time when illusions are created you can remove it altogether.

It is important to convince the patient that the operation is safe. Many elements can be used for this purpose MP (for example, psichogios Gia etc. In addition, a special blackmail mirror is used.

DENTISTRY

The techniques used are the same as in surgery. Some patients become very anxious when they see the dentist's tools (such as tooth extraction pliers). Therefore, the skill of manipulation is the ability of the dentist not to show his tools to the patient. To do this, the patient's head is positioned in such a way that it is difficult for him to see the contents of the dentist's hands. In some cases, the doctor simply asks you to close your eyes and replaces small forceps with large ones or a " less scary "tool with a "more" one. This there is one of the MP elements - Cain Shang'irov.

PHYSICAL THERAPY

Many suggestible patients go to warm -up (UHF), although the same warm -up can be created by the body of these patients itself. To do this, the doctor first turns on the device for several sessions, as it should be. But at a certain stage, the device's toggle switch turns on, while the device itself must be disconnected from the network. If the patient is indoctrinated, then he will feel the same as when the device is turned on.

Pharmaceutical THERAPY

The main element of the MP in pharmaceutical therapy, placebo therapy is used, that is, the use of "drugs" that do not affect in any way, have an impressive appearance and appropriate forms.

The author cites the following elements MP is only used in some areas of medicine.

Obviously, the above techniques are only a small part of what doctors actually use to artificially mislead patients in various areas of medical practice.

IN THE TREATMENT CENTER In your merchant PROFILE

Blackmailing a small syringe with a large one.

MANIPULATIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY OR

Health IMPROVEMENT A MISCONCEPTION

The development of psychotherapy is due to the confrontation of rational and irrational directions. Among the theorists of psychology, there has always been a desire for the absolutization of psychotherapy, its universalization in order to create a unified system. This is a good aspiration, but hopeless. Just as the process of human cognition is endless, so in psychotherapy, all new directions will be discovered, which, as the process progresses, will become more complex. their development will move from a number of irrational to rational methods of psychotherapy. In addition, each place and time requires its own psychotherapy.

In our opinion, there are several General trends in modern psychotherapy . The first direction is personal - focused therapy . This direction focuses on such personal characteristics as the system of sensations, self-esteem and the tendency to self-actualization. This is explanatory therapy. The patient in the course of therapy is aware of the causes of their conflicts, retrospectively assesses their reactions and reconstructs your own business. This includes psychoanalysis, Gestalt therapy, neuro-linguistic programming, and others.

Second direction — these are methods of behavioral (behavioral) psychotherapy . They are based on the idea of inadequate behavioral stereotypes that arise after a traumatic situation, which are proposed to be changed with the help of psychological training. One of the main sections of this area is the methods of group psychotherapy: group discussion, psychodrama, projective techniques, and others.

Third direction — this is a suggestion, indirect and direct, which can have different forms - from hypnotic suggestion to waking suggestion and autosuggestion. This includes hypnotherapy, suggestion and autosuggestion, autogenic training, and biological feedback. In this case, the patient is explained or not explained the true effect of such psychotherapy, and he takes a passive position here, in contrast to the above directions.

There are methods, such as positive psychotherapy and others, which, apparently, are more related to the first or second of the above areas, but in no way claim to be

so that they can be separated into a separate field (General) direction of psychotherapy.

It should be noted that all of the above areas overlap and complement each other somewhere, but nevertheless this allows us to distinguish them into separate areas of psychotherapy.

And finally, the fourth direction put forward in this paper is — this is manipulative psychotherapy, which, figuratively speaking, is the cementing link between the above areas. Therefore, its techniques are used in other areas of psychotherapy. The basis of this direction is a mystical, illusory, mythical interpretation of reality, conscious and unconscious misleading of the patient, which is based on deep knowledge from various Sciences. We have found that neurotics often need just such an irrational approach. This is explained by the fact that often the cause of the disease is an irrational and unconscious factor (Psychotrauma), which is, figuratively speaking, a "wedge" that can only be knocked out with the same "wedge ". If the cause of the disease, according to the patient, has a mystical connotation, sometimes it is useful to put on a mystical mask to the therapist himself. The expediency of this approach is also justified by the fact that the patient needs urgent help when there is no time for reasoning. Although after such urgent help, additional use of rational and traditional methods is possible. The therapist in this case, as it were, begins play the same melody as the patient, but they complete this melody together under the direction of the therapist. But this is only one aspect of this trend. Thus, the therapist, using the techniques of manipulative psychotherapy, deliberately misleads the patient.

The main prerequisite for creating manipulative psychotherapy was a long -term study of the activities of sorcerers, magicians, healers, psychics, etc., who, as observations have shown, in some cases misled their clients both unconsciously, believing in their superpowers, and consciously.

So, for example, there were psychics-improvisers who did anything, while achieving an effect.

In this paper, manipulative methods of psychotherapy are systematized for the first time, and thus a new direction is put forward — manipulative psychotherapy. A special place in manipulative psychotherapy is occupied by illusions as a way of consciously misleading the patient (psychotherapist). In this regard, the paper presents the following information for the first time: classification of illusions from the point of view of their application in psychotherapy.

There are objections to the fact that manipulative psychotherapy is not a new direction, but only a kind of conditioned reflex therapy (URT). In reality, URT is a part of manipulative psychotherapy. In other words, manipulative psychotherapy wider than the URT. Manipulative therapy (MP) contains various methods of deluding the patient, including URT. In the MP URT system it is only a form of blackmail (see blackmail therapy below).

Currently, the scientific and psychological literature is well represented by works devoted to games in psychotherapy. Manipulative psychotherapy — this is also a psychotherapy game. However, the main difference of this game is that it is one-sided and is conducted only by a psychotherapist. The patient should not know that they are being played (manipulated).

As one psychologist aptly put it, there are currently dozens or even hundreds of techniques that are not so much original as they are "the dream of every aspiring psychotherapist to contribute to the history of psychotherapy." On the other hand, there is not a single psychological theory and the corresponding direction and method of psychotherapy that would clearly speak about human psychology. Analysis shows that one good theory is always opposed by another good antitheory. All views of the world are good if they at least in some cases describe, predict events, not to mention solving human problems. The author is sure that manipulative psychotherapy is a direction that needs to be highlighted in General psychotherapy, and hopes that it will be further developed and will be well received by psychotherapists.

Modern psychotherapy is based on three principles: the pleasure principle, the power principle, and the meaning principle. In other words, a person is driven by pleasure, knowledge and meaning. Embedding yourself in these structures as a result, the psychotherapist more or less achieves a therapeutic effect. In our opinion, we can single out one more principle and, accordingly, the method of psychotherapy. This is the principle of illusions and delusions. We may be reproached with the fact that there is no special novelty here, since psychoanalysis deals with the analysis of protection (illusions, etc .) . In reality, we are talking about illusions, delusions, deception and self-deception not only as a system of patient protection, but also as an artificial method of influencing the psychotherapist on the patient. In this case, illusions and delusions are artificially created by the therapist. The use of this method is effective because a person has a thirst for deception. Therefore, the roots of this method ultimately rest on the system of protection: illusions, self-deception, etc. the Skillful use of this human reaction to the external environment using artificial methods of delusion, and subsequently their exposure, is the essence of the method of psychotherapy based on the principles of artificially created illusions. This direction in this book is called manipulative psychotherapy. It is based on the principles of manipulative psychology.

EXTERNAL BLACKMAIL

ILLUSIONISM AND EXTERNAL VISUAL INFORMATION BLACKMAIL

BY CORRECTIONS View POINTS

This blackmail is called external conditionally, since it is not related to the work of internal organs (see below), but external ones, in this case the eyes. Therefore, this manipulation technique is applicable for eye correction.

This method requires a visual object whose characteristics (brightness, clarity, contrast, size, color, etc.) can be adjusted by the therapist. The patient is under the illusion that the visual

object has become clearer, brighter, etc.after the treatment session . the patient should not know that the characteristics of the visual object are regulated by the therapist and there may be no true improvement . All "improvements " in the visual perception of the object should be attributed to the patient 's eyes, which will help him in the future to achieve a true improvement in vision.

As a visual object with "floating " characteristics you can also use a traditional table for determining visual acuity, captured on a slide and shown through a slide projector. Clarity, dimensions, brightness, color they are regulated by changing the position of the slide projector and its lens, the voltage applied to the incandescent lamp and light filters. The patient should not be aware of the existence of the slide projector and the unusual nature of the table.

Obviously, changing the characteristics of the visual object should be carried out within reasonable limits, so that the patient cannot detect blackmail (substitution). For example, in order to create the illusion of improving the subject's vision (brightness), it is often necessary to increase only the General illumination. In this case, any object can act as a visual object. The organization of this technique largely depends on the ingenuity of the therapist.

Before the session, the patient is given the opportunity to feel the initial visual acuity. Next, a session of therapeutic suggestion (in the waking or hypnotic state) is conducted with the aim of improving vision. At this time, the patient's eyes should be closed. After that, at the therapist's command, the patient opens his eyes and looks at the visual object. The therapist lets the patient feel how his vision gradually "improves " - the clarity and brightness of the visual object increases. So for example, if before

during the session, the patient saw one line, the therapist, slightly increasing the size and brightness of the letters, allows him to see two lines. Thus, by performing this procedure session by session, a psychological shift is created and the attitude to improving vision is fixed. The therapist should not forget to return to the original state of the slide projector, checking the true improvement in vision. This technique is similar to the process of gradually swinging from the original state to a new one with better visual perception. By varying all possible characteristics of the visual object, the therapist searches for it better visual perception.

Here are some visual characteristics that can be changed: brightness, size, color, saturation, contrast, density, perspective, foreground, background, vividness, context, hue or color balance, shapes, screen split, localization, and symmetry. In this regard, it should be noted that the visual object can be not only letters, but also other objects (paintings, objects, etc .) captured on a slide. This need arises in the treatment of children who do not know letters.

Much of the success of this method, which can be called the therapist's game with the patient, depends on the healer's talent and the patient's suggestion. It is desirable that the control panel of the slide projector is remote and located in the in the therapist's pocket.

ILLUSIONISM AND EXTERNAL VISUAL INFORMATION BLACKMAIL WHEN IMPROVING YOUR HEALTH OTHER DISEASES

External visual blackmail can be performed not only in the treatment of vision, but also paresis, paralysis and other nervous diseases. In this case, an optical mirror system is used, called mirrors Garifullina.

External effect.A patient with a left paralyzed arm is placed in a special Cabinet, which has only one side wall and a hole for the head on the upper wall so that he can move his hands freely, but without seeing his hands, since the upper wall covers the field of view. The patient can see their own his hands are only in the mirror next to him. The patient can raise his hands only to shoulder level, since the upper wall interferes with the upper one. the Cabinet.

At the beginning of the session, the therapist asks the patient to start raising their arms symmetrically. To his surprise, the patient finds that both hands are raised symmetrically to each other, although the left hand is raised symmetrically. there was only that paralyzed. It gives him confidence. There is a psychological shift that can destroy the information dominant that caused the paralysis of the hand.

In reality, with the help of a system of special mirrors, the patient sees in the mirror instead of the left paralyzed right healthy, but reflected hand, so that it appears to the patient to be the left, and the illusion of a healthy hand is created.

Such blackmail should be carried out gradually, not allowing the patient to raise his hands high at once. With a gradual session, the probability of reducing the information dominant increases.

As the patient's left arm actually begins to rise, the position of the mirrors changes so that the patient begins to see the true situation hands, that is, blackmail occurs (substitution). For example, if the therapist finds that the patient's left hand is raised two centimeters, the therapist asks the patient to raise both hands two centimeters as well, carefully removing the mirror system so that the patient can see the true effect of the treatment.

External visual blackmail it can be used in the treatment of nervous and mental diseases. For example, to reduce hallucinogenic symptoms used holography cal projector.

External effect.The patient sees a three-dimensional gollographic image, although the therapist says that this is a hallucination. For more evidence the therapist passes his hand in the place where the patient sees the object. The essence of treatment is to develop a conditioned reflex that allows the patient to get rid of hallucinations himself. At the beginning of treatment, the patient is reassured that this is possible by manipulating the gollographic slide projector, reducing the brightness and contrast of the image until it disappears. Gradually, the patient learns to eliminate his own hallucinations.

ILLUSIONISM AND EXTERNAL AUDIENCE BLACKMAIL

BY CORRECTIONS Hearing AID PERCEPTIONS.

This technique is similar to the one above and is used to correct weak (poor) auditory perception. After the implementation of the

in the case of therapeutic suggestion with the aim of improving audibility, auditory blackmail is performed. In this case, all possible parameters of the sound coming from the speaker are adjusted. The patient is under the illusion that his auditory perception has improved. The sound parameters are changed after appropriate psychotherapeutic manipulations. As in the case of vision correction, the patient should not know about the change in sound by the therapist (increasing the volume), thinking and believing that there has been an improvement in auditory perception. As true improvements are made, the audio parameters gradually return to their original settings level. In particular, the volume is gradually reduced. The "buildup" of auditory perception is similar to the correction of vision.

At the beginning of the sessions, the patient is given the opportunity to feel the initial state of auditory perception. Creating the illusion of improving the perception of sounds, the therapist returns to the original level (volume) in each session, checking the true change in auditory perception. Special attention should be paid to the following characteristics of sounds: amplitude, frequency, modulation, distance, tempo, contrast, clarity, continuity, mono-audiality, stereo, locality. These parameters should be easily adjustable. An amplitude and frequency search for the best sound perception should be conducted . Often it is necessary to increase the amplitude of only some frequencies from the entire sound spectrum. In this regard, this technique requires: appropriate equipment. It is desirable that the control panel is remote and invisible.

ILLUSIONISM AND EXTERNAL AUDIENCE BLACKMAIL

BY Health IMPROVEMENT INTERNAL ONES Government AGENCIES

A special place in the practice of manipulative psychotherapy is occupied by auditory blackmail in the treatment of internal organs. For example, in the presence of salt stones in the kidneys, auditory blackmail in some cases helps to break these stones and squeeze them out of the kidneys. To do this, the therapist holds the left hand above the surface of the body in the kidney area, and the fist of the right hand hits the palm of your left hand, causing audible sounds clicks. This procedure lasts until the attack caused by the movement of salt stones stops. Such manipulations have to be carried out within a month, and the results they can be impressive, as they are being ground up

and the removal of these stones. The patient seems to adjust his kidney to these clicks, and the kidney begins to vibrate as if in resonance, reacting and receiving a shock sound wave. Hand clicks trigger a psychological shift in the patient. Other internal organs can also be treated in this way . In the case of diseases of other internal organs, you need to be creative, and other sounds can be useful: rustling, gurgling, air flow, etc. These sounds can come not only from the hands, but also from the lips, feet, etc. In order to make these sounds audible enough, you can use an amplifier.

Such sessions are best conducted in the dark, so that the patient does not understand the secrets and at the same time see what is being done to him.

Sounds that mimic the processes of movement in the internal organs can be recorded on a tape recorder and played back at a certain point in the session, so that the illusion will be created that this sound comes from the patient's body. These sounds must be unusual. The patient should think that this sound is coming from him. Therefore, the speaker of the tape recorder should be close to the patient and at the same time invisible.

ILLUSIONISM AND THE AUDIENCE AREA BLACKMAIL IN THE TREATMENT FROM NOISE IN THE HEAD

In this case, the patient first searches together for sounds that are exactly similar to those that he "hears" in his head. Then the patient is played this sound, i.e. there is an imitation noise in the head. The patient is aware of this simulation at the beginning of the procedure . At a certain stage of the sessions, this sound should appear, so that the patient should think that this sound is in his head. Further, using the principles of conditioned reflex, the illusion is created that as the course of treatment progresses, the volume of sound decreases. Thus, there is a psychological shift that reduces the informational dominant associated with noise in the head. This course has, in our opinion, the following five stages::

1. search Stage a sound that mimics noise in the head.

2. Step up the volume of this noise.

3. the stage of modulating (loudness) of this noise.

4. the addition Stage (interference) of noise coming from the outside and noise coming from the head. Variation of the amplitude and phase of these oscillations.

5. Gradual reduction of external noise, as the internal noise decreases.

ILLUSIONISM SOUND AND PATHOLOGIC AREAS ON THE BODY

External effect.The therapist applies the terminals of his device to various parts of the body, arms, legs. The device emits sound. The longer and louder this sound is, the more abnormal the area that the terminal touches. Blackmail will consist in the fact that the sound coming from the speaker of the device will be regulated by the psychotherapist himself and the patient, as if as "material evidence " of his recovery, will hear a decrease in volume, and then the sound disappears altogether. We called this method the method of voiced biological feedback. Hence, this technique it is good to carry out in combination with biocorrection.

ILLUSIONISM AND EXTERNAL AUDIENCE BLACKMAIL WHEN STUTTERING

In this case, special headphones are used, which have one remarkable property- thanks to them, the patient does not hear what he is saying at the moment, but only hears what he has already said, but in a corrected form. In this case, audio blackmail it consists in creating an auditory illusion that the patient speaks without stuttering.

External effect.The patient is allowed to read some text with headphones that work normally, so that the patient can hear his speech with a stutter. At this time, his speech is

recorded on a magnetic tape. During a break in the session, the patient's speech is corrected, i.e. the places where the stutter was erased. When the session continues, the patient is put on headphones again and allowed to repeat the same text. Instead of his speech, the patient hears corrected speech, but in phase with the movement of his lips. The skill of a psychotherapist consists in the ability to control the playback of a recording so that there is no noise. mismatches. It listens to both the patient and the recording at the same time and tries to make sure that there is a complete correlation between them. If possible, then this process it can be automated. Usually during the session the phenomenon is observed ahead of time this is the perception factor, which means that stuttering is not allowed to be born due to the illusion that the word has already been pronounced and is ahead of the stutter. The patient only has time to feel the onset of stuttering, and the development of stuttering does not occur, as it seems to be "swallowed ".

ILLUSIONISM AND EXTERNAL AUDIENCE BLACKMAIL WHEN CONDUCTING SESSIONS OF SUGGESTION IN MASS MEDIA AUDIENCES

It is known that sessions in mass audiences have one advantage over individual suggestion — they involve psychological induction or the effect of infection. So, for example, during the psychotherapist's attitudes to laughter, crying and other emotional manifestations of patients, a chain reaction often occurs. Sometimes it is enough for one patient or a small group to laugh very expressively and strongly, as it is picked up by the entire audience, and the laughter grows like an avalanche.

And what to do if there are no such initiators? In this case, audio blackmail can help. To do this, a tape recording of a very expressive laugh is turned on at the right time . At the same time, the therapist goes to the audience to the patients and holds the microphone turned off to the weakly laughing ones. The audience thinks that the culprit of such laughter it appears by itself. For such blackmail, you can use various emotional manifestations.

Remember that different sounds cause different sensations. Look for these sounds: rasping, gurgling, whistling, gurgling, heartbeat.

Audience AREA BLACKMAIL AND PSYCHEDELICS

When performing auditory blackmail, it is possible to use psychedelic pharmaceutical preparations that cause auditory illusions and hypersensitivity to sounds. This technique can be used in the treatment of deafness by blackmail.

EXTERNAL Kinesthetic SYSTEM BLACKMAIL

Kinesthetic targeting is more versatile, as kinesthetic sensations include tactile sensations of the skin, muscular sensations, and internal sensations in the chest, stomach, and other organs. Therefore, this blackmail it is applicable in the treatment of nervous diseases, diseases of internal organs, skin diseases, baldness, headaches, etc., and can also be used in the training of self -controlled psychoregulation. (Setting : "Hands, feet, body,back warm or cold ").

During sessions of therapeutic suggestion and auto-training, a significant part of patients are not able to evoke feelings of warmth, heaviness or lightness, etc. and do not feel the attitudes that are so necessary for treatment. Kinesthetic blackmail it can give an impetus to feel these sensations. In the beginning, this is facilitated by blackmail, but later on the patient begins to experience kinesthetic sensations without it, while not suspecting that it was blackmail that helped him in this. The patient should not know about the latter.

This section is devoted to external kinesthetic blackmail. This blackmail is called external conditionally, since it is associated with external or superficial skin sensations: warmth, cold, itching, tickling, and others. Evoking these feelings is very important. For example, the feeling of warmth on the surface of the skin is necessary for the subsequent deeper feeling of warmth in the hands, feet, and body, since often during treatment the feeling of pain is replaced by a feeling of warmth or cold. Causing a feeling of tickling and itching on the scalp is used in the treatment of baldness. On the importance of Ginestet there are many examples of chronic sensations on the surface of the skin .

A specially equipped chair is required to perform a heat or cold test, which is connected to the air heating and cooling system by means of pipes. In other words, there is an internal purge of the entire chair (bed, armrests, back). The feed rate and air temperature are regulated by a single control panel. The patient should not even guess about all this . In this regard, the cooling system should be located in another room, and the air supply should be carried out quietly and without sounds. The chair must be mounted in such a way that it can be used as a safety seat. selectively heat its back, bed or armrests by opening the corresponding flap inside the chair using the remote control . The success of organizing such a chair depends on the ingenuity of not only its manufacturer, but also the therapist. So, to cause the "effect of heat waves" that spread over the patient's back, arms, and legs, a special electrical system is needed. The remote control must be remote, and its dimensions must be such that it can fit in your pocket. The system should be flexible and dynamic, as it should keep up with the therapist's instructions and be as close as possible to the natural sensations of heat and cold.

There may be a question about how to cause such sensations on the head, face, or forehead. For example, you often have to give the installation: "the Forehead is pleasantly cold ." Of course, if the back of the chair is high enough, then the occipital part of the head is blown. The situation is more complicated with the front and frontal parts of the head. But even in this case, some psychotherapists managed to blow such a blow either at the expense of a pocket fan, or ordinary blowing using their own breath. Of course, this requires a special art. In addition, you can evoke warmth by using a non -contact hand massage. But we'll talk about this later.

A special place in kinesthetic blackmail is occupied by techniques for causing itching and tickling sensations on the surface of the scalp, hands, feet, and the whole body, which are often used for various diseases. For example, when treating baldness (alopecia), they cause itching on the head, with the installation "Your hair itches as if you haven't washed it for a long time". Itching on the legs and hands is caused by various rheumatic, vascular diseases, joint diseases, etc.

The technical implementation of this technique is much simpler, but requires more accuracy and care in its execution. Itching and tickling on the head is caused by the usual lowering of a mechanical stimulus on the patient's head: thread, fluff, feather, insect, etc. It is more convenient to place this mechanical stimulus above the patient, for example, on a chandelier, sconce, or other non -suspicious interior item. At the right time using the system blocks and invisible threads mechanical stimulus descends on the irritated part of the body.

Often this technique is performed by replanting (during group sessions). In other words, the irritation is caused by the "sick " neighbor in the chair, holding the irritant in his hands. But read more about it below.

In addition, it is possible to use special ointments, which are smeared before the session. skin of the hands, feet, head, and body depending on the disease. The effect of these ointments has one feature — they cause various sensations (warmth, itching, cold, etc .) only after a certain time, which depends either on the composition of the ointment, or on external influence, which leads to the fact that the ointment begins to interact with the skin. In the first case, the psychotherapist should know how long it takes to set up certain feelings, which will contribute to a psychological shift. As needed to increase the effect (heat, cold, itching, etc.), the concentration of the ointment should decrease, so that in the end the session should be performed without ointment, and the patient will feel the same sensations that were during lubrication. In the second case, ointments are used, the action of which begins only with a certain physical impact (temperature, humidity, wind, electromagnetic radiation, etc .). the Effectiveness of this ointment is regulated by its concentration, as well as the amount of physical impact.

These blackouts are effective in the treatment of eye diseases (to cause a feeling of cold, warmth, or itching in the eyelids during the session when setting: "Your eyes are itchy.").

To cause itching, tickling in the legs, arms, body, head, you can use special clothing. (This practice is possible with outpatient treatment). The fabric of this garment is arranged in such a way that under the influence of electromagnetic forces, the wool of its surface moves from a horizontal position to a vertical one, so that it causes tickling or itching. For example, in the treatment of baldness (alopecia), an alopecia cap is worn. The principle of operation of such workwear is simple. Protective clothing can be arranged in such a way that, as necessary, selective voltage supply to certain components is possible. areas of the body, which, in turn, will depend on the psychotherapist 's attitude to itching.

The situation with external kinesthetic blackmail to evoke feelings of heaviness and lightness is much more complicated in technical execution . In this case, an illusion and manipulation system is used, which many people could experience in recreation parks for entertainment purposes. With this blackmail, the illusion of rotation of the surrounding environment is created. This rotation can occur in different planes: vertical, horizontal, and others. In addition, the illusion of translational movement up, down, in the horizontal plane and a combination of these movements is possible. Such an illusionary movie installation it is somewhat similar to the system used in planetariums, and requires a specially equipped office. Depending on the type and speed of movement, there are sensations of heaviness and lightness of various sizes. For example, rotation in a vertical plane causes heaviness in the

body, arms, legs, and the patient presses harder against the bed of the chair. In the case of rotation in a horizontal plane, the patient is pressed against the back of the chair.

As the patient learns to evoke gravity, the speed of movement gradually decreases until the patient learns to feel this gravity himself.

You can create the illusion of heaviness and lightness by using electric and magnetic fields. So, if the floor on which is the patient, equip electromagnetic system and before the session the patient to give special Slippers metal lining the effect of "sticking "foot to the floor or repulsion may to create the illusion gravity and lightness feet. "Gravity and ease "will depend from the state of the poles of the magnet. Gravity and lightness are regulated by the voltage applied to the electromagnet.

ILLUSIONISM AND EXTERNAL Auxiliary SYSTEM BLACKMAIL, Currently being CREATED PURPOSE. THE EFFECT OF PRIMING

The blackmail schemes described above are only carried out by a psychotherapist. In some cases, blackmail is more effective with the participation of an assistant — cotherapist and, speaking in terms of manipulative psychotherapy, a transplant, i.e. a person who imitates the patient and sits in a group with patients. The group, obviously, should not even guess that there is an assistant therapist among those present.

With the greatest effect, blackmail with the use of transplants occurs in the treatment of alcoholism. If the "vodka, you don't like the smell of It, you feel sick " setting starts to mimic nausea, then after a while the other members of the group will feel really sick. Alcoholics get sick. There is a process of psychological induction or infection, which can further contribute to the aversion to drinking alcohol. The seedling acts as a seed or initiator.

In the treatment of other diseases by psychotherapy, the podsadka convincingly informs the group of patients about the positive results of treatment. All this is listened to by other members of the group, and this gives them confidence and hope for recovery.

Replanting it can be used for external kinesthetic blackmail. In this case infusion may to help your the person who is sitting feel the itch, the warmth, etc. In the treatment of alcoholism during installation "You are disgusted by the smell of vodka" the podstadka holds the vodka up to the patient's nose. All this is done carefully, so that patients do not have even the slightest suspicion. For example, a replant can

perform a non -contact massage for the patient to evoke warmth in the body, arms, legs.

These manipulative techniques are largely borrowed from spiritualism sessions, where there are always "their own people" who seem ordinary to clients. During the session spiritism turns off the light, and the plant starts to perform various miracles. But the most interesting thing is that in the future his help is no longer needed, customers themselves begin to see and feel the supernatural: someone touches to their hands. head, etc.

Taking into account this, the session of this manipulative blackmail is best conducted in a poorly lit room.

The "miracles " created by replanting depend not only on the settings that the therapist gives during the session, but also on the replanting itself.

The method of replanting is also used in psychotherapy settings aimed at emotional relaxation: laughter therapy, etc. The pod starts to "laugh ", which leads to the fact that the whole group starts to laugh. "Coughs ", " sneezes ", " yawns ", "itches" replanting — the same thing is repeated by the other members of the group.

When conducting suggestion sessions in large audiences, it is possible to use a large number of transplants, evenly distributed in the audience, but guided by one: from the most visible and audible point. This method was previously used to create standing ovations during party meetings. Transplants were then called Quakers.

Thus, patient N. after a mass sneezing session felt a significant improvement in auditory perception.

Significant effects with this technique can be achieved when using such a physiological act as yawning. Due to prolonged yawning, breathing, heart function and other functions are normalized.

INTERNAL BLACKMAIL

ILLUSIONISM AND INTERNAL Visual INFORMATION BLACKMAIL. Feedback FORM VISUAL AND BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION COMMUNICATION

Imagine an office with an ultra- sensitive TV set (or ultrasound). Using the screen of this device, you can observe not only the distribution of thermal fields in the body, but also the dynamics of thermal processes occurring inside it: the rhythm of the heart, the work of the stomach, breathing and other processes.The patient is given the opportunity to see the thermal distribution in his body, to follow the dynamics of processes occurring in it. He sees himself as if in a special "mirror ". It is known that a traditional mirror is an object that allows a person to use it. evaluates himself, communicates with himself, sees changes in himself. What are the properties of this "mirror "? Some people, seeing the dynamics of processes occurring in the body, begin to worry. Their pulse rate increases, their breathing changes, etc. They can see their excitement and state in a visual form, and there is no way to hide it. Then the patient tries to change this dynamic independently by means of autosuggestion. He usually doesn't succeed. He understands that the body is not easy to manage. But if at a certain stage of such communication of the patient with himself to make blackmail, i.e. to replace the image on the screen to another (for example, to one where there is a gradual decrease in heart rate, calm breathing, etc.), then most patients, seeing this, calm down so that the dynamics of the processes taking place in their body begin to adapt to the dynamics that are depicted on the TV screen. The fact that this image does not correspond

to his body, he does not suspect. With the help of such blackmail, the patient's susceptibility to the psychotherapist's attitudes gradually develops, and later the ability to self-regulate.

At the beginning of the session, the initiative should be: be in the hands of a therapist. "Your heart beats calmly, rhythmically. Deep, even breathing" - the psychotherapist gives the installation. The patient looks at the screen and tries to perform this installation. If he does not succeed, the therapist makes blackmail. The patient sees that "his heart" has begun to beat more calmly. This gives him confidence in his abilities, so that after a while the patient really calms down.

If the medical institution does not have devices for carrying out this blackmail, it is possible to use thermal indicator films or liquid crystal ointments. You know, that temperature-sensitive film or LCD ointments have unique property — they are sensitive to the slightest temperature changes (gradient) on the body surface. A change of tenths or hundredths of a degree is sufficient to change the the color of the liquid crystal substance in this area of the body. This film or ointment is applied to the patient's body before the session. To see the thermal distribution on the surface your body is quite ordinary

a mirror image. Blackmail in this case will be carried out using elements of external kinesthetic blackmail .

Internal visual blackmail is called internal due to the fact that it is performed on the patient's internal organs. This blackmail can be performed not only in the thermal range, but also in the ultrasonic radio range (NMR tomography). In the ultrasound range, blackmail is effectively performed to remove salt stones from the kidneys. In this case, there is a combination of two blackmails: external auditory and internal visual. The therapist performs a series of clicks on the patient's kidney and monitors the body's sensitivity to remove gallstones. The patient also he sees what is going on in his kidneys, and tries to influence this process for my part.

Here is another example of external visual blackmail.

VISUAL EFFECT. The patient is placed on a couch, asking to undress to the waist. " I will now perform a surgical operation on your bowel and try to remove the needle, which is causing you severe colic and pain." With these words, the illusionist begins manipulating the patient's stomach. At this time, the patient looks up in the mirror-reflector or in the TV, which hang horizontally above him, and sees his internal organs and the process of removing the needle from the intestine, observing the operation. After the operation, the patient is convinced of the effectiveness of the treatment.

In reality, there was no surgical operation, but there was a blackmail. In the mirror-reflector, the patient saw the entrails not of his own, but of another patient who actually underwent surgery to remove them. With the help of a system of mirrors, doctors managed to create the illusion of an operation. It is easier to organize this "operation " if you have a video player and a TV. The patient is informed that he sees on the screen his insides and the operation on them. In reality, a video recording of the actual operation is being played, but it took place with a different patient.

ILLUSIONISM AND INTERNAL Audience AREA BLACKMAIL. Feedback FORM AUDITORY-BIOLOGICAL SYSTEM LINK

There is no doubt that external sounds (clicks, bumps, etc.) can affect the functioning of internal organs . Sounds and noises that occur in the body can also affect its condition. So for example, if during the session suggestion (hypnosis) to give the installation: "Your heart beats quietly..." and include tape with a record of slow beating heart, then patients may observed gradual slowing pulse, so that after a certain time heart the patient will start beat in unison with those beats hearts that plays VCR. The reader has probably already guessed, what will be the internal audio blackmail? At the beginning of the session, the patient is allowed to listen to the beating of his heart, holding the tape recorder so close that he can hear these sounds in the speaker. The amplification should be such that these sounds fill the entire treatment room. Sensitivity the microphone and receiver should be such that in these sounds the patient can even hear some features of the beating of his heart. Blackmail will consist in the fact that at a certain stage of the sessions, the patient's heart sounds will be replaced with other beats that correspond to the heart of a healthy person.

Such blackmail can be carried out not only when correcting the work of the heart, but also in other cases. For example, if you are ill lungs (sounds of breathing), stomach (sounds of the esophageal process), etc. In this case, you have to resort to the initial external influence (a SIP of water) and only then observe the response of the processes that will occur in the stomach, monitor the dynamics of sounds.

In the Arsenal of the physiotherapist should be tape recordings with various sounds of internal organs during their functioning, both healthy and sick patients. It is possible to use artificial sounds, the nature of which has nothing to do with the body . So the therapist can tell the patient: "This is how your kidneys work, do you hear?". The patient hears an unusual sound. Then the session starts. During the session, the therapist changes the parameters of this sound: frequency, rhythm, volume, frequency, etc. This can affect the patient's condition and, as a result, lead to changes in kidney function. Such blackmail can also be carried out in other cases.

Blackmail can also be arranged without using the receiver (tape recorder). In this case, it will be more natural. To do this, the sound emitter is masked so that on the one hand, it is close to the examined organ, and on the other, so that it is not visible. Often, psychotherapists place the speaker in the couch on which the patient is lying, while placing the patient depending on which internal organ you will have to deal with.

case. Therefore, in this case, the patient may never hear the true sound of his organ.

It is most effective to carry out the above-described blackmail in combination with manipulative techniques. In this case, the therapist should strive to ensure that his

manipulations are associated with sounds that are emitted by internal organs, although at a certain stage (the stage of removing blackmail) a true connection is possible.

INTERNAL Kinesthetic SYSTEM BLACKMAIL

To teach the patient to evoke warmth, cold, heaviness, lightness and other kinesthetic sensations, it is possible not only with the help of external kinesthetic blackmail, but also internally. For example, internal kinesthetic blackmail can be organized with the use of pharmacological drugs. Before starting the session, the patient is given a pharmaceutical drug, the specifics of which the patient should not know. The effect of this tool starts after a certain time. Kinesthetic sensations caused by this drug, the patient should feel after a certain time. Therefore, a psychotherapist carefully monitors the patient and tries to get ahead of the appearance of these sensations, giving them the installation. Thus, the patient has the illusion that kinesthetic sensations are associated exclusively with the psychotherapist's attitudes. When carrying out this blackmail, pharmaceutical preparations are most often used that cause heaviness, lightness, warmth, and cold in various parts of the body; vomiting (in the treatment of alcoholism), sexual excitability (in the treatment of sexual disorders) and other sensations. Often, the physiotherapist needs to know how long it will take for the drug to start working. he glances at his watch. Depending on the kinesthetic sensation that needs to be evoked in the patient 's body, one or another drug is selected . For example, in the treatment of stomach ulcers, a remedy is used that after a certain time causes a pleasant warmth in the patient's stomach. In this case, the therapist gives the installation: "You feel a pleasant warmth in your stomach...". Another example: "You claim that you have become indifferent to women, now we will check it out. Take a look at this erotic magazine, " the therapist tells the patient. Obviously, the therapist suggests this journal exactly when the action of a pharmaceutical product that causes sexual arousal begins. Thus, the patient may have confidence in himself as a man.

Here 's another example. The therapist informs the alcoholic patient that they will experience an aversion to alcohol and that if they consume it or even smell it, they will vomit violently. The effect of the drug begins only when alcohol is mixed with a pharmaceutical product.

Psychedelics occupy a special place as pharmaceutical preparations used for the above - described blackmail attacks. With them you can call the following physical feelings: tearing (in the treatment eyes), nausea (alcoholism etc.), chills, hallucinations of flares light, geometric shapes, transformations ambient, hypersensitivity to sounds (correction hearing, acoustic illusion, alteration in sensation private body, temporary and spatial distortion wrong size estimation object, a feeling dissolution in space and others.

In addition, various tranquilizers, sedatives, and antidepressants that the patient should not be aware of are effective. The effect of the disappearance of fears (in the case of phobia treatment) is attributed to some external things, i.e. there is a link to an external stimulus. As

session concentration of pharmaceuticals reduce the so at the end all he's got from phobias without drugs, and using an external stimulus (talisma on), ie works conditioned reflex therapy (URT). The patient should not know about the introduction of these drugs into the body (tea drinking, air vapors are the main ones methods of administration).

Treatment with these methods requires caution and a good somatic examination of patients.

BLACKMAIL WITH A FACE

In the course of long -term observations, the author shows that patients who change the shape of facial elements (nose, mouth, lips, etc.) under the influence of cosmetic surgery significantly change psychologically. This occurs in the postoperative period during 3 — 12 months. For example, a patient who had a terribly large nose and therefore suffered from an inferiority complex, and was not popular with men, after cosmetic surgery significantly changed psychologically. Feeling yourself how women have risen to a new qualitative level thanks to the evaluation of her by men. This woman I got married right away and turned into a completely different person.

Can such a procedure for changing the appearance (face) be done artificially?

The author shows that it is useful for some subjects to be unsympathetic for a long time. To do this with them face spend Sangiovese: attached terrible artificial nose, eyebrows and etc.

Or Vice versa, an unsympathetic person can choose a cosmetologist cosmetics, hairstyle, hiding its shortcomings. This can contribute to psychological change of the subject and self-knowledge.

The COMBINATION BLACKMAILERS. (COMBINATIONS)

It was noted above that the combination of blackmail schemes in some cases may be more effective than the use of only one blackmail scheme. For example, when removing saline formations (cholelithiasis), it is more effective to combine external auditory with internal visual blackmail. In this case, the patient, on the one hand, sees how manipulations are carried out over his body, and on the other, watches through the TV what is happening with his internal state. Here is a second example. Sessions are effective when auditory illusions are combined with kinesthetic ones. For example, the sound surf (auditory illusion) is combined with a feeling of coolness, crosswind (kinesthetic blackmail). There are many such examples . They create a double illusion.

If you indicate visual blackmail with the letter V, auditory with the letter A, kinesthetic with the letter K, then, therefore, the following combinations are possible (combinations):

Vext — Vint, Vext — Aint, Vext — Kint

Aext — Vint, Aext — Aint, Aext — Kint

Kext — Vint, Kext — Aint, Kext — Kint

ext — external blackmail, int — internal.

The first three combinations are effective in correcting vision, and the second three combinations are effective in correcting auditory perception.

Let's take a closer look at the remaining three combinations.

Kext — Vint. In this case, the therapist, on the one hand, performs manipulations with his hands or gives instructions in verbal form, thereby causing certain sensations in the body, and on the other, the patient sees this effect visually through a TV or other indicator device. This combination is used in the treatment of almost any somatic diseases: cardiovascular, gastric, renal, etc.

Aext — Kint. With this combination, the patient feels the processes that occur in the body under the influence of a psychotherapist. In addition, he is convinced of the effectiveness of treatment by the sounds emitted by the device. Also effective this combination is used in the treatment of various somatic diseases.

Kext — Aint. During the session, the patient feels changes in the body and hears sounds that are caused by these changes. The scope of application is similar to the above combinations.

Kext — Kint. The patient feels various sensations both on the surface of the body (on the skin) and in the internal organs.

Abbreviated designations of blackmail accepted in this paper are arbitrary. They come in handy when doctors tell each other in writing about their manipulations . These letters are more difficult for the patient to decipher than other concepts, and therefore he does not know about the game to which he is subjected.

MANIPULATIONS

MANIPULATIONS With your HANDS

The fact that manipulating hands can have a psychotherapeutic effect was mentioned above, which was devoted to external auditory blackmail. It is known that psychotherapeutic information can be transmitted to the patient not only verbally (verbally), but also non-verbally (wordlessly): by gestures, facial expressions, etc. a Special place in the process of wordless suggestion is occupied by hand manipulation. It is proved that the movement of hands over the human body leads to a change in its bioenergetic state. At the same time, the manipulator does not need to have special hands with strong thermal radiation . It is shown that different movement causes different reactions in the body. In this regard, the patient may have the illusion that the heat waves felt in the body, or any specific feelings are caused

directly by the bioenergetic radiation of the manipulator's hands. For example, circular movements of the hands cause a corresponding drilling movement in the body.

The author conducted a series of experiments with patients susceptible to manipulation with your hands. Before the experiment, they were blindfolded and had to guess where the hand was placed over the body, and what movement it is currently making. In the course of research, it turned out that the number of guesses is below 50%. This confirms that such manipulations have more of a suggestive factor than an external bioenergetic effect. Hand manipulation is a nonverbal suggestion that triggers internal bioenergetic processes. External energy during biocorrection is practically absent, although if you bring it if you put your hands closer, you will feel the heat waves, but this is not the big bioenergetics that can lead to miracles of biocorrection. All miracles take place thanks to the suggestive factor and bioenergetics of the patient's body.

Give basic manipulation hands that lead to change bioenergy state body: mixing and breeding hands in a horizontal plane movements of the hands hands perpendicular to certain part of the body, circular motion, spiral movement taking and other forms of movements.

It should be noted that other forms of nonverbal suggestion are used in parallel during manipulations : facial expressions, breathing, posture, etc. But if during the session the psychotherapist supports his manipulations with verbal attitudes, this greatly enhances the bioenergetic effect. For example, manipulations can start with a preliminary installation: "Now you will feel pleasant heat waves spreading from head to toe...". Verbal installations, as a rule, should be ahead of manipulations. Or: "and now I send my bio -impulses from a distance, " and the patient really does begins to feel these bio-impulses. Such experiments can be continued by increasing the distance between the patient and the illusionist. Eventually, the patient can be trained to sense these bio-currents at considerable distances. The therapist can tell the patient that they will send their bio -pulses every night before going to bed at 22 o'clock, when they will be at home. "In order for you to feel these bio-impulses, you go to bed at 22, turn off the light, try not to be distracted by anything...", - with these words the psychotherapist begins his treatment. Obviously, what happens at the last stage is the exposure, what will happen to testify high psihoemozionale patient.

It should be noted that the main advantage of manipulative psychotherapy over traditional psychotherapy, where the main attention is paid to the word, is the possibility of a more subtle, selective, structured suggestion. Verbal suggestion is difficult to make you warm up the left kidney, and the right on the contrary to cool. As they say, there are no such verbal forms. After all, not all feelings can be expressed in words. This is probably why there is music, painting, etc. here everything is analogous: what cannot be conveyed by speech is transmitted by hands. "His Majesty 's gesture" heals. The author proved that manipulations with hands near the face, head, the body has more than just a thermal effect. It turns out that the effect of exposure depends on the intensity, shape, amplitude, plasticity, and other characteristics of hand movement. There is a complex psychological interaction in which the patient sees not only the healer's hands, but also his face. There is a complex interaction of form dynamics. Movements in ballet change the state of the viewer. When manipulating hands, there is a similar process, but it is more focused and has its own specific tasks.

Manipulations can be carried out not only by the method of movements. Some psychotherapists practice the push method. "Now I will take your index finger with one hand and touch your forehead with the other, and after pressing these places, you will feel a pleasant warmth flow from your head through your neck to your hands " - so the therapist can start your manipulation. So to create a bioenergetic potential in a certain zone, various parts of the body can be warmed up or cooled.

An example. Patient N. complained of a weak erection. Hand manipulation (movement) was performed unsuccessfully. Then, by pressing, the patient was convinced that the therapist can warm his groin area. At a certain stage of treatment, the therapist instructed the patient that if he squeezed the thumb and index finger of his left hand, the heat from the hands would sink into the groin area, and if the fingers opened, this heat would go away. The therapist advised the patient to perform such hand manipulation during sexual intercourse (squeezing the index finger and thumb). fingers). After this training, the patient's complaints about a weak erection stopped.

ILLUSIONISM The psycho-surgical BLACKMAIL OPERATIONS AND MANIPULATION WITH " INTERNAL Government AGENCIES"

It should be noted that there is a real surgery without a scalpel — healing. The author of the book performed such operations and saw them with his own eyes. At the same time exists pseudoheader tion, which will be discussed in this paragraph.

Many patients turn to doctors with very exotic complaints and demand to remove non-existent formations, fluids, objects, worms, etc ., supposedly after removing them it will be much easier. For example, one of my patients asked me to make an incision in his left leg and drain all the sick and old blood from it, believing that it was all her fault. There were patients who asked to remove the balloon, which is supposedly located in the chest and interferes with breathing, causing a feeling of"lump in the throat". Cases with the requirement to remove a sharp object from various internal organs are widespread. Except in addition, there are patients who require traditional surgical intervention to remove gallstone formations, cysts and various formations.

This "removal" is well practiced by Filipino healers, and the process is very simple. this one is called the Filipino lagurdia . In this paper, we will refer to this procedure as psychosurgery in the future . It is an integral part of manipulative psychotherapy. This manipulation is sometimes referred to as surgery without a scalpel . In order to conduct it successfully, it is necessary to have the techniques and skills of a manipulative illusionist: blackmail, palming and passirovka.

The patient needs to create an appearance of deletion so that they can see how the deletion is performed. Therapy is based on the visual effect, although certain specific sensations can also be present.

Visual effect.The patient is placed on a couch and asked to strip to the waist. "Right now I will try to get into your intestines without a scalpel and remove the needle, which causes you severe pain and colic, " with these words, the illusionist begins manipulations on the patient's stomach. The psychosurgeon presses his fingers hard on the stomach, as if tearing the skin, and penetrates the body with his fingers. Blood spurts out. The patient looks in the mirror at this time (reflector), which hangs horizontally above it, sees its internal organs and the process removing the needle from the bowel. He's worried. The illusionist finds the needle, which annoyed the patient so much. Then he tucks the components of the intestines back inside and, having clamped the wound, seals it with a band-aid, which is removed after a week. The patient is convinced that there is not even a scar left from this operation.

In order to create this illusion, it is necessary to have a palming technique, i.e. the ability to hide and fix specially prepared objects (in this case, elements of the intestine and a needle) in the palm of your hand so that the patient does not see it and cannot notice. These techniques are used by professional manipulative illusionists. The manipulator can even show his hands before the session, convincing the client that there is nothing in them. Although in reality this is not the case. The object, as the manipulators say, is embalmed, i.e. it is fixed by the muscles of the palm and hands so that in the process of showing the hands on the screen, control, it migrates from the outside of the palm to the inside. In this case, the manipulator makes a very small error. naturally turns the body and uses the services of an assistant who helps him in his manipulations.

If the therapist cannot master the art of palming, then in this case it is recommended to use a special finger-on the glove, which is put on the thumb. This thimble should be larger in diameter than a finger and painted to match the skin color of the hands, so that it is not noticeable. It should be noted that the size of this finger should be such that the necessary items can be placed there : rubber elements of the "intestines ", liver, organic formations, etc.Working with this thimble also requires a certain skill. During the operation, the contents of the finger are extracted, and after the end is pushed back.

Here are the main stages of psychosurgical surgery :

1. The preparation stage. Psychosurgeon places (palms and fixes) elements of internal organs, blood plasma (red liquid, encapsulated or clamped in a rubber vessel) and other objects.

2. The stage of the psychosurgeon's appearance in front of the patient. The patient is convinced that his healer did not bring anything with him.

3. the stage of introduction into the patient's skin.

4. the Stage of squeezing blood plasma out of a rubber vessel.

5. the stage of appearance of the innards.

6. The stage of search and surgical manipulations.

7. The stage of demonstrating the found object or removing an organic formation.

8. the stage of palming the innards.

9. the stage of completion and sealing with a band-aid.

Manipulations are simplified many times if blackmail is used (substitution) and the appearance of objects and entrails occurs thanks to the help of an assistant. So the assistant can give the necessary element of a psychosurgical operation into the hands of a psychosurgeon under the guise of feeding cotton wool .

As mentioned above, psychosurgery is performed by Hillers from the Philippines. Here 's how the healing process goes for them. First, the patient stands between two sheets. After a "bed sheet- gene " examination, the psychosurgeon decides where the disease is sitting. Then the patient is placed on the table, and almost instantly the healer sticks his fingers in his stomach. Dark, oddly smelling blood sprays out. Fingers on one or two phalanges go into the filled -in depression, and now the "surgeon " is already pulling out a dark clot that looks like a worm. "A tumor," says the " surgeon ." The whole procedure takes a couple of minutes, after which the assistant passes a wet cloth over the site of surgery, washing away the blood. There are no marks on the skin, only sometimes a white stripe. Thus, it is possible to extract pus from the tumor. This procedure can be applied to cancer patients. Such manipulation leads to a large psychosomatic shift and, as a result, to a gradual recovery.

Psychosurgeon thus, it can be embedded in the navel, armpit, throat, neck, sinuses, and eyes (clots from under the eyes). For others, the psychosurgeon does not allow fingers to be inserted into the cavity .

Such manipulations are applicable in the removal of gallstone formations, paralysis, treatment of spinal curvature, etc.

When treating alcoholism with this method, it is possible to extract not only the consequences of the disease, but also special foreign "magic " objects (stones, etc.) that are supposedly the root cause of the disease.

ILLUSIONISM AND MANIPULATIONS WITH " DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS" ITEMS.

Subject AREA BLACKMAIL AND STABILIZING

This type of manipulation refers to indirect suggestion (indirectly-objective or indirectly-objective suggestion).

In the previous section. the illusotherapeutic effect consisted in showing the patient his "internal organs" and the causes of the disease. In addition, there is a whole system of indirect or indirect suggestion through objects and the corresponding display of the state of the body, and the impact on it for the purpose of psychosomatic effect. Such an item, for example, can be an ordinary An l-shaped frame that is arranged so that its center of gravity

is at the end. This frame is taken by the illusionist at the other end. If such a frame is tilted slightly, it starts to

to rotate. The patient does not notice this tilt, and the way it rotates in the palm of the healer, immediately pay attention. The illusionist brings this frame to various parts of the body, and the frame, as an indicator, begins to respond by rotating in one direction or another . The patient sees the state of " bioenergetic potentials " of his body in an explicit, objective form. "You see," says the healer — "Here you have a strong positive field, so the frame rotates strongly clockwise . And here there is no energy at all. Here it is negative. Now I will conduct a session and evenly distribute your energy balance. potential throughout the body, and your condition will improve significantly. " with these words, the healer begins his manipulations. First of all, there is an information injection of the patient in visual forms, which in the end actually leads to deep bioenergetic changes. Knowing in advance the patient's disease, the manipulator adjusts the movement of the frame to fit his disease. But as the treatment progresses, the movement of the frame changes, and the patient sees this due to a change in its movement. The patient gains confidence in himself and his healer.

Similar manipulations can be performed with other items. Obviously, these items should have one property — to change their state when a psychotherapist influences it so that this effect is not noticed by the patient.

Such items can change their shape, color, temperature, and other external characteristics. Similar manipulations can be performed with a vine, a shiny ball, a magic cube, a "magic " wand, precious stones, beads, a candle, etc. For example, the therapist holds shiny green balloons in his hands, turning them over in the palm of his hand and talking to the patient, and looks at his reaction. The movement of the balls relaxes the patient. There is a special informational interaction going on.

Magic items have always occupied a special place in the history of healing .

The l-shaped frame in the hands of the self -suggested therapist can have an impact on the therapist, and in this case, the therapist-patient interaction rises to a new qualitative level.

A special place in the system of manipulative psychotherapy is occupied by working with a burning candle. The healer lights candles and moves them along the body, "burning" black energy. If the biofield is strong, then the candle flame is strongly deflected. One-way deviation one is a positive biofield, and the other is a negative biofield. The flame of a candle

regardless of the patient's body, it can change (air flow, etc. influence), although the therapist himself can imperceptibly blow on the candle. The candle flame and without manipulation has a calming effect.

Placebo EQUIPMENT. MANIPULATION WITH ITEMS IMPACTS

It should be noted that there are real devices that help in the treatment of alcoholism and other diseases. In this section, we will talk about pseudo-devices — this is a special method.

This method is sometimes called instrument therapy. Higher we reviewed the "diagnosable " items. In this case, we are talking about objects of influence.

A special place among such items is occupied by magical items that can be called props for ultra -modern medical devices. These " devices " of the" black box " system are impressive -looking "installations" with outputs and inputs, with flashing lights, with a lot of indicator arrows, a specific sound coming from it, etc.

Some doctors working in the physiotherapy room have found that the effect of the device on the patient is very low. (for example, UHF) was present in some patients even without its inclusion. So with some patients, you can save electricity. Well, this is a joke!

Nevertheless, placebo equipment occupies a special place in the system of psychotherapy.

From such a device, wires with electrodes usually depart, which the therapist applies to various parts of the body. In this case, the therapist gives the installation: "now You will feel an internal warmth in the abdomen," and apply the electrode or terminals of the device to the abdomen. "And now you will feel nauseous," - in this case, the therapist applies the terminals to the patient's forehead. "After such a session, you will feel disgusted and indifferent to alcohol, " the reader guessed that this happens during the treatment of alcoholism. In the case of coding for alcoholism (stress therapy) you can give the installation: "After this electromagnetic effects on the brain, you are just dangerous to drink, there can be terrible consequences."

Placebopribors are often used in the internal Affairs system as a lie detector. This is a psychological impact. When treating alcoholism with stress therapy, it is important to convince the patient that he is terminally ill.

Platerodrilus "an electrocardiograph can draw such curves that the patient really begins to worry about the work of his heart.

When coding for alcoholism using placebo therapy, it is important to show the effectiveness of exposure in other patients. To do this, the most suggestible patient is selected among the patients, and indeed other patients are convinced that after connecting to the device, they have a feeling of nausea and other unpleasant sensations just at the thought of alcohol.

As a device - the effects can be not only " devices ", but also various magical objects and objects that supposedly "emit" invisible healing energy: candles, trees, land plots, heavenly bodies, magic balls, cubes, precious metals, etc.

Placebo THERAPY

Any pharmacological agent should be tested for placebo effect. It is known that a significant number of drugs that would seem to have an effect over a fairly wide time interval, for some reason, begin to act many times faster. This is due to the patient's autosuggestion. In this regard, for psychotherapeutic purposes, it makes sense to conduct placebo therapy. Special pills, ampoules, potions, etc . are created, the shape and appearance of which does not differ

from actual pharmaceutical products, an impressive name is invented, and the placebo medicine is ready. Best of all, if the patient buys this medicine at a pharmacy. Therefore, you should work with pharmacy employees. there must be a specific arrangement.

This placebocare in fact in traditional pharmacological the plan is no impact has not. The patient is under the illusion that these drugs are being used for treatment. they have a healing effect on it . Although the roots of this impact are far from these.

At one time in our country it was fashionable to charge ointments, creams, and water, which, obviously, is also placebo therapy. After such a charge, creams, ointments, became " miraculous ". The author believes that there is no need to fantasize here, since, perhaps, there is not a single medicine that would act on its own — the participation of the body is necessary, and autosuggestion plays a special role here.

Placebotherapy can be performed not only with "medicinal " forms, but also with healing objects: bracelets, stones, and metals.

For example, they are very effective microdoses of various metals that are added to food; they may not do much harm, but at the same time, if the patient is self -hypnotized, the placebo effect works well. So homeopathy is sometimes based only on suggestion.

Halo THERAPY

Some "extraordinary " healing personalities are able to heal with a single touch. They have this ability and capability thanks to the halo effect. Halo effect — this is such a poorly studied psychological process, when the healer is attributed to such abilities that he does not possess. This is a transfer reaction of the body (transfer), caused on the one hand by a great desire to recover, and on the other, by the advertising campaign that the healer organized about himself. These ads often contain real healing effects, but they are rare. And thanks to television, it develops it seems that this effect is universal, and therefore there is a belief in the healer's superpowers.

So, if a healer conducts his treatment on an audience of one hundred million, even one hundredth of a percent with random positive outcomes can cause a large number of letters to television, and as a result - the halo effect increases many times. n

ILLUSIONISM AND MANIPULATIONS IN LARGE GROUPS

Psychotherapy conducted with large groups is sometimes referred to as mass psychotherapy. Mass psychotherapy is understood as a treatment session with a number of patients exceeding 50 people. In Russia, mass psychotherapy sessions, perhaps more than anywhere else, gained their popularity in the late 80s. The 90s. Mass sessions at this time were held in the largest Metropolitan halls with a capacity of 10-50 thousand people, as well as at stadiums. This is, on the one hand, a curious moment in the history of psychotherapy, and on the other, thanks to the analysis of these sessions, we were able to draw useful conclusions for science and practice conclusions. The question arises: is it really possible to

find something useful in these mass sessions for the development of psychotherapy, since such sessions have already taken place abroad? In fact, there was practically no such thing abroad. First, mass psychotherapy sessions have become popular in our country thanks to sessions on television (on the main channel). These programs were watched by almost all citizens of our country. Secondly, such sessions were not held at stadiums abroad . Therefore, our country is unique in this experiment . It was a gigantic psychological experiment. It was after him that the profession of psychotherapist turned from the most modest to the most prestigious among medical specialties.

As an author, I have also had to conduct psychotherapy sessions in large audiences. In this regard, I will briefly outline some practical and scientific conclusions concerning the work carried out.

I will immediately note that no well -equipped hypnotarium or psychotherapy room is comparable to the magic of a large audience. This magic can only be created in a mass audience and nowhere else. Mass psychological induction is many times more powerful than what can be created in a small group. For a mass audience, all elements of psychotherapy can be well applied, as well as those that are used in individual psychotherapy, but in no case Vice versa.

Start a mass session (if the halo effect is weak) with suggestibility tests: finger bonding, lifting your hands from your knees, etc. If the therapist works in terms of the biofield, during this test, they can give the installation: "I send my biofield, and your fingers stick together more and more tightly!.." If in the audience 1000 people, then approximately 7-10% of the audience will have their hands glued together — this is 70-100 people. These "glued - together" audience members go up on stage. You can imagine how a small stage will be raised 100 people. This will cause a psychological shift not only for "glued-together" users", but also for the remaining spectators in the hall. Thus, a psychological shift is created in the hall, or in other words, magic, which is based on the illusion that the hands are glued together due to the direct external influence of the therapist. The skill of the therapist is the ability to maintain this magic throughout the entire session. The therapist must be a good performer during the session. Further, the therapist "sends a biofield" so that the fingers come unstuck. In some patients, the fingers stick together so much

so much so that they can't "put them up" on their own. In this case, the therapist or his assistant helps the patients.

You can go from manual cotalepsy to other forms of cataleptic state. "You are a pillar" — with this attitude, the psychotherapist puts one of the patients on the backs of two chairs located at a considerable distance from each other, so that the patient's body sags in the air. The host sits on the chest of this patient (it is on the chest, and not on the belt, because this is the whole secret). The therapist distributes his center of gravity in such a way that from the audience it seems that the moderator is sitting directly in the center of the patient lying down. The magic of the hall increases even more after such an experiment .

Then the stage patients are lined up in a single row facing the audience. The line is formed overlapping, i.e. so that if one of the members of the line starts to fall back, it will catch the

neighbor, so that the whole line can fall down. The psychotherapist's assistant in this experiment performs the role of " magic engineer", because it is he who forms the line. After that, the assistant whispers (softly) to the members of the line that if you are pulled back, do not resist. The audience in the audience does not hear this. The therapist declares to the entire audience that he will now stand at the back of this line and will not say anything, but it will simply act as its own biofield. The leader stands behind this line, and the line falls back at once. This is a very spectacular sight. Some of the members of the line fall due to their suggestibility and the indirect attitude given by the assistant. And others (among them there may be arbitrary, not inspired) viewers fall due to the arrangement of the line, i.e. neighbors. Among those who fall, there are also those who, seeing that everyone is falling, begin to feel that they are being pulled back, and fall due to the effect of psychological induction. "You see what a strong biofield I have, this is my impact I will continue to provide you will feel different sensations during the session, " the therapist informs the entire audience and begins a mass session of psychotherapy.

During such a mass session, it is possible to use all of the above techniques of manipulative psychotherapy. Laughter therapy is effective for a mass audience .

It is very important at a certain stage of the sessions that patients come up on stage with positive reviews about the treatment, because this is the best time to instill confidence in patients in the course of treatment.

Mass sessions are also good because there is a significant proportion of patients who feel much more comfortable exactly where there are a lot of people and there is no suspicion that the therapist can do something by abusing his official position.

Before starting a session, it is very important to specify who is not recommended for such a session. n

BINDING IN PSYCHOTHERAPY — EXECUTION THE PRINCIPLE OF BROWN

In order to set up a psychotherapist if they were not just words, but would have a psychotherapeutic (hypnotic, magical) effect, it is necessary for the patient to feel that the therapist is not a simple person, but has something more than ordinary people. The therapist must prove this to his patient within a short time. Therefore, the doctor needs to know all the methods of binding, i.e. methods of delusion in order to achieve the greatest suggestion. For example, during hypnotization, the psychotherapist prepares the patient in such a way that he / she will be able to take a deep breath. inhale felt himself being pulled back. During the session, the patient takes a deep breath at the therapist's command and feels himself being pulled back (hypnotization from a standing position), but he does not guess the true reasons for falling back, attributing this to the hypnotic influence of the therapist. This artificially created delusion leads the patient to believe in the special powers

of the healer. In reality, the patient's center of gravity shifts when they sigh so that it starts to pull back.

Next, during the session the hypnotist tries to capture the slightest movements and possible reactions of the patient (hand movements, twitches, sighs, etc.), which are obviously not related to the session leader, but the hypnotist attributes this to his influence. Thus, there is a constant process of interpreting all the sensations that the hypnotized person feels, so that he finds himself in the" networks " of the host. Search for unconscious reactions their predictions and timely communication (interpretation) of them to the patient —these are the main elements that allow you to lead the patient astray in order to achieve the effect of suggestion. This is the binding. At first, the therapist's attitude does not have a direct effect, but the patient feels this effect through manipulation and deception. Further, after the binding is made, the therapist's attitudes really begin to have an impact, the reason for which is solely in the attitude, and not in artificial manipulations. Therefore, the binding here acts as a seed, which is then removed, and the effects already occur without it.

Above is an example of a binding performed during hypnotization. In practice, the therapist has to give more complex instructions, the content and effect of which can be stretched over days, weeks, months and years. Therefore, it is not necessary to simplify psychotherapy and its methods of suggestion, reducing it to ordinary sedation. This is not true.

In order for the therapist to earn the right to give instructions like: "on the third day you will have this, on the 4th it will be even better, on the fifth you will see a dream in which you walk with your own feet, and you will Wake up a healthy, non-paralyzed person...", it is necessary to convince the patient first, at least in small prophecies. This requires extensive knowledge. At the same time, we would not recommend relying on knowledge alone. There is also intuition. The psychotherapist's brain, from a large amount of information and thanks to a lot of work, can sometimes subconsciously give out information about what is happening to the patient. by the patient will occur. Nature seems to thank man with such insight. Therefore, the prophecies come true. This is not an accident.

Unfortunately, such intuition comes very rarely to a novice psychotherapist, and you need to create a binding. Therefore, we have to resort to artificial methods of "prophecy ".

Before starting treatment, the doctor learns about the features of the patient's biography from additional sources so that the patient does not guess about it. Thus, during the session, the therapist, without knowing the patient, begins to talk about his life, surprising the patient and thus providing a link.

The PRINCIPLE NAMESHEET ACTIONS IN Psychotherapy SERVICES

There are such States (diseases) of patients, when the result of treatment will always be positive, regardless of the method and path that the therapist will follow in his treatment. In this case, there is a predisposition to recovery, and the therapist does not require special talent and knowledge. Sometimes it's just enough to wave your hand and the patient is healthy, or give an installation for instant recovery.

Any action in this case leads to recovery. This is the principle of least action. Nevertheless, healers, traditional healers and psychics often complicate their magic work for greater suggestion, naming the causes of the disease (e.g., evil eye from the fact that the cushion on where sleeping the patient is needle, or in a corner yard buried stone cause disease), although they no relationship to disease do not have, and triggered only the principle the least action. The author is also in favor of ensuring that the settings are not simple, but have a certain causal, logical and the dialectical structure of the fallacy, since this can insure the implementation of the principle of least action.

The PRINCIPLE NEEDS ILLUSIONS

Protection is inherent in a person as a subconscious reaction to external influences that can lead to mental trauma. The main forms of protection are: repression, denial, reaction formation, displacement, reverse feeling, suppression, identification with the aggressor, asceticism, intellectualization, affect isolation, regression, and sublimation. All these forms of protection are subconscious self-affirmation, and some of them are related to with the construction of illusions. About self-oblivion as a protective reaction notes in his works V. Frankl. As a prisoner of a concentration camp, he drew attention to the fact that almost all prisoners, before they were supposed to be placed in the gas chambers, did not talk about what would happen, but were sure of the opposite, amused themselves with illusions. These illusions were formed in them subconsciously. Thus, a person has the ability to construct illusions as a protective reaction to external influences. Moreover, a person is a subject who consciously and unconsciously misleads himself and builds illusions, and then exposes them.

The psychotherapist in the course of his practical activity should take into account the principle of the patient's need for illusions and design his manipulations, which in turn should not come into conflict with the illusions generated by the patient himself.

ELEMENTS MANIPULATIVE Psychotherapy SERVICES IN TRADITIONAL SETTINGS METHODS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY. MANIPULATIONS IN HYPNOTHERAPY

It is known that the most effective methods of hypnotization are based on the element of delusion. We have already discussed binding in hypnotherapy above. To enable this binding to be more effective, the therapist has to carefully observe the patient's sensations, movements, and other manifestations and interpret them in advance. Therefore, it may seem to the patient that his feelings are related exclusively to the hypnotic influence of the therapist. This is the element of delusion. For example, if the hypnotist notices that the patient has a tear, then immediately there is an interpretation: "Now you will have a tear." Or another example. The hypnotist relaxes the patient, asks them to put their feet together, and starts counting to three, warning the patient to take a sharp breath at three. As a result, at the count of three, the patient is abruptly pulled back, collapses, and falls into a hypnotic

sleep. In fact, during a sharp intake of breath, the center of gravity shifts so that the patient is pulled back (his legs are positioned so that it can't support itself with them).

Here 's another example. It is known that if the patient is asked for a few minutes to properly spread out then ask him to squeeze his fingers (with all his strength), arching them back to the back, and then ask him to squeeze them, then he will not be able to do it right away. "Your fingers are like nails." Thus, binding and further hypnotization are provided.

There are many such methods of binding and delusions . This depends on the observation and ingenuity of the therapist.

Note that the basic binding techniques can be taken from the yoga technique.

MANIPULATIONS IN A RATIONAL FORM Psychotherapy SERVICES

The core of rational psychotherapy is a correct, understandable interpretation of the patient the nature, causes and prognosis of the disease, which in turn contributes to recovery. Some call this method of treatment conversation. The author of rational psychotherapy himself Dubois called its method of influencing the patient's world of ideas directly, namely, through convincing dialectics. Thus, the psychotherapist's ability to persuade is at the core. And persuasion, in our opinion, with the use of manipulation should be even more effective.

In fact, in an individual conversation, very often the therapist has to resort to all sorts of tricks and talk about what is not there, this sometimes brings more success than a sincere conversation. In rational psychotherapy, the element of artificiality (artificial illusions created by the therapist) can fundamentally change the patient's attitude to his illness. In order for a lie to become sacred, it is not enough that it is logically proved to the patient, it is necessary that it brings recovery.

The author in his psychotherapy activities had to deal with cancer patients. This diagnosis in patients caused severe depression and corresponding neurotic symptoms. Observations have shown that some of these patients died not because of metastasis, but because of nervous exhaustion caused by chronic fear of death. At the same time, patients who were created with the help of artificial illusion and was conducted in terms of manipulative psychotherapy rational therapy with the installation that the diagnosis was made incorrectly, lived instead of the expected two months for two years. Agree, a few years life is a big time. The reader would be pleased to hear from the soothsayer that he will definitely not die in the next two years. There are many such artificial techniques. Some doctors resort to these techniques on their own.

It is not enough to tell the patient that everything will be fine, it is necessary to convince him logically or for a long time to convince him of this.

Here's an example. If the patient is persuaded within a short time not to overeat, not to drink alcohol, etc., then sometimes it is possible to frighten the patient a little with the danger of

his condition. In this case, the criticality of the situation is logically and convincingly proved, a cardiogram, blood test, etc. is analyzed in its presence.

in total, the patient is medically illiterate, and this allows the doctor to convince him of the danger of the situation. The manipulative-rational therapy ends with the installation: "you need to stop overeating (or drinking alcohol) urgently, otherwise...!"

Here 's another example. Artificial illusion and matching the subsequent therapeutic persuasion of the patient can be organized indirectly. For example, a doctor can act out a certain conversation on the phone, like a theater actor, even though there is no one on the other end of the line, or even the phone is a fake. This "conversation " can be with a colleague who conducted research and took tests. The patient hears all this. In any case, the therapist can pretend that he did not notice the patient's presence or specifically called a colleague in his presence with a question about the patient's condition. In this way, the patient can hear about the danger (for example, in the case of alcoholism treatment) or the positivity of your condition. The therapist in the process of this manipulation maintains long pauses, so that during them the patient thinks about everything, changes his views.

In some cases of such manipulative therapy, if a positive result and therapeutic effect are achieved, it is possible to expose illusions in order to remove the dependence of the patient's condition on the doctor. This, of course, requires gradualness and accuracy, so that there are no adverse side effects.

MANIPULATIONS IN A GROUP SESSION Psychotherapy SERVICES

A special place is occupied by artificial elements in group psychotherapy. The author understands group psychotherapy as a method in which group dynamics is used for therapeutic purposes, i.e. relations and interactions of group members both with the therapist and among themselves.

Above, we have already considered the methods of external blackmail -replanting when conducting psychotherapeutic treatment in a group of patients suffering from alcoholism and other diseases. This is group manipulation. The method of transplanting is very effective when conducting group psychotherapy. A transplant is a specially trained patient or colleague of a psychotherapist who plays the role of an ordinary patient according to the program set by the psychotherapist. There can be several replants in a group. If they start playing in the presence of a patient or patients according to a certain scenario, this is called manipulation a psychodrama.

For example, manipulative psychodrama is effective when it is necessary to convince the patient that the cause of the "damage" is in himself . Replanting convinces the patient that he, too, suffered from spoilage and it does not exist, but is autosuggestion. Replanting helps the patient to break out of his condition, telling about himself. The patient, using the example of another "patient ", becomes convinced that the cause of the evil eye is ultimately in himself .

Manipulative psychodrama it can be aimed at creating both negative emotions of the patient and positive ones (in the treatment of various neuroses).

This method can use the same principles as traditional methods of group psychotherapy. The main thing is that the patient believes in himself and in his own strength.

Manipulative psychodrama it may be an addition to traditional psychodrama.

As with all manipulative psychotherapy techniques, the unmasking stage is also mandatory in manipulative group psychotherapy. The patient is then informed that it was a hoax. This happens when the patient has managed to look at himself in a different way thanks to this manipulation, to know himself from a different side, and he no longer cares whether it was a practical joke or reality. Exposure can cause temporary confusion, and then positive emotions. It is necessary that the patient then leaves with positive emotions and an optimistic mood.

It is possible to use manipulations in a group discussion. To do this, the video recorder records the responses of group members to the therapist's question: "what do you think he is like?" the Psychotherapist is interested in the group members ' assessment of each of the group. The patient who is being misled does not participate . Then the therapist, with the "Listen to what others say about you " attitude, gives the patient the opportunity to view the video tape. An element of the misconception is that ratings that correspond to other patients are presented as if they belong to this patient. This allows you to he needs to think about himself. Then comes the exposure. After that, the patient must find the appropriate scores for himself.

Manipulative group psychotherapy is effective in treating obsessive-compulsive disorders. In order to convince patients that they are largely mistaken, a group session with elements of spiritualism is held. For example, a spiritualistic session is organized to communicate with the spirits of the dead. The most common method of communicating with spirits is taken — moving the Cup on the table, on which the answers "Yes", "no", "I don't know"are laid out. Group members place their palms on this Cup. After some time, the subconscious movement of the hands begins, which causes the total movement of the Cup. Questions are being asked the same spirit. In order to convince patients that these responses do not come from the spirit, the group is divided into two parts. It often turns out that the same spirit gives different answers to the same questions. In other words, the spirit lies. As the elements of absurdity appear, patients become more critical.

The same is done with the process of seeing the spirit in the mirror with the light on. Patients are convinced that their visions are different and therefore subjective.

Based on our observations, a spiritualistic session is useful because it carries information about the subconscious of the group members. Its total component, in turn, can provide useful information about the dynamics and structure of interaction between group members. Therefore, these studies should be carried out.

An individual spiritualistic session carries information about the patient's subconscious mind. Therefore, it is more effective to perform this manipulation during psychoanalysis.

ILLUSIONISM AND MANIPULATIONS IN PSYCHOANALYSIS

Effective during psychoanalysis is the use of elements of a spiritualistic session. To do this, the patient is seated at a table on which there is a sheet with a table of answers "Yes", " no","I don't know". An ordinary glass is taken, turned over and placed on this piece of paper. The patient closes his eyes and puts both hands on the base a glass. The therapist asks a question, and if it is followed by a subconscious movement of the hands and the corresponding movement of the glass on the table, then the effect is achieved. The therapist's questions are answered not by the patient's conscious mind, but by the patient's subconscious mind. If the Cup does not move or the patient himself if it starts moving in accordance with its conscious answer to the question, then the session continues in the traditional style. It is necessary to teach the patient that his subconscious mind "comes to hand".

"Right now I will touch my hand to your forehead, and you will remember even more vividly ... — - with this attitude, a psychoanalyst often conducts a session of psychoanalysis. This is also manipulation, as there is an element of delusion and artificiality in this technique. Unfortunately, the patient's resistance is so strong that the free Association session does not occur at all. Therefore, the psychoanalyst has to resort again to elements of manipulative psychotherapy.

For example, the "lie detector" manipulation is used! As a " lie detector" can be any "device " that has an impressive appearance of complex equipment. At the patient's head worn a helmet with electrical wires and terminals, which in turn are connected to the detector. The patient is convinced that if he is not sincere, then the "device" will fix it. In reality, the "device" is a fake. The following settings apply :

"Take off your shame like a garment", " What!! What!! What happened!! What else!! Remember!!!" (loudly) and others.

The effectiveness of psychoanalysis largely depends on the analysis of dreams. Unfortunately, not all of their dreams can be remembered by the patient, although it is known that at night a person sees a large number of dreams. In this regard, they resort to manipulating awakenings during sleep. After each awakening, the dreams are recorded. This manipulation can be performed by both the therapist and the patient's relatives and friends. Five to ten awakenings are possible per night. This manipulation is effective if the sleep is shallow. Thus, it is possible to analyze not only significant changes, bright ones that left a deep impression dreams, but also a large stream of other dreams.

The author believes that in some cases, it is possible to artificially introduce the patient into a state of alcoholic intoxication, which can only lead to the death of the patient. help to remove the psychological barrier and reduce resistance. In this case, the psychoanalyst must be able to distinguish the essential subconscious from the non-essential, which is caused by

intoxicated consciousness. This session is recorded on tape and then analyzed in a normal state . n

DIAGNOSTICS AND PSYCHO-INFORMATIONAL RADIATION

The following scheme of psychoinformation radiation shows that only on the basis of it, without any parapsychological phenomena (telepaths, etc .), it is possible to accurately diagnose and psychologically influence the subject. This chart can serve as a guide for doctors and psychologists. At the same time, it should be noted that this information is subconsciously perceived and read by the psychic's brain. Some of them, not knowing this scheme, explain their phenomena by intuition, insight, etc . Nature thanks them for their great work with these phenomena. We're on our way a little on the other hand, studying natural psychologists, we want to get at least a little closer to their talent. And yet, many doctors, according to our observations, in the process of long -term practice, without noticing it, are trained to do this. In this case, complex mechanisms of subconscious accumulation of information about patients work, which in the future allows the doctor only to look at the patient to determine the diagnosis and tell a lot about the person. The brain reads the radiation of psychoinformation, then synthesizes it and produces a result that we usually associate with intuition.

The above scheme is used in the system of manipulative psychotherapy as a way of binding to the patient, which allows the patient to believe in the therapist as an unusual person who has something more than an ordinary person.

We have provided only one channel from which a subject can get hidden information about another subject. This information comes from the object of perception itself. In some cases, data about the subject can be obtained from other sources (which the person being diagnosed should not be aware of). For example, sometimes it is enough to know the patient's profession (occupational diseases) or, knowing about this disease, to assume about the many consequences of this disease, which, of course, will convince the patient. There are many additional sources of information available. Their discovery largely depends on the subject's attentiveness.

The analysis of psychoinformational radiation makes it possible to determine the subject's past and present well . Some psychics manage to predict the future and professionally engage in prophecy. They guess the future reactions of the body to certain situations, the future of the subject in General. This requires not only intuition, but also knowledge. Here are some sources of information that allow you to predict events related to the subject.

Psychological knowledge. Knowledge of the psychological types of subjects (for example, temperament) allows us to predict not only what the subject is, but also how he will behave in different situations. In addition, it allows us to talk about what awaits the subject in many years, what he will achieve.

Medical knowledge. (Knowledge of physiology of other medical Sciences) Knowledge of processes in the body through practice and reading medical literature allows you to tell the patient in detail about the course of his disease with an accuracy of several days. For example, knowledge of an individual's biorhythms allows a doctor to be a good diviner.

Metereological, geographical and astronomical knowledge. (activity of the sun, moon, etc.)

For example, information about magnetic storms allows the doctor to predict the patient's condition with an accuracy of one day.

Knowledge of the subject's age, gender, and national characteristics .

Knowing about future events in society can allow a psychic to predict their client and their reactions to these events. This information can be obtained from unofficial sources or official sources (if the client does not read them). The psychic must be Sherlock Holmes of his craft.

The above list and analysis of the elements of psychoinformational radiation is the alphabet or the necessary minimum amount of knowledge that a novice psychotherapist should know. Anyway it should try to see these elements and

use them in your work. In order for knowledge about the elements of psychoinformation to have an effect, it is necessary not just to know them, but to be able to synthesize them and distinguish the essential from the non-essential . It is necessary to be able to vary them, observe their correlation, build a logical connection between them, which in turn will not allow the therapist to get lost in this complex area of knowledge.

On the other hand there are some things that a therapist can demonstrate your extraordinariness without using complex knowledge.

Let's call them:

1. The number of patients. The higher the number, the greater the number of positive guesses in the diagnosis.

2. Randomness. Sometimes a therapist can guess the diagnosis at random.

3. Traditional knowledge.

4. Intuition. At least some of it, but it still exists.

5. Strong suggestibility of the patient. In this case, often any actions of the therapist can be beneficial.

*APPLICATION ELEMENTS MANIPULATIVE Psychotherapy SERVICES IN THE TREATMENT DIFFERENT DISEASES **

NEUROSES

HYSTERICAL NEUROSIS

In the case of this disease, it is possible to use all methods and techniques of MP. Effective use of blackmail techniques for paralysis, paresis (including astasia-abasia), convulsive seizures, hyperkinesis, contracture, aphonia and mutism. For example, in the case of paralysis, paresis, or contracture, external visual blackmail is used (optical mirror system). With blephospasm, you can use not only external visual blackmail, but also internal kinesthetic, visual and auditory blackmail. In the hysterical form of visual impairment (hysterical blindness, etc.), visual therapy is used. external blackmail.

* it should be noted that the use of MP techniques most effective

for psychosomatic diseases. In the future, when considering

we will not mention this or that method, although these are the main ones.

receptions MP can be used in cases of other diseases.

Traditionally, in the treatment of hysterical neurosis, hypnotherapy, group psychotherapy, and psychoanalysis are used. These methods can have a great effect if they contain MP elements.

In psychosomatic diseases of internal organs that have a hysterical nature, it is possible to use psychosurgery.

NEURASTHENIA

The clinical picture of neurasthenia is characterized by General neurological disorders, insomnia and headache, etc. In this regard, all methods of blackmail can be applied.

NEUROSIS Obsessive USERS STATES

Effective use of kinesthetic internal blackmail. in the treatment of various forms of phobia. The skill of the manipulative therapist in this case consists in the ability to show the disappearance of a fear attack during the "magical " action of the therapist, which at the beginning instills faith in the treatment, and in the future gives grounds for improving self-control. (self-regulation) of the patient. In addition, it is possible to use hypnotherapy, group psychotherapy and psychoanalysis with elements of MP.

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES DISEASES

In order to improve the functioning of the heart, internal auditory, external auditory blackmail and visual internal blackmail are used to relieve its arousal in case of arrhythmia, high or low blood pressure .

In General cardiovascular diseases, external and internal blackmail is used.

STUTTERING

Auditory external blackmail is used.

ALCOHOLISM

In the treatment of alcoholism by hypnotherapy, an external (auxiliary) blackmail is used, created by a transplant that simulates vomiting (there may be several transplants). Often this "charges " the patient, and he also begins to feel sick. Thus, as the treatment progresses, an aversion to alcohol appears.

It is possible to use elements of placebo equipment that can pass under the encoding mask. (Dovzhenko's method or stress therapy). In this case, the main task is to create stress and fear in relation to alcohol. The patient receives information in the form of indirect suggestion that if he drinks a SIP of alcohol after the device is exposed to the brain, something terrible can happen, so that drinking is deadly. This can be confirmed in the group of transplant patients (talking about deaths, paralysis, etc.). Here you can demonstrate this with a live example, i.e. play it out an artificial psychodrama, where we will talk about a patient who did not listen and drank after coding, so that he was paralyzed. Sometimes people with alcoholism are really paralyzed, but this is not related with coding, although the therapist interprets this case as a consequence of encoding.

Other techniques are possible artificial of psychodrama. The psychotherapist after coding (a session of stress therapy) takes a receipt stating that he is not responsible for the patient's health after coding. It also instills a fear of drinking.

In the treatment of alcoholism, it is possible to use internal kinesthetic blackmail or conditioned reflex therapy that causes an aversion to alcohol. In this case, vomiting is caused by mixing certain pharmacological agents with alcohol. The alcoholic gets the illusion that it is the vodka that makes him feel sick, although the reason is different.

VISION

The use of external visual blackmail is described in sufficient detail above.

Health IMPROVEMENT INTERNAL ONES Government AGENCIES

External and internal auditory and visual kinesthetic screening is used to remove gallstone formations, which are described in detail

To improve the health of the liver, stomach and other internal organs, it is used VSH and avsh. In addition, the use of kinesthetic external blackmail is effective.

Psychosurgical manipulations are most effective for improving the work and functions of internal organs .

ALOPECIA (BALDNESS)

External kinesthetic blackmail is used.

Health IMPROVEMENT HANDS AND FEET

External and internal kinesthetic blackmail.

OBESITY AND OVEREATING

Stress therapy. Artificial psychodrama. Encoding. Placebo equipment.

Harmful ONES HABITS

External and internal kinesthetic blackmail that causes unpleasant sensations if the subject does not break the habit.

ARRHYTHMIA HEARTS AND OTHERS Heart ATTACKS DISEASES

Internal audio blackmail.

EPILEPSY

External and internal blackmail, which teaches the patient self -regulation and resistance to the impending epileptic aura. Training the patient to anticipate an impending attack and avoid it.

ABOUT INSTALLATIONS

The success of psychotherapeutic influence largely depends on the ability of the therapist to give instructions . Installations of the following types::

1. settings like: "Here and now". They act directly at the moment of their pronunciation in the presence of a therapist. The report is a special case of this setup.

2. the Installations are promising. They are given by a psychotherapist for the future.

3. indirect Installations. They are given indirectly.

4. hidden Settings. The patient begins to guess later that the installation was given .

5. Installation- conversation.

6. Guidelines for effective psychoanalysis.

The effect of the installation largely depends on the individual, knowledge, experience, etc. characteristics of a psychotherapist. In order to give instructions, you need to earn the right to do so. Only in this case, they will be something more than usually spoken sentences. Installations should be concise. Here are just a few examples :

1. "You don't have cancer. The diagnosis was incorrect. All the best to you ."

2. " the recovery Process has already begun, in an hour you will feel better, in half a day the chest pain will disappear, and in a week you will be completely healthy, all the ailments will disappear. You will have a good night's sleep already today, as I see that the health improvement processes have already begun."

3. "I will act on you and send my therapeutic bio-impulses every day in the evening at six o'clock. Therefore, do not be surprised if you feel a pleasant warmth in the abdomen and chest. At the same time, your breathing will gradually level out. Your heart will beat calmly and rhythmically. In order to feel my bio-impulses, you will have to sit down at six o'clock in the evening, turn off the light and get ready to feel these impulses."

4. "the fact that you had very strong seizures yesterday is all for the best. The body begins to fight its disease. It will be easier for you every day . (The therapist attributes all pain to recovery.) Recovery proceeds through pain. So don't be upset."

5. "You were in a lot of pain just now, I can see it in your face. Don't be surprised, but I created this pain . Now I will also give you a pleasant feeling.

6. "you will get scared (or feel anxious) three more times, and the fourth time you will not be scared," or "you will have three more attacks, after that they will stop, they will never resume." (Phobias and fears).

7. "You will have a terrible dream in which you will overpower yourself, and in reality you will no longer be afraid. After this dream, you will recover instantly ."

8. " Anyone who feels warmth in their mouth during the session will experience less and less toothache. Anyone who feels the heat wind from behind will have their cardiovascular system restored."

9. "you were just that they were under hypnosis and therefore had no control over themselves and were very delusional. During this delirium, you told a lot about yourself that you didn't want to tell before. Now I would like to hear all this in reality." (Obviously, the delirious patient didn't say anything. From the author.) n

WORK WITH With your FANTASIES AND ASSOCIATIONS. BLACKMAIL CAUSES OF THE EVIL EYE

Treatment of neuroses by traditional psychotherapy methods is sometimes ineffective. Stable neuroses in folk medicine are called the evil eye. Practice it shows that most often it is more effective to remove the evil eye than to treat neurosis. Removing the evil eye using traditional medicine, magic, and extrasensory techniques includes everything that scientific psychology has yet to explain. These nontraditional techniques are always they turn out to be ahead of the traditional ones, although their authors themselves often cannot explain the reasons for the effect *. If the patient knew the reasons if he had any other medical condition, he would be healthier. Unfortunately, a person has to face the unconscious factors that are the main causes of his nervous and mental illnesses. The most direct way to this realization is through psychoanalysis. But it is time-consuming, and not all healers are proficient in it. methods of traditional and alternative medicine do not require special training. These methods are mainly based on the principle of imprinting, which briefly States: "... there was I would like to pour it out, pour it out... and the body will rebuild itself and recover." In other words, you need an "object "that is the cause of all diseases, it can be any object. The body he will adjust to it, relieve his tension. Any magical action is based on this principle. The evil eye is removed by eliminating the "object" that causes the evil eye. The healer must organize this object.

An example . Patient M. addressed with attacks of neurosis, suffocation in the chest area. Working in terms of traditional psychotherapy was ineffective. Then the doctor, saying that he was mistaken in the diagnosis, advised to remove the damage from it. The next day, another doctor, working in terms of traditional medicine, began to remove the evil eye. "All your evil eye," said the doctor, "focus on the chest area. Close your eyes and imagine it. What do you see? " Patient she said she saw a dark circle. 10 cm. in the chest area. The doctor asked me to describe this fantasy (Association) in more detail. "Now I will perform manipulations with my hands, and you will

* Effective, in the treatment of cholelithiasis can be

joint application of the above methodology is possible

and internal auditory blackmail (tapping).

you will see how this circle will decrease and gradually turn from dark to transparent, and then completely disappear." Indeed, the circle in the patient's fantasies began to stretch, shrink, and disappear. After that, the choking fit stopped and did not appear at all. Thus, the doctor working in terms of the "evil eye" managed to eliminate the energy-information connection, which did not disappear by traditional methods.

Often when removing the evil eye burned pictures the leaves names people are committed magic actions and rituals with a variety of items searching the subject, which causes for all ills. Then this item is eliminated. Thus, a stable energy-information connection is broken, which caused harm to health. In cases where there is no explicit connection of things with the disease, healers artificially organize this connection and the corresponding object (imprint) (see above). This artificial connection allows you to connect to the main energy and information connection. And the elimination of artificial communication, like this not paradoxically, it leads to the disappearance of the energy-information connection. The

"object " that is the cause of all the troubles is artificial, here it replaces the true object, therefore, this is also a form of blackmail.

PSYCHOTHERAPIST OR AN ILLUSIONIST PSYCHOLOGIST?

In the art of illusion and psychotherapy (methods of therapeutic suggestion), there are many similarities due to the fact that they are parts of one whole, which is called With MAGIC. Illusionism and psychotherapy "it is one whole and inseparable. Let's try to justify this idea.

The magician does everything to surprise the audience. The viewer knows that the magician is not a magician, and therefore assumes your version of the secret. The magician, knowing about this possible version of the viewer, shows by his manipulations that they are not correct. This surprises the viewer even more. He still puts forward a version of the secret, and the magician again exposes it. The viewer is surprised, and yet he does not consider the magician a wizard, but he is already admired by his skill, which gradually develops into MAGIC, that is, into that STRANGENESS (extraordinary), which distinguishes the magician from ordinary people. The magician grows a certain a halo or "aura", which is always a criterion for the presence of real art. On the other hand, the viewer craves delusion.

The magician has hidden knowledge of the technique of objects or his hands (manipulation techniques), which the viewer does not know. IGNORANCE of this information by others (subjects of perception) allows you to create MAGIC for them. MAGIC DISAPPEARS FOR THE SUBJECT OF PERCEPTION, WHEN IT COMES TO KNOW STRUCTURE MAGIC.

MAGIC AND ILLUSIONISM "IT'S TWO SIDES THE SAME COIN, AND SEPARATE THEM IMPOSSIBLE. MAGIC and psychotherapy — also inseparable things. Hence, illusionism and psychotherapy (magical suggestion) is also the same thing. Magical suggestion is a broader process that includes illusionism .

In the illusionism a magician, there is a disappearance and appearance of objects, i.e. manipulation of objects based on sleight of hand and knowledge of the psychology of perception of the viewer. Suggestion in psychotherapy also includes manipulations, but these manipulations are with the subject of perception, with his consciousness. (In illusionism the magician 's manipulations of consciousness are also present, but they are not essential). In psychotherapy, manipulations of consciousness are essential.

HISTORICAL DATA THE ROOTS OF ILLUSIONISM IN PSYCHOTHERAPY

All traditional areas of psychotherapy have their own historical background. So, for example, the first hypnotherapists on our planet were probably ancient priests who were engaged in temple medicine and, in modern terms, conducted mass sessions hypnosis. The first professional psychoanalysts were priests who listened to the confession of believers at the absolution of sins. This confession largely came from the believer subconsciously,

which led to catharsis, i.e. purification. Many of them went into a hypnotic state during their confessions, which sometimes led to even more greater psychotherapy effect. Communication with a priest could be so profound that it would probably be the envy of modern psychoanalysts.

The origins of modern auto -training are ancient yoga and other Eastern cultures. In our opinion, auto-training — this is non -cultural yoga, or yoga with a deduction of Indian philosophy.

Rational psychotherapy was practiced by ancient philosophers. Their wisdom and teachings were healing to many.

The question arises: "Where are the historical roots of illusionism in psychotherapy?"

Returning to the priests of antiquity and analyzing what they did during treatment, the author came to the conclusion that in the practice of ancient healers, in addition to hypnosis and suggestion, there was something more. It is known that the Egyptian priests, who already possessed some scientific knowledge, managed to create quite sophisticated equipment for illusionary tricks, which were passed off by the priests as "divine miracles". They knew the secrets, but deliberately misled the people, which later brought great healing success. With special techniques and tricks, the priests proved to their visitors its uniqueness and power. Magic was created, which made it possible to conduct the healing process more effectively. The hypnotic effects after such procedures were even stronger, and the confession turned out to be more profound and Frank, which contributed even more therapeutic effect.

Thus, the priests of antiquity already in those times the procedure was widely practiced artificial delusions of the patient. These techniques were very diverse, including the use of illusion techniques. (Read about the illusionism of ancient priests in the book "From ancient magicians to modern illusionists " by A. A. Vadimov, M. A. Trivas).

In General, artificial methods are widely used in various spheres of human activity, starting with science and ending with politics. Manipulation in mathematics is the artificial introduction of an imaginary unit, a number that, when multiplied by itself, gives a negative number. In fact, there is no such number in nature. However, this artificial procedure simplifies complex mathematical procedures, i.e. it is an intermediate step in solving the problem. Similar techniques exist in physics, chemistry, biology, and other Sciences. Artificial techniques also exist in psychology. This is the subject of this paper.

ILLUSIONS IN THE MANIPULATION ROOM Psychotherapy SERVICES

Elements of manipulative psychotherapy are contained to one degree or another in all areas of psychotherapy. Manipulation therapy penetrates all areas of psychotherapy and is an auxiliary method. Without manipulation, traditional psychotherapy techniques are less effective. Therefore, manipulative psychotherapy deserves to be separated into a separate

area with its own system, methodology and principles. Only after such an allocation is it possible to develop it as a method and further improve it. In this paper, manipulative methods of psychotherapy are systematized for the first time.

Manipulative psychotherapy (MP) in some of its techniques uses elements of other methods of psychotherapy. And yet in the MP there are separate and independent methods that allow the MP to be singled out in a separate direction.

As already mentioned, the MP elements are Z. Freud, conducting psychoanalysis by the method of free associations, used a magical touch to the patient's forehead in order to evoke free associations in the patient. It was a manipulation. Very often, the therapist has to show its unusual, extraordinary nature, so that the method of psychotherapy is more effective. Therefore, he resorts to artificial illusions and delusions of the patient, i.e. manipulations. At the same time, the patient himself has a need for such delusions, a craving for a miracle. In recent days life, when a person is doomed to death, still in him there is a particle of hope for some miracle, for "suddenly". And this hope does not leave a person regardless of who he is: a Professor of physiology or an illiterate Philistine. The patient in this case consciously or subconsciously deceives himself.

A person is characterized by a craving for illusions. It is known that when observing an illusionist, he knows that he is being deceived, but consciously goes to this deception in order to experience spiritual satisfaction.

Each displayed the object of the surrounding the world is experienced differently by the subject. The same object is perceived differently by different people, finding different life in their psyche. This amazing property of psychic perception is difficult to define. It can only be called a subjective experience. Illusions, as a subject of research, are, in our opinion, the most important part of the system of psychological knowledge. Illusion — this is a perception, only it is based on an inadequate reflection of the perceived object and its properties.

In the process of activity, communication, scientific research, etc., the subject always thinks about the adequacy of the object's reflection. Figuratively speaking, in order for a person to check the object for adequacy, he must "feel" it and study it, Stripping off the illusory husk from it. In this regard, illusions are divided into constant and non-constant ones. The latter take place independently of the process of cognition, activity, and communication. Non - constants are studied as the object is studied. Constant illusions are eternal illusions. For example, despite the fact that we will measure the image that causes the problem hundreds of times with a ruler. opto-geometric illusion, the illusion itself does not disappear. We are convinced hundreds of times that we see one thing, and the measurements show another. Or another example, we learn something more about a person, and the illusions that we had in relation to his, dissolve.

Let 's say one object (material, social, etc.) are perceived by three subjects. This object is experienced differently by subjects, which in turn depends on optical, physiological, psychological, and other determinants. In other words, the perception of an object depends on the characteristics of the motivational and need spheres, the influence of emotional

factors, past experience, the level of intellectual development, which in turn occurs under the influence of attitudes, semantic formations, and the "picture of the world". The question arises: "What will be an adequate reflection for the three subjects under consideration?" If all three of them are approximately all the same in perception, i.e. they have the same Arsenal of factors that affect perception from what we have listed above, then in the process of interacting with the object (communication, scientific activity, etc.) they will make sure that they reflect the object adequately. But this adequacy takes place only in the sense that these three subjects will be able to interact with the object, influence it, solve problems of this object, etc., and at the same time the three subjects will not have any special differences in perception.

What may be adequate today may not be adequate tomorrow, because the factors that determine perception change in the course of practice . In social phenomena, they are often right (i.e. adequate): the majority, who is stronger, who is richer, who is smarter, etc., which allows them to impose and foster a certain collective perception. In physical phenomena (for example, science), the right theory is that which so far has experienced the least contradictions and describes and predicts phenomena more adequately.

If we talk about the adequacy of the subject's perception of an object from the point of view of solving problems and tasks of this object, then the adequacy of perception is not necessary at all. So, for example, synesthetics, conducting a session of biocorrection, have a vision in patients of a certain aura with certain characteristics: color, shape, etc. These visions are different for different synesthetes, as our research shows, although the subject and form of the disease may be the same. But when biocorrection and treatment begin, the same results are achieved. The reader may object by saying that the biocorrection and these things are independent and, no matter how synesthesia sees it, nature takes its toll and the body recovers. IN REALITY, EVERYTHING IS MORE COMPLICATED. VISIONS OF SYNESTHESIA - THIS IS A SPECIAL ONE INTERMEDIATE RECEPTION, THANKS TO WHICH IS REACHED BY MORE SUBTLE CORRELATION BETWEEN the bioinformatic fields of the healer and the patient. Therefore, from the point of view of achieving results and solving the patient's problems, it does not matter how adequately the healer reflects the patient. At the same time, if synesthesia has resolved the patient's problem, it can be said that the reflection of it was adequate. At the same time, I saw a different synesthesia the aura is perfect another, and achieved the same results.

This two sinestesia saw the aura in different ways, but reflected object adequately — contradiction. Consequently, the adequacy of perception in solving the patient's problems turned out to be optional . What is important is the process by which a good correlation is achieved between the subjective experience of the patient and the healer.

The division of illusions into manipulative and non -manipulative ones is due to the fact that there are illusions that are ultimately determined by the external conditions of the object, i.e. if there were no external environment with a certain organization, there would be no illusion (for example, art - theater). On the other hand, there is a wide range of phenomena caused solely by the internal conditions of the subject (for example, the pathological functioning of physiological mechanisms).

In this paper, the division of illusions into manipulative and non-manipulative ones is proposed for the first time. Figuratively speaking, there are illusions that do not ask our permission and come to us, misleading us, and they disappear only in the process of practice: life, scientific activity, knowledge, etc. In this case, the person who causes these illusions (nature, man, etc.) does not know that he has organized them. On the other hand, there is a large group of illusions that are artificially created. Organized BY subjects (artists, artists, etc.). in this case, those who perceive these illusions (subjects) know that illusions are organized. However, there are such interactions between subjects when one of them artificially organizes an illusion for the other, although the latter does not even know about it. Such subjects engage in manipulations, i.e. artificially mislead another subject in order to solve their own problems and the tasks of another subject. So, for example, manipulations are carried out by politicians (playing with the media, organizing political "scapegoats", etc.), businessmen (false advertising, falsification of the contract).

A special place in such subject-subject relations is occupied by the interaction between the therapist and the patient. In this regard, the Chapter is devoted to artificial illusions and manipulations, in contrast to the Chapter devoted to non-manipulative (natural) illusions.

ABOUT SEMIOTICS IN PSYCHOTHERAPY

Numerous studies have prompted the author to the following arguments.

It is obvious that the physiological and psychological processes in the body caused by various information influences (yoga, at, hypnosis, bioenergotherapy, and various psychotherapy techniques) are essentially the same. The methods of influence listed above have certain advantages over each other. These advantages are characterized by the following characteristics: depth, selectivity, intensity, acceptability, efficiency, etc. Consequently, there is no universal psychotherapeutic approach to the patient . So, for example, if your patient is a Professor of physics, then the settings like " Now I will patch up the gap in your aura with my biofield" will be just ridiculous. Semiotic features (words, sentences) play an important role in transmitting information, which in turn depends not only on suggestibility, but also on the patient's past experience and level of intelligence .

Yoga therapy is perfection in the field of information and energy impact. It organically intertwines artificial techniques that affect bioenergetics (physical exercises), and semiotic forms of information transmission (Indian philosophy, etc .). If the patient can warm his stomach, i.e. cover a relatively large area, then with the help of yoga, he can selectively affect the right kidney, warming it, while not touching the left. Thus, with the help of yoga, due to the difference in temperature, you can create internal bioenergetic potentials that can contribute to treatment. The same most can to do bioenergetica pit. Manipulations (passes) biotherapists are not connected with the external transmission of bioenergy, but are a special supersensible nonverbal transmission of information that determines the internal bioenergetic processes in the body. The prospects for development

in this direction are great. It is necessary to search for qualitatively new semiotic forms of information impact.

It was mentioned above that one of the semiotic problems is the question of the relationship between the structure of information impact and the structure of the processes that are caused by this impact. How much do the processes occurring in the body correlate with the symbols that describe how these processes occur? Traditionally, it is considered to be as close as possible the scientific interpretation of these processes is (adequate). But, as experience shows, this interpretation is used only by surgeons.

Patients, however, cannot use strict scientific proposals for the purpose of influencing these information forms of influence due to their complexity.

Therefore, on the one hand, we need simpler symbols and signs, and on the other hand, we need the connection between them to take into account and contain the complexity of the processes occurring in the body.

There are two points of view:

1. there is no Such connection. In other words, the therapist can give any attitudes, the structure of which is arbitrary, and they will be effective. This option is more suitable for patients who are predisposed to recovery.

2. there Is a connection. It is necessary to take into account how the settings are given and what is the relationship between the elements of information impact.

IN THIS PAPER DEVELOPED BY THE AUTHOR NEW CONCEPT MANIPULATIVE DEVICE PSYCHOTHERAPY.

Artificial ONES AND NATURAL ILLUSIONS IN MANIPULATIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY.

Research conducted in groups allowed the author to take a fresh look at illusionism in psychotherapy.

In group psychotherapy (psychodrama) takes place artificial illusion (as in the theater). The therapist and patient play roles and are aware of it. But there are natural illusions in psychotherapy that arise spontaneously (games according to E. Bern), and they are usually associated with a lack of knowledge about yourself and others or with any subconscious desires.

Therefore, the following options are possible::

1. if the illsions are artificial for the therapist and the patient, this is psychodrama.

2. if illusions are artificial for the therapist and natural for the patient (i.e., for the patient they are not illusions, he does not know that he is deluded or being deluded) — this is a practical joke or an element of manipulative psychotherapy in the group psychotherapy system.

3. if illusions are natural for the therapist and the patient, this is psychotherapy without delusions, and it is the natural initial stage of the relationship between the therapist and the patient (Berne's game)

4. if the illusions are natural for the therapist and artificial for the patient. In this case, the patient is misleading the therapist.

ILLUSIONISM THE PHENOMENON IS ARTIFICIALLY CREATED Caused BY IATROGENIC

If the patient comes to the doctor with "frivolous" complaints, which should not be paid attention to, then usually in such cases an explanatory conversation is held.

There are cases when "a wedge is kicked out with a wedge". But the wedge is artificially invented by the doctor. So, to the main disease that bothers the patient, the doctor adds a more serious one, and after a while the patient forgets about the first one, since all his attention goes to a more serious disease.

But after some time, the doctor reports that the diagnosis was made incorrectly. The patient has already forgotten about the first disease, and therefore it does not bother him, but the second one does not. Thus, the patient experiences double relief.

Such manipulations need to be approached carefully. Sometimes this manipulation can only do harm. Therefore, it is necessary to make a preliminary assessment.

ILLUSIONISM

AND WE

> Those who think that they can do without the world are greatly deluded ; but those who think that the world cannot do without it are even more deluded.
>
> La Rochefoucauld

ILLUSIONISM AND DEVELOPMENT SOCIETIES

(Socio-psychological phenomenon of illusionism)

The history of society is the history of the widespread use of disinformation techniques (illusionism) by political leaders of all times and peoples (see below). On the one hand, society, desiring illusions, is ready for self-affirmation with its own consent (the second principle of illusionism). On the other hand, leaders "go along with it", pleasing society with illusions and deceit, so that there is no time left for a program of action independent of the wishes of the people (the first principle of illusionism).

The socio-psychological phenomenon of illusionism is "fueled" by the self-affirmation of the masses, which is expressed in getting pleasure from spreading "fried" facts and false rumors. True and boring rumors are not spread by the people . False rumors, the content of which is filled with fear, shock, unusual, "miracle", etc., spread very quickly. And it is precisely this feature of the masses that politicians use when communicating with the media (see below "Illusionism in politics"). The company's thirst for surprise leads him not only to the performance of a circus illusionist, but also to terrible tragedies and wars. A society experiencing long -term deprivation (emptiness) begins to " desire thrills." This is well known to journalists according to the rating of certain programs. If this spontaneous process, which usually develops into uncontrolled aggression, is not curbed in time, then it (aggression) is taken away by political leaders.

Society is always more deceived by itself, and not by the leaders of society, who only follow the lead of the people, pleasing them with illusions and deception. That 's why leaders are leaders. That is why society is always worthy of its own the manager. Managers who do not fit into this framework are destroyed by society.

A good proof that society is happy to deceive itself is the rejection and rejection of revelations and truths that go unnoticed when covered by the media. If society is hungry for deception, it will always be deaf to the truth. For example, if disinformation becomes popular, even strong, well-publicized objective information cannot reduce its impact on society.(see The theory of disinformation — the rumors and "ducks").

In the development of society there is a revealing stage when the illusions and deceptions of a political leader begin to displease society. In this case, a new set (set) of deceptions and illusions arrives. They are brought by a new political leader. Thus, the development of society (as well as the development of the individual- see below) is an eternal process constructing and exposing illusions.

Proof of the phenomenon's existence socio- psychological illusionism is characterized by the existence of a halo effect, which consists in the fact that often the personality of a politician attributes that are not inherent to it are assigned. After learning about this, a politician builds an image for himself and does not go beyond it, for fear of turning into a

"political corpse". The society itself draws the image of a politician, a politician can only listen to the people.

The phenomenon of socio-psychological illusionism is well manifested in the example of well-known psychics and psychotherapists in society, who are sometimes surprised by their extraordinary abilities, overheard by the people. This obliges them to be "miracle workers", appeasing the desire of the masses to be deceived and deluded for medicinal purposes.

ILLUSIONISM AND RELIGION

Illusions performed by ancient priests, described in [2], effectively affected the subconscious of believers and parishioners. Illusionism in religion is the initial seed or seeds that allow you to bind to the believer and "grow" a large fruit - FAITH. Without illusionism FAITH cannot arise. A "miracle" is needed [3]. This "miracle" later becomes the main element in sacred writings, to which the creators of sacred writings will refer. [4,5]. The priests of antiquity carefully and thoughtfully treated the first stage of illusionism — PAL'myrivka, specifically preparing the entire program of actions, even in case of unexpected revelations of the "miracle". That 's why all the magical secrets were carefully hidden. The average person who found out about the secrets was destroyed. Secrets were passed down from generation to generation, the "miracle" technique was closed to some priests due to lack of literacy and ignorance, although they used it . Some priests are more scientific however, they guessed the true reasons for the" miracle", becoming heretics.

The principle of self-affirmation laid down in a person allows you to absorb the "miracle" organized by priests and then Supplement it with even more vivid shades. So passing from generation to generation, religious and philosophical writings are "overgrown" with magic, and the longer people go back in time from the beginning of religion, the more they forget about the illusionism that was at the time of the birth of religion. They do not even want to listen to the revelations, because the most important principle of illusionism is laid down in a person. - thirst for self-indulgence.

A miracle is actually a result or a step in the next chain:

1. "Miracle" - a focus (illusion) that is perceived as a miracle.

2. Development of the reflection of the "miracle" in the mind, as a result of which the child is born Stage 3.

3. "Miracle" — focus off consciousness so, even after exposure the secret of the "miracle", it still perceived as a MIRACLE, laid in man, namely in the desire to be deceived and rejection revelations secrets of the miracle.

"Miracle" - focus lives in the minds of people as a MIRACLE. This once again confirms the concept of illusionism put forward by the author.

Illusionism of the messengers God" has stages in its development: "miracles", false prophecy, sacrifice, myth -making evaluation, and finally, the birth of a true messenger The ALMIGHTY. In order to reach the final stages of the " messenger candidate", it is not enough to be a talented showman, hypnotist and illusionist, it is not even enough to sacrifice yourself or buy the best TV time. It is necessary that the society and its government want this "messenger". Therefore, the real messengers in the history of mankind there wasn't much. n

ILLUSIONISM PERSONALITIES OF THE BELIEVER

(History of one case)

I happened to meet someone once . He believed in Islam, went to the mosque, wore a skullcap on his head, in short, gave the impression of a true Muslim. Our second meeting, to my surprise, was already in my office. He came to me get me some help. It turned out that our acquaintance with him was not accidental. Knowing my profession, he approached me then, but did not dare to state his problem, as he was PROFESSIONAL A PRIEST. Even at the first meeting with him, I noticed his pallor, despondency, some inner emptiness and hopelessness. With your own mental problems there were people of various professions in my office : artists, politicians, artists, writers, musicians and many others. And now the priest is sitting! The problem sounded briefly: "I Don't want to live, I have suicidal thoughts ..." Earlier, my observations and research showed that a deeply religious person should THEORETICALLY not suffer from neuroses. So I assumed that my interlocutor had an immature relationship with Vera . He 's not a deep believer. Although, according to him, he did everything to eliminate the desire to commit suicide: he carefully read the Koran, was at a reception. in Russia, priests, performed rites, etc.

Another reason was not excluded its state. It is known that when the body is ill, the soul is also ill. The body presses on the brain. For example, the patient stomach may to be the cause gastraneuria - nervous system disturbances. Preliminary surveys have shown that this version is no longer available. He was young and healthy.

Thus, I proved for myself that the young man "earned" a stable mental anxiety solely on a psychological level, and I, as a psychotherapist, must definitely help him.

A person who is supposed to help people find peace of mind, meaning in life, has lost all this himself. I wondered if he could help others find meaning in this state. Apparently, the role of a priest did not suit him. He was coping with this role as an actor-craftsman and lost his way, as the soul could not cope with this artificiality and fell ill from duality.

PRIEST — THE SPECIAL PROFESSION, REQUIRING Responsible PERSON THE RELATIONSHIP IS NOT ONLY TO YOUR OWN PEOPLE ACTIONS, SPEECHES AND WORDS, BUT ALSO TO THOUGHTS! I REPEAT: THOUGHTS! THAT'S WHAT IT WAS CAUSE OF MENTAL ILLNESS THE VOIDS OF MY The other PERSON. HE WASN'T A DEEP BELIEVER. PREACHING THE UNKNOWN, HE I KNEW MORE ABOUT ME. A The PRIESTS GET UP ON THIS ONE PATH, MAKING

FROM YOUR PROFESSION FINDING YOURSELF, FORGETTING ABOUT THE DEEP ONES MENTAL PROBLEMS PARISHIONERS. SUCH The PRIESTS They SUFFER Self-CENTERED NEARSIGHTEDNESS, INVOLVED IN PIECES, PLUCKED FROM THE THE QUR'AN OR The BIBLE. THEY APPLY EXCERPTS FROM Sacred WRITINGS OUT OF PLACE AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND "SCORNICESTI" INTERESTS. BREAK OUT OF THIS CAPTIVITY IT HAPPENS VERY OFTEN IT'S HARD, BECAUSE THEY DO EVERYTHING IT'S SUBCONSCIOUS. A PARTICULARLY SCARY ONE THEY GAIN STRENGTH SUCH " BELIEVERS", IF THEIR " FAITH" INVOLVED IN NATIONALISM E, NATIONAL LEVEL EGOCENTRISM. THIS TURNS AROUND WARS.

Thus, the cause of our mental troubles is EGOCENTRISM, ANXIETY FOR YOURSELF. These phenomena occur in us subconsciously.

How can you trust the soul of priests who are not ascetics, eat a lot, often communicate with pretty women, satisfy their vanity with the help of television, love super cars, sleep a lot, etc . etc. It's all soaked up irresponsibly I don't mind my thoughts, not to mention my words and actions.

These spiritual businessmen organize gigantic show programs that seem to be free, but they don't seem to be, because they collect gigantic sacrifices, which then settle in the world's largest banks and go to enrich a small handful of businessmen. SPIRITUAL BUSINESS, the most PROFITABLE. How to break out of this self -centered ring and self-deception? How to remove this mental anxiety that leads to aggression and wars, drug addiction and alcoholism, sexual debauchery and gluttony, enrichment by any means?

Instead of spiritual Get RICHS GETTING RICH IS UNDERWAY SPIRITUAL BUSINESS.ONE Apparently, you can't do without FAITH here, because it was turned into a business, discredited by unscrupulous "clergymen" who bought into mafia and government handouts.

My patient, a priest, who was sitting across from me, was a victim of this dirty machine because of his mental infantilism. I know of cases when "priests", unable to find appropriate help, got drunk and committed suicide. But I know priests and monks The people of the Kiev Lavra, who, with their theological and philosophical knowledge, asceticism, deep faith, crystal purity, human simplicity and kindness, admired the parishioners and helped them in their spiritual problems. It is difficult to be a monk, to abstain from the desires of the body, and not all of them can stand it. There are known cases when monks and nuns were engaged in homosexuality and lesbianism. Not everyone can stand this form of life. But for the sake of finding their own satisfaction, meaning, for the sake of helping the parishioners, the monks do this.

Some believe that they come to monasticism more often either old prostitutes who have lost interest in their families and husbands, or broken down by great grief. This is not true. Many people come there with a GREAT FEELING RESPONSIBILITIES for yourself and others.

Soul my priest patient was not appeased by the most ancient mind manipulation "By FAITH. The question arises, are there any other manipulations with consciousness that contribute to mental recovery?

Faith has no right to claim the monopoly of the spirit and its influence on it. So how, in the author's opinion, is IT IT ONLY TAKES UP PART IN THE SYSTEM MANIPULATIONS ABOVE CONSCIOUSNESS, Directed BY TO ACQUIRE MEANING (MEANING LIFE, MEANING IN EVERYTHING). There are many excellent philosophical teachings, abstract constructions (for example, existential analysis, Logotherapy V. Frankl), which perfectly solve the problem of finding meaning. They are not a religion, although some of them claim or are perceived as a religion. Mind manipulation aimed at finding meaning is only part of it THE OVERALL SYSTEM MANIPULATIONS Mind CONTROL, which includes methods that are not related to the problem of finding meaning: HYPNOSIS, rational psychotherapy, group psychotherapy, psychoanalysis, and other methods of traditional and non-traditional psychotherapy. Manipulation plays a special role in various religious and non-religious philosophies. All these manipulations do not require asceticism, responsibility for thoughts and actions in one's own life, which take place in religious activities. They require professional knowledge of the method. Moreover, the therapist is aware of the artificial element in the method and takes a fee not in the form of sacrifices. The therapist works with science. He himself says that he is engaged in medical or psychological business. It doesn't attract you The most HIGH for the purpose of filling his own pocket with sacrifices with patients ' money, and takes payment for his education, talent, knowledge, moral and material costs. It is on a par with other professions. You can communicate with God not only through a theatrical performance in your Church, but also when communicating with art in a Conservatory, theater, exhibition, etc. SCIENCE while sitting in the library, etc., etc., Even have a lathe machine.

I managed to help my priest patient thanks to the analysis developed by the author, as well as Logotherapy. During the sessions, it turned out that the patient sometimes drank cognac, loved to feel high (according to the Koran and the Bible-this is a sin). And against the background of this high from cognac, all the other joys of life, the pleasures of work, communication, knowledge, etc. looked faded. The pleasure zone of his brain was "poisoned" by the high of alcohol. Although he was not an alcoholic, as he did not have a systematic attraction to alcohol. Filling all the components of meaning helped him to find meaning (according to V. Frankl).

1. the Ability to experience everything around you. For example, at the sight of women. The egocentric brain only cares about its host.

2. Responsibility (necessity) for everything (work, children, for yourself, etc.).

3. Creative work.

4. Circumstances and goals.

Using the method The SJ analysis removed gratuitous anxiety, which increased the bouts of depression.

Now this young man has left religion and found meaning in creativity and communication with a woman. The knowledge gained in the study of Islam, he applied in his work. I hope that someday, having experienced the beautiful heights of creativity, he will know God or Allah, will find faith in a natural way, and not artificially.

I often have to go on business trips around the Republic Tatarstan with lectures and Wellness sessions. The number of people performing religious rites is growing. Store shelves are littered with religious literature. Is the number of believers growing? It sometimes seems to me that it decreases, as the number of people with complaints of mental anxiety increases. In theory, a deeply religious person should not suffer from nervous system disorders, but should find his own peace of mind in faith.

Somehow I stand in line... I See two elderly women fighting, their faces full of aggression, their eyes bulging, both have crosses hanging around their necks, both regularly attend Church. Why are they like this? Why Did their faith not appease them? The Answer Is Simple. Many of them have a stereotype of consumer attitude to religion. Do this, do that, don't do that, don't do that, and you'll go to Heaven. Grandmothers violate the rules of religious science, deceive.

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Another case. "I am a true Muslim," one Babai beats his chest, " I am a believer." And a skullcap on it, and a beard of a special shape. And there is no peace of mind, as he steals a little while working as a security guard. I, as a psychotherapist, believe that it is more dangerous for health to play a double game. It is better to play one game, society will adapt to you, and there will be less harm. The greatest crimes were committed in the guise of religion.

Here the mobsters drive up to the Church in their cars to wash their sins. They stop by every day, as they go to crimes every day. Sometimes it seems that if the priests are paid, he will give the go-ahead for the car to drive directly into the Church, to the altar. The mafia pays and buys a play called " Communion with God."

Or maybe pay in advance for a year for the services of a priest to wash away sins. The only thing that can be advised to such parishioners is to pay only to those priests, after communicating with whom the nightmares disappeared and sleep was restored. If this is not the case, it is better to give this money to an orphanage.

Mass fascination and return to religion is currently associated with hopelessness and finding a new meaning. I would like everyone to find peace in religion. In Tatarstan, in a short period of time, 1991-1996, a large number of mosques were built, but they are empty, there are few parishioners there. From my point of view, the majority of Tatars were converted to Islam with the aim of gaining a national identity, which was lacking in Russia. This national spring is straightening out and so far only presses on the religious question. Now this process has stopped, but the national spring has not yet straightened out. If this power goes beyond religion, civil war is possible.

Here are the data of sociological studies.

Interethnic tensions exist. Many Tatars even demonstrate their Muslim strength to the Russians with some aggression, and oppose Islam to Christianity. According to the author's research, interethnic tension is more on the part of the Tatars. This is a natural process — the aggression accumulated over the centuries should "evaporate". But in what form? Religion cannot help here, because it is itself the cause of confrontation. In history, there are terrible wars between Gentiles. What and who can act as a pacifying intermediary? Politicians refer to common sense.

We need a way to influence the public consciousness, which would be based on COMMON SENSE. COMMON SENSE PSYCHOTHERAPY is needed. The idea of creating a single RELIGION is hopeless, although many philosophers are working on it. It is dangerous to artificially unite religions. It remains to hope for a natural Union, but this takes years.

Currently, hundreds of "prophets" are wandering around Russia, claiming to be a new religion. There is a competition between "mini - and macro-religions".

Thus, we come to the conclusion, as in the case of individual psychology, that FAITH in society does not have the right to a MONOPOLY of MANIPULATING PUBLIC CONSCIOUSNESS .

You can find peace of mind and balance not only through the manipulation of consciousness-Faith, but also in other ways, which in their own way are aimed at removing mental anxiety and searching for meaning. Faith for many of us is unacceptable because of our religious bad manners. It is impossible to become a deep believer in one day, even if a ceremony was performed on you in the most prestigious Church or mosque. Therefore peace of mind must be sought with the help of others

manipulation of consciousness: in creativity, art, self-actualization, pleasure, communication, healthy buzz (for example, sex), satisfaction of vanity (power and politics), knowledge and science, meditation, communication (in the family, nature, etc.), asceticism, responsibility, satisfaction of one's aggression, etc. So, for example, if a person is naturally aggressive from childhood and for decades religion has not subdued him, and aggressive literature or rock music allows him to find peace of mind to work, live, sleep soundly. We have no right to prohibit him from doing this if we do not have alternative ways to remove

his aggression. It is better to leave this aggression at a disco than at a rally that turns into a civil war.

You can advise to turn to various psychotherapeutic methods. There are dozens of methods of manipulating consciousness, aimed at finding peace of mind, overcoming neuroses, etc.

It is dangerous to make a monopoly out of Faith and religion, because some people benefit from IT. Using myopia, kindness, and the trust of believers, some politicians can do black things. As one Eastern sage said: "trust in God, and tie the donkey, or they will steal it."

From the author's point of view, a person in relation to Faith can be in three States:

1. Be a deep believer in God.

2. Be a believer in nature, in which God is dissolved, or in God, who is dissolved in nature.

3. Be an unbeliever due to a dubious and temporary ideology, illiteracy, infantilism, ignorance, illness or life circumstances.

The second state was previously ignored. It was either the first or the third. Many priests still stand in this position - a person either believes or does not.

According to our research, the majority of respondents are in the second position. In philosophy, it is called PANTHEISM . This is a more Mature position, as it is not diluted with elements of myth-MAKING .

The great Nietzsche believed in Man and life. For some reason, he became disillusioned with the priests, calling them shepherds over the flock of believers.

Sociological studies conducted among believers have shown that some of them believe infantile, in order to GET to Heaven. Most of them are older, elderly people who have been unbelievers for most of their lives. The thought of imminent death leads to a consumerist attitude to Faith. In such cases, believers have a hidden inner egocentrism, concern for themselves. They perform all the rites to GET to Heaven.

This is an immature attitude to Faith. Such people even forget about close relatives. Being in a dying state, they believe in Paradise and do more good and good to people, not because they need it, but in order to earn the right to go to Heaven. Good for the sake of kindness or good for the sake of the result?

Who is more self-centered, worried about themselves: those who believe in God, or those who believe in Man, in life, in the future of generations?
A believer in a Human in his dying moments believes in his loved ones, in the life of his children, in the life of the results of his labor and creativity, thereby remaining a Human. He does not console himself with ILLUSIONS on the theme of Paradise. He is Grounded, he does not completely tear himself away from life, like some believing idle ascetics, who

already during their lifetime care about the eternity of their souls. Therefore, a believer in God, from the point of view of the author, is more egocentric than a believer in life and Human.

There are deep believers who have a mature relationship with God. However, everyone finds in the Faith what he needs, to the extent of his "depravity," sinfulness, and education.

THE ILLUSION OF DEATH AND FAITH

The more hope in a person, the more in a person the feeling of God, the feeling of God. If a person loses his last hope for life (that is, he knows that he will die), often a person also loses the feeling of God as the last hope. Therefore, people often die without God in their souls.

* * *

The death of loved ones allows people to feel a piece of their own death.

* * *

People get pleasure from seeing the death of heroes on television and worrying about them, as they feel the borderline state between the feeling of death of the screen hero and the feeling of their own life. Often the death of heroes is associated with "their own death", but a person constantly "checks" himself while watching a movie that he is alive, and this increases his pleasant experience.

A person always experiences when viewing works of art, and these experiences are true and high only when a fragmentary fantasized own death of a person is dissolved in them. Only at the junction of the feeling of one's own mortality and life (art) can true delight from the consumption of art be born.

Being on the border between his own life and death, a person cannot receive pleasure.

* * *

Faith in a person is revealed only when he feels his own mortality and fear of death. Faith arises as the last hope for survival. This is what true Faith is, in contrast to the Faith of a young man who is full of strength and death is incomprehensible and distant for him.

* * *

Sometimes people feed on energy, thanks to the contrast effect that arises between the sensations of the death of a stranger and their own life. A person seems to be glad that he is still alive, and some people have already died. This is a special vampirism. It is in this vampirism that the longevity of some pseudo-priests is laid, "seeing off those assigned to another world."

As soon as the feeling of his own death arises in a person, Faith arises in him. Faith first arises in the form of a potency for Faith, i.e. in this state it is not yet "saturated" with

ideology and religious teaching. At first, a person feels a desire for spiritual support and hope for "something something". This something becomes in the future Faith in the Almighty.

* * *

The lack of a feeling of fear of death, according to the sociological research of the author, may be associated with fatigue from life, which is observed in the elderly (41%), suffering from life due to illness (21%), age-related infantility and misunderstanding of death (14%). lack of fear of death as a defensive reaction.

* * *

According to the author's research, only 12% of older people would happily live another life. 69% did not want to repeat, the rest found it difficult to answer.

* * *

Many people (31%) consider the death of people (burial of people) to be the most important amazing and negative discovery of childhood. Entertainment, such as the circus (14%) and happy childhood episodes, which, judging by the story, are trivial (39%), were named as positive childhood discoveries.

Esoteric Illusionism

Parallel worlds, the fourth dimension, the world of subtle structures, the world of visions [6], etc. - all these are forms of esoteric perception that are open only to initiates who have a "third eye". This is a talent and a calling. A truly creative person must be esoteric. Such people have the ability to "objectify" the pictures of their subconscious. Thanks to this, visions, insights, subtle structures, parallel worlds appear before them as a special form of intuition.

Until now, science has paid attention only to such subconscious processes as dreams, associations, fantasies, etc. [7]. This world of visions in official psychiatry is called hallucinations, pseudo-hallucinations, illusions, etc. Psychiatry looks at these processes only as signs of a particular disease [8]. Thus, for psychiatry, as one of the many and scientifically unsuccessful views of the soul, all these processes are something amorphous and immovable. These processes were not studied as forms of special intuition, as forms of protection from external psychic attacks, as something without which creations in art and science cannot appear, as a factor of genius. Although the statement that there is one step between genius and insanity has already been established in psychiatry. Currently, there is a lack of a more responsible attitude towards esoteric forms of perception.

No matter what many critics say about the subjectivity of these processes, which have nothing to do with real reality, THIS Esoteric World is REAL, and here's why:

1. The existence of this subjective world of illusions (from the point of view of traditional views) strongly influences and even determines the development of the objective world. At the same time, there are objective worlds that do not affect the objective world itself.

2. The real world is what we feel, sense, perceive. Ask any esotericist (there are 7% of them on the globe), does he feel, feel, does he perceive this world? Of course yes. And imagine that in the future the entire globe will have an esoteric perception. This world will really turn into reality, because the critics of this will disappear.

3. The world is one, even though we have divided it into objective and subjective.

4. There are many that are not reducible to each other, i.e. independent, realities. For example, wakefulness and sleep, an altered state of consciousness and ordinary. Modern psychological concepts do not reduce the reality of a dream not only to biological processes, but even to psychological ones that exist in the waking state, and they consider dreams as an independent reality, independent of the waking state, although in a certain way and associated with it. Dreams are a world with their own laws.

Similarly to the above, there are independent illusory worlds with their "crooked mirrors".

According to the author of the book, parallel worlds exist for people with esoteric perception - this is the HIGHEST FORM OF ILLUSIONS, which were discussed above. These illusions contribute to the creative development of the personality only when a person can regulate them so as not to get lost in the real world. If this ability disappears (a person completely leaves the real world into the world of esoteric illusions), the person needs to be helped. Thus, the parallel and the real world must mutually help each other. They cannot exist without each other. A person who loses esoteric illusions in the real world loses the meaning of existence. And vice versa, a person who loses the real world, going into the world of esoteric illusions, also loses the meaning of life (in any case, he accelerates his death, thanks to helplessness in the real world).

It is thanks to ILLUSIONS, not hallucinations [8], that a person survives. This is due to the fact that illusions are attached to the object of perception (the real world). A person seems to be standing with one foot in the real world, the other in the subjective, but in general he is in the world of ILLUSION. In the case of hallucinations, there is a risk of completely leaving the parallel world.

The parallel world is a visualized form of the subjective world. Through this visualization process, the parallel world becomes more real.

The problem of esoteric illusions is a problem of the talent, vocation and dedication of people. This is the problem of objectifying the elements of figurative thinking.

Is it possible to develop this talent in yourself? How can one become initiated into these worlds? How to discover this WORLD OF HIGHER ILLUSIONS?

Currently, there are various psychotechnics that contribute to the acquisition of these illusions.

Let's consider them briefly.

They are known all over the world forms of meditation.

Meditation is a creative, mental process, the ultimate goal of which is "enlightenment" and withdrawal into the Unmanifest. These are the very HIGHER ILLUSIONS of esoteric perception, which were discussed earlier [9].

Here are some of the classic psychotechniques for changing mental states. First of all, these are sub-sleep states: in the morning with incomplete awakening; in the evening with incomplete falling asleep or at night when natural sleep is transferred to artificial, controlled or uncontrolled. This transfer can be carried out in a hetero- or autogenous way.

Classical autogenic training with all its modifications available in various countries is also widely known. There are also many psychotechniques based on fixing the gaze on a point or on a brilliant bright object. For example, the sun setting or rising on the sea horizon, a burning candle, a blue lamp, a shiny metal ball or object, a crystal, a hole in a box with light, etc. [9].

Psychotechnics of focusing on an external sound, for example, on the measured beat of a metronome, are described. There are several psychotechnics based on relaxation of skeletal muscles - psychomas, Jacobson's neck training and its various modifications, special acupressure, Radzievsky's gravitational baths, sauna, etc. There are psychotechnics based on a special body posture, for example, Japanese meditation in the zazen posture "or Chinese in the" seiza "pose [9].

The most complex Tibetan psychotechnics. Very interesting Indian exercises "hats", "rupa", "arupa", etc., as well as simple types of concentration on the feeling of emptiness and bringing the gaze to the bridge of the nose and deeper inward, to fatigue (you can to the tip of the nose), and subsequent concentration on any object on the mental screen [9]. You can focus on a thought or a philosophical abstract concept.

Interesting is the Japanese psychotechnics of thinking, through koans and a special way of life, as well as the method of systematic painstaking self-observation, the achievement of artificial, controlled schizophrenia [9].

There are psychotechnics based on the method of moving consciousness to certain points of the body.

Methods of mentally animating an object, for example, a statue, drawing, ritual scheme, imaginary image, etc., are curious, but complex.

There are psychotechnics based on the use of sensory hunger and the occurrence of controlled hallucinations, as well as the use of physiotherapeutic pharmacological agents.

A lot of psychotechnics are based on the concentration of the subject on the breath or pulse, on the "chakras" or "vital centers", etc. The objects of the highest concentration can be trigrams, a circle, etc.

There are many psychotechnics with concentration on yantras, mantras, japa, dayat. Their psychotechnics in krista yoga, laya yoga, shaki yoga, raja yoga, samaji yoga, kudualini yoga, agni yoga, jnana yoga, maha yoga, Taoist yoga, in the "vaidika" and "tantrika" systems ", in psychotechnics Bhagavatgita and in other types of yoga [9].

Thus, there is a varied and variegated world of influences on the soul. But, no matter how diverse these systems may be, they are all united by one thing - the CREATION OF HIGHER ILLUSIONS. A person who has not discovered these esoteric illusions for himself loses a lot in his life. N

INTERACTION OF ILLUSIONS

At present, the problem of the influence of various types of illusions on each other has become acute.

Let's consider this problem on the example of the interaction between the WORLD OF ILLUSIONS (artificial illusions or illusions of art) with the WORLD OF ILLUSIONS of the surrounding reality (see the table above for natural illusions).

There is no doubt that the world of illusions of people of art determines their creative activity. Many great composers, painters, writers, directors created their creations thanks to illusions. They saw and heard what the uninitiated cannot hear and see. It was from these illusory objects that great works of art were created.

Conversely, it is known that the illusions of art can strongly influence the illusion of perception of the surrounding reality. This interaction has several stages.

1. A person does not perceive the world of art illusions (art itself).

2. Man plunges into the world of art illusions and leaves it at will. After such a release, art practically does not affect his life in any way. A person only gets a rest from art, consuming "illusions" not systematically.

3. After "consuming" illusions, a person feels that he wants to plunge into this world again, and subjugates the real world only in order to "dive" again into the world of art illusions. The world around us is changing. A person lives simultaneously in two worlds, real and parallel, often "seeing" and communicating with the heroes of novels, films, etc.

4. A person begins to live only in a parallel world formed by elements of previously seen works of art (for example, with heroes of films, novels). From the point of view of psychiatry, this is a pathology.

Thus, on the one hand, the elements of cinematographic illusions can form illusions of human perception, on the other hand, illusions of perception affect the scenario of cinematographic illusions. n

THREE WINDOWS

Different people see the world in different ways. For some, the same sun is bright, for others it is not. Therefore, we can say that we see the world through the "glasses" of our own illusory shell. The WORLD of illusion is our world, we love it when we are happy, and not when we are sick. Thus, the real world is only an irritant to our illusions.

Nobody knows what the world really is, and it doesn't matter for a person. Only one thing is important - its ability to cause illusions in us.

The division of everything around into reality and illusion is conditional due to the fact that there is no clear line between them.

REALITY IS OFTEN DEFINED BY THE OPINION, THE POINT OF VIEW, THE VISIONS OF THE MAJORITY. IN OTHER WORDS, REALITY IS WHAT MOST PEOPLE AGREE. SORRY, SOCIETY MAY BE WRONG AND REALITY DISAPPEARS.

The world of fragmentary realities, i.e. realities by the consent of people to be delusional (theater, cinema, drunkenness, etc.) is an illusion in the traditional sense.

Reality, as the surrounding world in itself, is not relevant for a person. A person needs that reality, thanks to which he SURVIVES in a philosophical, psychological and physical sense.

Perhaps someday people will create the illusion of a full stomach without eating food, harmless to life. Philosophical and psychological illusions for survival have already been created.

When humanity learns to immerse itself in a world of illusions and ceases to interact with the world and with people in the traditional sense, and at the same time survives, this, perhaps, will be the departure of man from nature. A PERSON WILL STOP CONTRADICTING TO NATURE AND CONSUMING NATURE. It will be an ILLUSIONAL DEATH OF HUMANITY in the surrounding reality (This is also death !!!). This death differs from the traditional death, when nature itself destroys humanity by the hands of humanity itself.

THE ILLUSIVE DEATH OF HUMANITY EXISTS only for nature. Traditional death is only for a person.

When a person fully learns to immerse himself in the WORLD of computer, television, bodily, auditory and visual illusions, it will be death for humanity. People will not need each other. The concept of "personality" will disappear, because a person will stop fighting his passions. An example is the ILLUSIOSEX phenomenon.

ILLUSIOSEX - ILLUSIONISM OR ONANISM

It allows you to replace the physiological sexual intercourse between men and women. This is a kind of "computer masturbation", leading to SUPER PERFORMANCE, which cannot even be dreamed of. Obviously, this is a lucrative business, and many firms are struggling to create such computers. The impact is not only on the eye analyzers, but also on the skin, genitals, etc. etc. This is achieved through specially designed sensors.

With the help of special computer programs, a person will be able to experience love satisfaction with anyone, as he pleases and whenever he pleases. This is dangerous, since the eternal KAYF is death (we have already shown this in the chapters on alcoholism - ch. 2). Although for patients with alcoholism and people immersed in pathological illusions, such pleasure within certain limits would not hurt.

Illusiosex, according to the author, will lead to alienation between a man and a woman, to the breakdown of marriages, to a decrease in fertility, which will lead to the gradual DEATH OF HUMANITY.

Delusion salons, due to their abuse, can cause severe depressions. the real world will seem dull and uninteresting. The world of these illusions is dangerous, just like the world of alcoholic illusions.

Illusion sex is illusionism and masturbation at the same time. n

THREE GREAT ILLUSIONS AS THREE WINDOWS

In addition to the ordinary window, there are three windows in the human house - illusions. These "windows" also have their own frame and position in the house.

During his life, a person gives more preference to one or another "window".

In childhood, a person looks more into the real world through a simple window. The real world is interesting to him, because he is new to him. As a person grows up, through a mirror window begins to know himself. The mirror creates an illusory image of a person.

Gradually, the world of film and television illusions opens up for a person. And finally, having cognized the world through a real window, TV and mirror, a person begins to look for meaning and finds it in the "WINDOW" where he sees God (icon).

It is in this window that hope for the survival of humanity. It is religion - AS A GREAT ILLUSION that should contribute to our physical and mental survival. n

ILLUSIONS WILL SAVE THE WORLD

Beauty is relative. There is beauty where there are illusions. The brighter and stronger the illusion, the more beauty. Beauty is the criterion for the presence of illusion. Man exists

thanks to illusions, in which he finds meaning and draws energy for his existence. Thus, it would be more accurate to say that not beauty, but illusions will save the world.

The problem of saving the world has now become even more urgent due to alcoholism and drug addiction on the planet. At present, no technology has been created for creating universal and harmless illusions that are worthy of competing in strength with alcoholic and drug illusions. The idea of creating such virtual reality illusion parlors, which are as enjoyable as drugs and alcohol, belongs to the author of this book. n

ILLUSIONS AND CAR DRIVING

The author has developed a project to create the illusion of a drunk driver.

External effect: a sober car enthusiast is put on a car simulator and put on special glasses that create the illusion of the car moving. The car enthusiast is given to feel the whole nightmare that occurs when driving a car while intoxicated, i.e. how the car becomes unmanageable. This session with a car enthusiast at once solves the problem of alcohol consumption before driving a car. n

ILLUSIONS AND VIRTUALITY

Currently, there is a lot of talk about the world of virtual reality on television, in the press and in scientific works. Some even talk about some kind of discovery by humanity

this parallel world of virtual realities. Is there something qualitatively new in this for psychology and philosophy?

In the author's opinion, there was simply a substitution of the concept of "illusion" for the concept of "virtual reality".

We have shown above that this world is real. This world has its own laws, which often contradict the laws of the real (traditional world). The scientific novelty lies in the fact that for the first time this WORLD began to be studied as a WORLD, and not as an illusion, although it is obvious that the world of virtual realities is an illusory world. The man, as it were, for the first time, broke away from the real world and completely, without the ideologies that are in it, began to study the WORLD of ILLUSIONS.

Previously it was different. It was believed that there is only the real world (this is really so), and there is no need to study illusions as a separate world with their own laws (These are illusions !!!) In the end, this led to gross materialistic ignorance and, as a result, the devastation of our consciousness.

It is necessary to accept the following POSTULATE - ASSUMPTION:

"THE WORLD OF ILLUSIONS EXISTS AS A SEPARATE PARALLEL REALITY WITH ITS INTERNAL LAWS. ONLY KNOWING THESE LAWS AS THE LAWS OF THE WORLD IS POSSIBLE TO SOLVE THE MENTAL PROBLEMS OF PEOPLE."

Let's call these problems:

1. Suicide.

2. Alcoholism.

3. Addiction.

4. Complex and incurable mental illness.

5. Others.

As already mentioned above, alcoholism was previously treated ineffectively, due to the fact that psychotherapists in a primitive way tried to drag the patient into SOBE, without exploring and not understanding the WORLD OF DRINKING and its laws. A psychotherapist can help a patient with alcoholism only when he knows well the laws of alcoholic illusions - the world of illusions of a drinking person.

ILLUSION AND TRUTH

A person's credit in life should not be the search for truth, but the PLEASURE FROM THE KNOWLEDGE OF DIFFERENT WAYS TO THE TRUTH. For the author, it is not the structure of truth that is more interesting, but the structure of the path to it. If we have a way, then we have our own truth. For the author, truth is the path to it. The main illusions of a certain period of life are different paths to truth. Illusion is truth.

The entire world philosophy never came to the truth, but the paths along which it went are so different that any beautiful philosophy has no less beautiful and correct antiphilosophy.

All philosophy is a continuous structure of knowledge that goes to one goal, but from different sides. There is even room for absurd philosophies in this structure. This absurdity has its own internal structure and logic. It has the right to be called philosophy, if at least someone helps in the search for truth (path to truth). All paths to truth are illusory, i.e. are delusional. But the truth is dissolved in these illusions, and the value of these paths is the

greater, the more internal logic and density of useful information in them for the survival of the human spirit.

If you just say ABSURD, it will remain absurd. If you build a system of curious knowledge that leads to absurdity, then it will already be a philosophy (not necessarily absurd). By the way, the treatment of absurdity, developed by the author, is very effective in treating certain types of neuroses. In the knowledge of the structure of the absurd and modeling the illusions of the absurd lies the hope for a cure for schizophrenia.

KNOWLEDGE OF DECEPTION AND ILLUSIONISM - THE WAY TO CLEANSING

At present, due to the market reform, society has become so filthy that it is impossible to purify it by religion alone. A system of knowledge is needed to understand the structure of universal deception.

The name of God alone is not enough. A person cannot come to God without knowing the structure of his "filthiness" - the structure of his deception (deceiving himself and others). Knowledge is needed that would allow humanity to get rid of the illusions that destroy it. Only through knowledge of illusions (negative and positive) can a person discover God and find his own happiness.

Humanity has two paths of development:

1. Follow the path of negative illusions, i.e. on the path of universal immersion in annihilating illusions, in the WORLD of annihilating illusions:

a) the world of addiction

b) the world of drunkenness

c) the world of deception

d) the world of television and computer illusions.

The danger of this path is that this WORLD can turn into a REAL WORLD, essentially without the possibility of returning to the old WORLD. It all starts with a harmless sitting in front of the TV, replacing live communication. People sit next to each other but don't communicate.

2. The path of esoteric illusions, the path to the parallel worlds of creative illusions, the ultimate goal of which is BEAUTY. It is these illusions that must save the WORLD.

HUMANITY, CHOOSE!

ILLUSIONISM OF ANIMALS

Zoopsychology has abundant data on the elements and manifestations of deliberate deception in the behavior of animals, especially in primates [10,11,12].

Drawing attention to THESE FACTS, SOME RESEARCHERS CHARACTERIZE THEM AS "DISINFORMATIVE BEHAVIOR" AND

JUST SEE THE LATEST EVOLUTIONARY ROOTS OF DECEPTION.

Man is the only mammalian species capable of manipulating and deceiving on an enormous scale.

Man is the only mammal among mammals who deceives his own kind. In the animal kingdom, various individuals mislead other individuals in order to escape from a predator, lure a prey, survive or adapt to the external environment. n

Illusionism

in various fields of activity

It is necessary to learn how to determine the quality and quantity of negative illusionism of a person, from which illusionism becomes criminal.

Thus, the embryos of criminal illusionism sit exclusively in all of us, but, fortunately, so far for most of us they do not develop to the level of crime.

Author

AUTHOR

We live in the most deceiving country in the world. For a long time, our state was under the iron curtain and behaved like a "card sharper" who, bluffing, does not show his cards. Our country, as noted by many historians, not only with an unpredictable future, but also a past. We do not know our history, since Soviet historians deceived us. We are grossly deceived by politicians, economists, businessmen, bankers, etc.

At the present time, the question has arisen: "Whom to believe?" Therefore, many turned to religion, but there are "their own entrepreneurs" too. How not to get lost in this complex world? It is obvious that it is human nature to be delusional, even if no one deliberately misleads him. But if he is deceived by others, then in the process of a double deception (artificial and natural), a person can lose all hope and faith, and ultimately - the meaning of life.

In no case should one think that there is no deceit in civilized countries. He is there, but less rude and more exposed. It is more difficult to cheat in the West, since, on the one hand, there are fewer conditions for this, on the other hand, there is good information and literacy of citizens, which does not allow cheating.

Ask any of us if we have ever cheated, and you will see that there are practically no people who have never done this in their life. Some will make excuses that they did it only out of good intentions, and some, deceived, but not in essence, etc. Cheating is a complex psychological process.

It is thanks to him that some wear diamonds, and some do not even have underwear. Through deception, trickery, cunning, artificial delusion, etc. we are divided into wealthier and less. It is possible that some of us have material success through work. Yet research shows that most successful people have an extraordinary ability to mislead their competitors. Maybe deception is an attribute of enterprise and a sign of intelligence? Or is it generally useful to deceive? How do people bluff in various fields of human activity? This book will try to answer these and many other questions.

This work is also relevant because we are now living in a time of the Great Depression, against the background of which the mass cheating of people is flourishing. I hope this book will help the reader not to be deceived.

This work is the first to systematically investigate the technique and psychology of deception in various fields of human activity. In great detail, the book sets out the basics of virtuous deception and bluffing, which are only beneficial. n

THE PRINCIPLE OF ILLUSIONISM - THE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF MANIPULATION PSYCHOLOGY

On the basis of systematic research and observations, the author for the first time developed a new direction in psychology - manipulative psychology and introduced new principles.

The basis of manipulative psychology is the principle of illusionism, which includes:

1. Principle of palmyration 1

2. Passing principle 2

3. Blackjack principle 3

4. The principle of self-delusion 4

The principle of palmyration is a preparatory stage that includes:

a) Research of a subject who is going to be misled and possession of information that he does not know.

b) Preparing and disguising the "false surprise" that the deluded one should receive later. Disguise is done in such a way that during the next stage (passivation) the deluded person could not guess about the presence of a "surprise". (For example, information about the approaching hyperinflation).

The principle of passivation is the very process of deception. It includes:

a) Distracting actions (mixing of truth and lies, etc.)

b) Delusional actions

The principle of blackmail is the specific actions of the deceiver, which represent the substitution of one for the other. In other words, the truth is imperceptibly replaced by a "false surprise" that was previously palmed and passaged. Passing and blackjacking often go together.

FOOTNOTES:

1 Palmyrovka - the term is taken from the art of illusion. To palmate means to hide in the palm of your hand

2 Passing is also one of the techniques of magicians-manipulators, means deceitful movements and passes with any object

3 Blackjacking is a technique of illusionists, in which one object is substituted for another (see Illusionary art)

4 Self-manipulation - the phenomenon of the desire to deceive, due to which a person enjoys watching tricks

For clarity, the manifestation of the principle of manipulation in some areas of activity can be presented in the form of a table.

Learn to see these principles in all areas of activity.

ILLUSIONISM IN VARIOUS FIELDS OF ACTIVITY *

TABLE from page 264

MANIPULATION PSYCHOLOGY AND ITS PLACE IN SCIENTIFIC PSYCHOLOGY

What are the principles inherent in human psychology? Currently only three are known:

1. The pleasure principle.

2. The principle of knowledge.

3. The principle of meaning.

The first principle is the basis of depth psychology and psychoanalysis, the author of which is Z. Freud.

On the second - A. Adler's individual psychology.

Frankl's existential analysis is based on the third principle.

A person masters all of the above principles as he grows up. The desire for pleasure and knowledge (improvement) comes to a person immediately after birth, while the search for meaning begins later (meaning of life, meaning in everything).

The author puts forward the fourth principle - the principle of illusionism. (see Manipulation psychotherapy), the essence of which lies in the fact that a person has the ability to deceive himself, as well as to deceive and be deceived "with his own consent." These psychological phenomena are defensive responses to external influences. The principle of illusionism is the basis of the manipulative psychology of personality. n

BLEFOANALYSIS - THE BASIS OF THE THEORY OF ILLUSIONISM ABOUT BLUFF

The word "bluff" comes from the English "bluff", which means fiction, deception, misleading. The question arises: for what purpose is one person misleading another?

These goals are many. Therefore, the author gives only the main ones.

1. Solving your own problems (bluffing):

a) satisfaction of material and spiritual needs;

b) receiving political and economic dividends;

c) instilling an exaggerated self-image;

d) intimidation;

e) bragging;

f) others.

2.In order to solve the problems of the deluded:

a) delusion that can contribute to recovery;

b) delusion, which can contribute to the satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of the delusional;

c) delusion, which contributes to solving the problems of the delusional;

d) others.

Bluff is false information, moreover, when the desired is trying to pass off as valid. Bluff is disinformation, in which, on the basis of deception, they convince someone that something desired but does not exist. A bluff is effective if you can mislead the person you are bluffing at. Thus, bluffing is an artificial fallacy (see above).

Bluff can be organized as individuals (for example, when a bankrupt person buys an expensive cottage in order to prove his solvency to his clients; when a card sharper with his tactical actions tries to deceive his partners that he has strong trump cards and etc.), and groups of people (for example, when one of the parties to an imminent conflict by transmitting false information tries to convince the other side of its apparent superiority).

Methods of deception can be divided into verbal and non-verbal (falsification, forgery, substitution, cheating, etc.) n

BLOOD ANALYSIS OR HOW TO DETERMINE A CHEATING INTERVIEWER

For information on how to recognize and identify a lie by gestures, facial expressions, eyes and other signs, see the section "Basics of bluff analysis. How an investigator and an interrogated bluff". n

DELUSION

In order to master the art and culture of bluffing, it is necessary to know such a term as "delusion". Lawyers usually understand this term as a person's misconception about the transaction in which he entered. A person really enters into a deal throughout his life under the influence of delusion. It is not necessary to understand a transaction as a legal contract or a purchase, etc., it must be perceived, evaluated in a universal sense.

When a person is artificially misled, his will is formed as a result of a misconception about circumstances that are essential to the transaction. This paper deals with artificial delusions, not necessarily associated with the guilt of the parties to the transaction, and it may arise as a result of random circumstances.

In practice, a significant error is a misconception about the subject of the transaction (for example, buying a copy instead of the original painting), about its other participant (for example, a painting is ordered to a famous artist, and the order is accepted by his namesake), about its legal nature (for example, the purchaser of the thing believes that it passes into his ownership under a donation agreement, and the transferor meant the sale).

If a party is artificially misleading, then this deception and legally punishment will be stronger if the misleading occurred due to the lack of information of the other party.

Lawyers sometimes find it difficult to prove where the deliberate artificial delusion is, and where the delusion is natural, due to the victim's ignorance. n

HOW TO RECOGNIZE A BLENDER?

First, learn to identify lies by gestures in children. For example, usually, if a child is telling a lie, he immediately covers his mouth with his hands. It should be noted that an adult also uses this gesture when lying. Unlike children, adults perform this gesture quickly or with a

hint of a gesture. If an adult bluffs, then his subconscious mind gives the information to cover his mouth, but the hand often does not reach the mouth, touching the nose or other points of the face. This must be learned to see in conjunction with other elements (eye expression, position of arms, legs, head, etc.)

When a person does not behave like him (deceives himself and others), then his behavior is not natural. Therefore, gestures are also not natural. Can you fake gestures? Can. But you won't last long. After a while, you will begin to manifest your own nature.

Let's give an example. Usually, open palms speak of honesty and openness. But if your interlocutor reveals, smiling at you, his palms and himself, while telling a lie, then after a while you will discover information that will give you his hidden intentions. It can be a raised eyebrow or curvature of the corner of the mouth, or constricted pupils. All of this may contradict the bluffer's openness.

It's good that it is very difficult to fake gestures and postures. Through this, lies are exposed. Learn to identify a liar by his gestures and facial expressions!

If we are time, then no matter how we try to hide it, body language gives us away. People who have never done this do not know how to lie. They immediately betray themselves. When they begin to lie, their body gives out completely opposite movements and signs, by which you will immediately identify and feel that the person is lying.

Politicians, lawyers, actors, TV presenters and others deceive a lot. But they do it professionally, so it's hard to notice that they are lying. The audience is misled.

Some of them have acquired great experience in deception. And some simply eliminate gestures, cover their arms, legs, body parts so that there is no view of the posture. Therefore, it is easier for a radio host to bluff than a TV host. In general, many people bluff on the phone, as in this case it is much more difficult to expose them. n

DISINFORMATION THEORY. RUMORS AND DUCKS

Rumors are artificial and natural. The latter are divided into objectively and subjectively conditioned.

Objectively conditioned hearing has a clear cause. Often these rumors turn into reality. Such a rumor has its own source of exit, and it is only one.

Subjectively conditioned hearing is most often a mass expectation, a desired illusion and is subconsciously organized by the whole society, i.e. this rumor arises in a chain reaction system: first in one place, and then like an avalanche in others. In other words, in this case, there are many sources of rumors.

Artificial hearing is organized by individual people interested in it, and in the future it is subject to the same laws as objectively conditioned hearing.

The theory of rumors and ducks occupies a special place in information theory and is called the theory of disinformation.

In the security system of political leaders there are special disinformation services that can, on the one hand, engage in political, and on the other, subversive activities.

The disinformation service is a service that deals wisely with the media in all legal and illegal ways. Here are just some of the conclusions that follow from the theory of disinformation interactions developed by the author, obtained on the basis of a large amount of practical material:

1. Disinformation is transformed into a public information field (ie artificial hearing) if it corresponds to the subconscious desires of society.

2. If the disinformation field (rumor) becomes popular, then even strong, well-advertised objective information is not able to reduce its influence on society. In this case, the strength of the disinformation field is much stronger than the information field.

3. There is a minimum time after the release of the disinformation beam (duck) during which the spread of disinformation can be brought down. If this time is lost, then even strong reasoned refutations are not able to eliminate the consequences of the spread of disinformation (rumors or ducks).

4. There are such forms and types of artificial rumors that can be transformed from the disinformation field into reality. (In other words, disinformation can come true.)

5. The history of society is the history of the widespread use of disinformation techniques by political leaders of all times and peoples.

6. The more complex and inaccessible in form and content the disinformation, the weaker its disinformation field and the lower the speed of dissemination. n

RUMORS OF RUMORS

The most effective way to spread rumors is to receive "rumors about rumors". In this case, the subject spreading the rumor says something like this: "You have heard that there are rumors that a <...> event has occurred."

Thus, on the one hand, he spreads rumors, on the other, he insures himself against charges for spreading rumors. n

MULTIPLE INSURANCES. OR "CHECK ATTORNEY"

The practice of triple (multiple) checks is widely used in the security system. n

ARTIFICIAL HEARING AS A PROBE OF PUBLIC OPINION

Such a rumor is launched in order to test the mood of the masses towards this or that decision, which may actually be taken.

BLUFF AND ILLOGICAL LOGIC

In order to convince our interlocutor of something, we consciously or intuitively build a logical connection between the concepts (elements) that are used in the proof. Theoretically, any such proof is illogical if approached strictly from the point of view of scientific logic, since strict logic is possible only in mathematical formulations. And what people deal with in the course of conversations or discussions is a more complex level of information interactions, elements of which are often deeply not understood by the interlocutors. These elements sometimes already contain contradictions in themselves, and it is incorrect to take them as support points of the logical chain. Confirmation of this is the fact that in the process of sociological research the majority of respondents stated that what sounded logical and convinced during the discussion turned out to be completely unconvincing the very next day. This is due to the fact that after such a conversation, the subject thinks out and analyzes himself. Thus, at the time of the conversation, the interlocutor was logical, and after a while his illogicality is revealed. That is why such logic is called illogical.

Illegal logic has been around for a while. For some subjects it is more tenacious, for others less. It depends on the level of intelligence and knowledge of the laws of logic by the subject who perceives the evidence.

Non-logical logic is based mainly on contradictory and poorly studied elements. (Unreliable facts, incorrect representation, misunderstanding of the essence of the phenomenon, axioms that are not used for their intended purpose, etc.)

Some politicians with an adventurous orientation build their illogical logic on falsified facts and opinion polls. n

Half-bluff

The most effective bluffing technique is the half-bluff technique (half-truth or half-lie). To do this, bluffers skillfully use logic that misleads people. Semi-bluff is the source of a "logic virus" that tries to obfuscate and obscure everything. The remedy against the logical virus is a good knowledge of logic to expose the semi-bluffing subject. A person who knows logic is the source of logical antivirus. The source of such an antivirus is a

relatively small number of people, while the rest are influenced by semi-bluffers, and therefore are "amazed" by them.

Anyone can learn to counter and expose a bluffer. This can be facilitated by the book you are currently reading. Semi-bluffing techniques are based on cunning and the ability to take advantage of the stupidity of others.

There are six semi-bluff techniques:

1. Default

2. Falsification (rigging)

3. Disorientation (substitution)

4. Verbiage (verbiage)

5. Disguise

6. Half-truth

7. Reformalization.

DEFAULT

Silence is the transmission of incomplete true information (see Bluff in the media), as a result, the deluded person makes a mistake. Let's give an example.

Two friends met:

- What do you do with your mother-in-law during the scandal?

- I'm hitting her.

After a while, the two friends meet again.

- Listen, buddy, after I beat my mother-in-law, I had to serve fifteen days in a pre-trial detention cell.

- I had the same thing.

FALSIFICATIONS

Falsification is the transmission of knowingly false information on the merits of the issue in question. It is a special case of blackmail. At the same time, false information characterizes the essence of the issue and can be a "big" or "small" lie and is presented in a wide variety of forms - perjury, false statements and refutations, fabrication of facts, etc.

DISORIENTATION

Disorientation is the transmission of irrelevant, true or false information in order to distract from the essence of the issue in question. If the true information ("the truth is not in essence"), there is a positive disorientation, and in those cases when false information is transmitted ("lie not in the essence") - negative disorientation. A typical example of positive disorientation is various kinds of indisputable reasoning about obvious things, but at the same time irrelevant to the problem under discussion (that is, the case when they say: "You tell him about Thomas, and he tells you about Eremu"). An example of disorientation is answering a question with another, moreover, a logically incorrect question.

Negative disorientation and falsification are forms of misinformation that can mislead a person. Delusion can be used for various purposes. In accordance with this, other types of disinformation are widely used: flattery and slander. Various kinds of slanderous methods are especially widely used, in particular, such a method as the use of offensive words and labels that does not correspond to reality.

BLANK

It is the transmission of both true and false information that is not related to the essence of the issue. Anything is reported, but not about the essence of the matter. This technique is especially widely used by political leaders (see Bluff in Politics) or demagogues.

DISGUISE

It is an attempt to hide some material information with the help of some non-essential information. Disguise is a special case of palmyration.

There are four basic disguise options:

1. Disguise of an essential lie with an insignificant lie. Anything is reported, but nothing true.

2. Disguise of an essential truth with an insignificant lie. An example of such disguise is the use, along with expressions of those speaking about the actual state of affairs, of various kinds of false expressions — cover-ups. For example, the use, along with the expression "a terrorist act has been committed" (essential truth), the expression "a training has been carried out" (an insignificant lie), or instead of "the army destroyed the people" (essential truth), the expression "the army has fulfilled its professional duty", etc.

3. Disguise of an essential lie with an insignificant truth (an example of such disguise is an attempt to substantiate a lie by referring to someone's undisputed but irrelevant authority, to the opinion of the crowd, etc.; another example is the use of words -

cover-ups in expressions like "There is no military coup (significant lie), but there is simply a planned movement of troops (insignificant truth)."

4. Disguise of essential truth with the help of nonessential truth (this type of disguise is especially often used in science, literature and art in order to hide plagiarism or insignificance of independently obtained results by piling up well-known facts, numerous insignificant amendments to one or another text, rearranging the text etc.).

SEMI TRUE

It is a confusion of essential true information with essential false information. Basic half-truth tricks:

1. Irrational

2. Rational

3. Dialectical

An irrational half-truth is any disordered (chaotic, unsystematic) mixture of true information with false information. In this case, on the one hand, it is difficult to fully understand the true information (due to its disorder), and on the other hand, the true information can be confused with the false and thus fall into error.

A rational half-truth is a logical ordered displacement of truth and falsehood on the basis of one or another rational error. One of the options for a rational half-truth is to reinterpret the terms of a particular context. It is especially easy to carry out reinterpretation of natural language texts, since many words and expressions of natural language are initially polysemous and allow for different interpretations. In such cases, they say that there is a substitution of concepts, a distortion of the meaning of what was said, a tendentious interpretation of the text.

A dialectical half-truth is such an orderly mixture of truth and falsehood, when the very fact of mixing is recognized as some special and completely admissible "dialectical" contradiction. This half-truth is used in politics, science and especially widely in philosophy.

REFORMALIZATION

The semi-bluffing arsenal also contains numerous techniques and tricks: false reformalization (when conscious distortions are introduced in the process of formalizing knowledge, for example, in the process of translating from one language into another), repeated repetition of information (in accordance with the principle "Truth is a repeated lie"), alternation of heterogeneous information (in order to reduce the level of critical thinking, divert attention, etc.) and many other techniques. n

BASICS OF BLOOD ANALYSIS. How do the investigator and the interrogated bluff?

It is sometimes difficult for an investigator to understand where the person under investigation is lying and where the person under investigation is telling the truth. The investigator analyzes the facial expressions of the person under investigation: mobility, the speed of changing facial expressions and the pace of alternation of their transitions. It is this kind of comprehensive analysis that allows the investigator to determine where the interrogated is lying, to recognize cases of simulation of certain states and to emerge victorious in a "mimic duel".

During the investigation, cognition of the voluntary and involuntary components of facial expressions becomes especially important. The latter include such components that, not submitting to volitional control, as it were, open the soul of the personality to its interlocutor.

Since the eyes are considered the mirror of the soul, the question arises, is it possible to simply determine by the eyes that a person is lying or not? It turns out it is possible, but for this you need to know about representational systems.

A representational system (system of representations, modality, sensory channel) is a system through which the subject perceives and utilizes information coming from the external world.

Depending on the dominance of a particular way of receiving and processing information, representative systems can be presented in three main categories:

Visual (perception through visual images)

Auditory (perception through auditory impressions)

Kinesthetic (perception through sensations)

For the visual system of the person under investigation (visualist), the most adequate words and phrases will be such phrases as: to see, to see, to consider, from my point of view, from an angle of view, in focus, brightly, dimly, etc.

If the person under investigation is an auditor, then rather in his speech you will find approximately the following set: hear, sound, I listen to you, I listen, noisy, loud, melodic, quiet.

A person under investigation with the main kinesthetic modality in a conversation with you will often use descriptions of sensory experiences: I feel, feel, grasp, squeezed, constrained, free, comfortable, sharp, etc.

The fact is that in a conversation, a person constantly makes eyeball movements. You yourself have noticed more than once that in communication the eyes of the interlocutor constantly move and never remain motionless. Such movements are called a pattern. It turns out, however, that such movements are not chaotic, but with a clear pattern reflect informational interactions occurring in the brain and thinking.

Eye movements are: vertically up (as if under the forehead), to the upper left corner, to the upper right corner, horizontally (to the right and left), to the lower left corner, to the lower right corner, the eyes look forward (defocused gaze).

These movements, positions are very important, since it is in them that the leading system of ideas manifests itself. In the following table, you will find typical matches:

d words. For example, an interrogated person with a visual system (visualist) may suspiciously often use phrases of the audialist: heard, listened, loudly, quietly, etc. and vice versa.

2. Mismatch of facial expressions and eye movements.

3. Mismatch of gestures, movements (hands, body) and eye movements. Mismatch of elements of movements, gestures, facial expressions. In other words, the natural harmony between thoughts, movements of the eyes, body, hands and other elements is disturbed. And other signs.

Thus, the main sign of a lie is the mismatch of elements of non-verbal transmission (non-verbal) information with verbal (verbal) information.

The close attitude of the gaze is always directed to something concrete, subject to immediate cognition. A gaze directed indefinitely into the distance indicates a person's lack of active interest in a particular environment. With the head bowed down, a glance from under the brows, directed upward, testifies to a certain negativity of the personality, its distrust. The same view should be deciphered as an external expression of humility, combined with the desire to disguise one's true feelings from the interlocutor.

The phenomenon of narrowing of the palpebral fissure is also of practical interest. Normally, this mimic sign determines a state of significant fatigue, in which, due to a decrease in tone, the muscle that lifts the upper eyelid is weakened. In the mimic aspect, this is perceived as evidence of fatigue, lethargy, indifference.

The mimicry of a faction should generally be viewed with frontal mimicry. The main facial expression of frontal mimicry is the wrinkling of the forehead and raising the eyebrows up. Some researchers define the frontalis muscle as the "muscle" of attention.

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION IN VARIOUS FIELDS OF ACTIVITY

ILLUSIONISM BETWEEN THE INVESTIGATOR AND THE INTERROGATE

TACTICS AGAINST BLENDING CONSEQUENTIAL AND QUESTIONED

1. Using internal contradictions in testimony.

2. The use of contradictions between the information contained in the testimony and other evidence.

3. Finding out the reasons and motives for false testimony and taking measures to eliminate them.

4. Stimulating the personality of the testifier.

5. Misleading the person under investigation or interrogated (see below).

a criminal offense. Distinguish between simple self-confession (admitting only one's own guilt) and complex (admitting one's own guilt and blaming others).

HOW DOES A LIE DETECTOR WORK

A lie detector (polygraph) is a device that continuously measures changes in blood pressure, pulse rate, skin moisture, respiration rate (physiological changes), etc. With internal stress, for example, when answering unpleasant questions or false readings, these changes reach values, which are significantly different from normal. The measurement results are evaluated, conclusions are drawn about the degree of truth of the reading.

There are 3 modes of operation with a lie detector:

1. During the interrogation. Observe the testimony at the time of touching upon the topics and facts directed against the interrogated. Analyze in more detail the entire sequence of reactions during interrogation. Most often, speech is recorded on tape, as well as lie detector readings. The analysis takes place after interrogation.

2. Name various words in a chaotic sequence, including objects and objects related to the crime committed. They look at the readings of the polygraph. Repeat. Are convinced of the reliability. For example, the words are pronounced: house, towel, Dima, blood, black table, car, apple, knife with a red handle and chain, orange. If a knife with a red handle and a chain remains at the crime scene, then it is possible that the polygraph will show the agitation of the interrogated. But you need to make sure of this by repeating the procedure several times.

3. Working with a "lie detector" (props), which in fact is not one. Thus, the interrogated person is misled with the aim of a more sincere confession.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ILLUSIONISM BETWEEN THE INVESTIGATOR AND THE INTERROGATED

The principle of palmiration:

1. Possession of information hidden from the investigator (interrogated);

2. Home preparations;

3. Hidden evidence;

4. Others.

Passing principle:

1. Misleading during interrogation;

2. The theory of semi-bluffing;

3. Other techniques.

Blackjack principle:

1. Falsification and manipulation of facts;

2. Others.

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION ON TELEVISION AND OTHER MASS MEDIA (MEDIA)

BASIC TECHNIQUES

The media is a special window to the world. Even if only decent people work in it, all the same this window will be distorted. It is impossible to objectively cover the whole world.

Deliberately misleading readers, TV viewers and radio listeners by the media is a common phenomenon. The media bluff with the aim of obtaining economic and political dividends, both by customers and performers. Official advertising is less profitable for the media, if only because the revenues from it are significantly cut by government taxes. Therefore, it is economically profitable to conduct hidden advertising.

Profitable customers in the media can be politicians, businessmen, entrepreneurs. In order to obtain economic and political dividends, media workers are capable of making any delusional tricks. It should be noted that the media still have decent workers who do not succumb to such provocations.

The media are the main weapon of political and economic struggle, and it is not the one who is more decent who is strong in it, but the one who can effectively mislead his opponent.

That is why bluffing techniques are more concentrated in the media like nowhere else. Moreover, this is where they have the greatest impact on society.

Here are the main methods of artificial delusion used in the media:

1. Receptions of hidden advertising.

2. Techniques for one-sided and selective coverage of information (taking out of context, etc.)

3. Techniques aimed at spreading rumors and ducks, with their subsequent refutation. Refutation after such a technique is usually powerless.

4. Special forms of presenting material based on the psychology of reading and audience perception, with the help of which it is possible to slander, condemn, cause discontent, etc., in relation to someone and something. This is achieved by skillfully arranging unrelated materials.

5. Reception of artificially organized letters and complaints, etc.

6. Techniques for presenting guesses in the form of facts.

7. Techniques for presenting guesses in such a way that the reader (or viewer) eventually understands it as fact. In this case, it is impossible to punish the media for disseminating false information.

8. Receptions of ordered materials that are a struggle between political or economic competitors.

9. Techniques for organizing artificial scandals. (As a way of political struggle, effective advertising, etc.).

10. Acceptance of custom sociological research aimed at shaping public opinion. Sociological data in this case are incorrect and unreliable.

11. Reception of thrown materials.

12. Deception techniques aimed at creating a certain image of the newspaper (for example, independent, popular, fearless, etc.).

13. Link to incompetent sources.

14. Presenting Past Materials as Present

15. Techniques of "fried facts".

16. Citation of undignified publications (district, village and decisions of dubious assemblies, newspapers, etc.) in order to cause a public outcry.

17. Double meaning.

18. Acceptance of false information with its subsequent refutation-niy.

19. Reception of "flashed information".

20. Reception of the "exploded bomb".

RUMORS AND DUCKS IN THE MEDIA

In this case, the information is not transmitted in an explicit form. It can come in the form of guesses and guesses. The most common method is the "hearing about hearing" method. In this case, the information is transmitted approximately like this: "There are rumors that ...". In reality, rumors have not yet circulated, and after this information they will most likely go. We have given just a few tricks.

SPECIAL FORMS OF THE MATERIAL

They are based on the psychology of reading and perception. These techniques allow slander, condemnation, displeasure of listeners and readers, etc. Moreover, if the victim goes to court, then during a detailed investigation it turns out that there is no specific charge in the text. The text and material are constructed in such a way that, as a result, the person who perceives it has a negative impression about someone or something. In linguistic analysis, it turns out that there are no specific statements directed against the victim. The culprit is the reader or the listener who, for some reason, misunderstood the material presented.

HIDDEN ADVERTISING TECHNIQUES

There are the following forms of hidden advertising transmission:

1. In the form of news and information.

2. Invited guests. (guests pay for the invitation).

3. Letters from readers and viewers.

4. An artificially organized scandal that is transmitted as information.

5. "Careless" statements by TV presenters, journalists and "casual" passers-by.

6. Interesting interviews.

7. An interesting program and article.

8. Reception "piano in the bushes".

9. Clothes, things, etc., used by people appearing on TV screens.

10. Other techniques.

METHODS OF SINGLE-SIDED AND SELECTIVE COVERING OF INFORMATION

Even the Bible can be quoted in such a way that the heretics could burn its author at the stake. Taking out of context is one of the favorite techniques of media workers. In this case, there is a one-sided and selective presentation of material, information, plot, etc.

For example, often on television you can see deputies picking their noses, sleeping, etc. This can create a biased view of the work of governing and executive bodies. Media workers, at the behest of their leaders, represent disagreeable politicians in bad tones.

In addition, the image of disadvantaged (criminal) or prosperous cities, republics, and regions is often artificially created. The most catchy facts are used, which say nothing. In fact, they turn out to be a bluff.

Artificially imposing certain political information may even secure a new political leader's rise to power.

METHODS OF ARTIFICIALLY ORGANIZED LETTERS AND COMPLAINTS

To do this, media workers call their like-minded people in other cities to send or organize letters and complaints directed against someone. As a result, letters come from all "parts of the world" and look like a real fact that can be subjected to the planned analysis.

GUESS AND ASSUMPTIONS IN FACT FORM

Some journalists abuse assumptions so much that they become "facts" for readers and listeners. And some, skillfully build their guesses and assumptions, so that in the end they are perceived as facts.

RECEPTIONS OF ORDERED MATERIALS

Applicable for:

1. Struggle of competing political and economic organizations, individuals, political leaders, etc.

2. Creation of a certain (negative or positive) image of a politician, businessman, etc. on the eve of the election campaign.

3. Advertising.

4. Others.

Usually carried out by agents of influence or by their own lured journalists.

ARTIFICIAL SCANDAL TECHNIQUES

(Economic, political, family, interpersonal, etc.)

Many people think that the best advertisement is a worldwide scandal. Therefore, this type of advertising is considered the most expensive. At the same time, not every newspaper and program will go for it. Usually there are:

1. Political scandals

2. Economic scandals

3. Family scandals

4. Interpersonal scandals (paid by one or both parties)

5. Others

As a result, the organizers who invest in organizing the scandal receive political and economic dividends. The success of this event largely depends on the art of planning.

RECEPTION OF UNRELIABLE AND ORDERED SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES

It turns out that public opinion can be formed by the systematic presentation of fabricated data from sociological polls.

Sociological data in this case are incorrect and unreliable, but they cause the planned impact in society. Some opinion polls are paid for by political leaders. Obviously, these leaders, according to the research, will have the highest political ratings. The leading position of this or that musical group in the hit parade on television can also be paid for.

RECEIVING THROUGHOUT MATERIALS

The press may publish material without an author (or a fictional author), which was allegedly thrown into the editorial office or "accidentally fell into the hands". This material can be perceived by the reader as "exploding bomb". It is impossible to find the perpetrators of falsification in this case.

DELUSION AND IMAGE IN THE MEDIA

A newspaper or television program can create a certain image for itself (for example, the image of an independent, fearless, popular, etc. newspaper). In reality, this is only skillful manipulation, selective presentation of materials, so in the end it may turn out that the voices of the people are not heard there, although the people for some reason "hear" them. Such a newspaper conveys the voice of the people according to the "broken telephone" principle.

LINK TO INCOMPETENT SOURCES

The fact that these sources are incompetent is not reported.

PRESENTING THE MATERIALS OF THE PAST AS PRESENT

Often you have to see on television, as shown video materials that have nothing to do with the present. Moreover, footage filmed in one location can be taught as filmed in another.

Some of the past materials may now be perceived as sensational, although they were not previously. This can be confusing to viewers.

QUOTATION OF UNSOLIDAL EDITIONS AND SOLUTIONS OF Doubtful COLLECTIONS

Usually small circulation city, district, rural, industrial newspapers are cited. Some people manage to provide information from wall newspapers.

In order to cause public resonance, decisions of dubious conferences, congresses, etc. are quoted. For example, some media outlets cite decisions of national assemblies to sentence politicians to death, etc.

mal interview, you can make chaotic and ridiculous.

The art of television editing is an ART, and it has its own aces. Unfortunately, many of them remain behind the scenes.

TV viewers want to be deceived. That is why there are many mystical programs on the western channels. On television, all sorts of terrible events are invented (for example, with ghosts), and the viewers, despite the fact that they know that this is not the case, are glad to be deceived.

On our domestic television, there are television journalists — entrepreneurs who, thanks to the laws of large numbers, have managed to create the appearance of their "healing miracles". So, if we assume that one hundred million people watch television and if every thousandth by chance gets better due to a completely different reason, then it will be several bags of letters of recovery. And if you add the effect of suggestion, then in general - "miracles"! It's the same with astrological forecasts. The phenomenon of bluffing and delusion on television is a special PHENOMENON based on the laws of large numbers.

Bluffing on television can make the poorest person the richest.

If a TV journalist is not sufficiently prepared for the broadcast and cannot broadcast it without a cheat sheet, then the camera zooms in on the journalist so closely that he can already read from the sheet located directly above the camera lens.

Unfortunately, often the presenter's image does not correspond to his true appearance. In life they are not as smart and not as poor as they "pretend" to be in their programs. These are stereotypes of perception. Many of them have already become masters and are not part of the people, as it was at the beginning of their career. The wisest of them transform their image in time.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ILLUSIONISM IN THE MASS MEDIA

Palmirovka: Possession of true information.

Passing: Misleading and preparing the reader (TV viewer, listener) to receive false information. Semi-bluffing techniques.

Blackjacking: Substitution and manipulation of facts and others. n

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION IN ADVERTISING

BASIC TECHNIQUES

An object that advertises itself has two main goals:

a) Declare yourself

b) To mislead the future client in order to get the most profit.

Artificial misleading or bluffing is used more often by beginners and firms that have not established themselves in the market.

The majority of consumers or buyers, according to sociological research carried out by the author in many cities of Russia, noted that many goods and services do not correspond to the positive properties mentioned in the content of their advertising.

For example, many banks, which, according to television advertising, have a representative image (large halls, excellent external and internal architecture, etc.), during their visit, turned out to be pitiful basement rooms.

Thus, one of the methods of artificial delusion in advertising is to create an image of a successful company, whose services and products would satisfy future customers. In order to insure against customer disappointment caused by the discrepancy between the advertising content and the actual situation, the company uses additional methods of delusion. So, for example, according to the author's research, many commercials act not only on the consciousness, but also on the subconscious of people .. This leads to the fact that, despite the fact that the client's consciousness does not want to cooperate with this company, his actions and actions will be performed in the benefit of the advertising firm. Experienced psychologists are involved in the development of such advertising. If the delusion occurred unsuccessfully at the advertising level, it continues "live", i.e. in the premises of the company, a competent psychological impact on the future client is organized.

One of the common misconceptions is the partial use of the name (label or trademark) of an already advertised company, whose products and services are very popular among

consumers. In order for this parasite company not to contradict the copyright law, only one or two letters in the label or trademark of a well-known company are changed. So for example, instead of "Gillett" it might be written "Gilet". Substitution or omission of letters occurs in such a way that the sound remains the same.

Some firms bluff with advertising intelligence. Such advertising is created only in order to scout or predict the number of future customers. People who have responded to such advertising, having come to the appropriate address, find out that the advertiser is absent or no one else in the room knows about him. An advertiser appears only when there are enough future customers in order to create initial capital.

In some cases, in order to study demand, the conclusion of a contract or the provision of services is artificially delayed.

When creating an advertising video on television, advertising psychologists are invited, who adhere to four principles in their work:

1. Similarity. A subject who perceives video advertising must see the elements of his "I", recognize himself and his problems, which can be resolved by contacting a company advertising itself.

2. Sympathy. Advertising on television (or in other media) should arouse some sympathy among those who perceive it. There should be an interest in what the advertising firm's future clients see and hear.

3. Contact and simplicity. Advertising should be as easy to understand as possible. An advertising firm should not be closed. Anyone can contact it and get the information they need, which can contribute to "live advertising", so that many learn good about the company through rumors or communication.

4. Impact on the subconscious. For this, various techniques and knowledge of psychoanalysis are used, thanks to which advertising affects the deeper structures of the human psyche - the subconscious. Special music, elements of eroticism, eroticization of images without elements of eroticism (hidden eroticism), subliminal shots, skillful combination of images, etc. are used.

Many firms use "live advertising" agents who artificially play the role of a satisfied customer. Obviously, people shouldn't have to guess that he is the firm's professional advertising agent. "Live advertising", according to the author's research, is many times more effective than any other. Such advertisements will henceforth be referred to as "artificially live" advertisements, as opposed to "naturally live" advertisements, which may have actually taken place due to good consumer reviews.

ABOUT HIDDEN ADS

See details in the Media section.

SEMIOTICS IN ADVERTISING AND COMPANY NAMES

The names of self-advertising firms are updated depending on revelations, bankruptcies and everything bad and negative that happens to them. In other words, the unjustified image of the company that is created in the media can often be updated. The employees of the company remain the same, but the name of the company changes. Clients don't know about it. This allows you to cheat customers under a different guise.

ILLUSIONISM OF ARTIFICIAL AGIOTAGE

1. Artificial Containment of Goods (see below for discrete selling)

2. Artificial methods of organizing the crowd at the counter (or cash register)

3.Artificially created rumors about the merits of the product

4. Misleading the buyer with the outer shell of the product (for example, on the cover of this book it is written that it had a million circulation. In reality it is not, but you may have been tempted by this. Thanks to people like you, this book will soon become a bestseller) ...

5. Techniques for delaying and delaying information about the true properties of the goods.

FALSE ADVERTISING

This is a form of advertising that violates the prohibitions and restrictions on its content or method of distribution. With the help of such advertising, the advertiser (advertising producer, advertising distributor) deliberately misleads the advertising consumer.

FALSE AND UNFAIR ADVERTISING TECHNIQUES

1. Advertising the properties of the goods (etc.), which in reality the latter does not have (for example, non-existent dividends).

2. Incorrect comparisons of advertised goods (works, services) with goods (works, services) of other legal entities and individuals, as well as statements defaming a competitor and his goods.

3. Use in advertising of national ideas, authority figures, works of science, literature, art, music, etc., which have nothing to do with the product.

4. Misleading consumers about the advertised goods (works, services) by imitating (in the form of copying or imitating) a common project, text, advertising formulas, images, musical or sound effects used in advertising other goods.

5. Special video inserts, subliminal shots (double sound recording) for the purpose of advertising unconscious by the consumer, influencing perception.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ILLUSIONISM IN ADVERTISING

Palmirovka: Possession of information hidden from the consumer (marketing research), tactical and strategic calculation (program), etc.

Passing: Misleading the ad receiver.

Blackjacking: Falsification of goods, services, etc. n

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION IN COMMERCE AND TRADE

BASIC TECHNIQUES

The question can be posed as follows: "What does a merchant and a seller need to know about bluffing to sell a product more successfully?"

Artificial misleading of the buyer, according to the author, is possible due to:

1. The appearance, communication and actions of the merchant.

2. The outside of the product.

3. Knowledge of customer information (eg, knowledge of customer ignorance).

4. Attracting external forces: advertising, "naturally and artificially live" advertising (see "Advertising"), etc.

5. Knowledge of the properties and characteristics of the goods (including positive ones)

6. Psychological manipulation of one and a group of buyers.

Let's take a closer look at each of these points.

According to the sociological research of the author, merchants of impressive appearance sell goods faster: neatly but also modernly dressed, well

smelling, in a word, giving the impression of civilized people, etc. At the same time, it was noticed that sellers who had good goods in their hands, but were dented, swollen, unpleasantly smelling, poorly dressed and giving the impression of homeless people and alcoholics, sold them with great difficulty.

When communicating between the seller and the buyer, three conditions must be met:

a) Similarity. The seller takes the buyer's position. The seller is the same as the buyer, and therefore uses the product he sells and is pleased with it. For example: a salesperson may say: "I am very pleased to carry this bag myself ..."

b) Sympathy. The seller should treat the buyer as if he sympathizes with him. At the same time, the seller himself should try to be attractive to the buyer.

c) Contact. The seller must take the initiative in communicating with the buyer. At the same time, do not give the impression of a suspiciously communicative interlocutor.

A special place in the sale process is occupied by specific actions of the merchant related to the acquaintance of the buyer with the product. In this case, the seller actively and interestedly participates in this. For example, he can open goods, provide a wide selection of goods, show the goods with his face, etc. At the same time, the seller experiences physical stress and thus arouses empathy on the part of the buyer, which can facilitate the purchase of goods, even if it does not suit the buying side, since it is inconvenient not to buy.

To provide the external side of the goods necessary for a faster sale of the goods, possibly through:

1. Good rinsing, cleaning, sanding, etc. goods.

2. Special lighting that would enhance the look of the product.

3. Organization of a showcase, which contains goods that differ from those sold in higher quality.

4. Ability to pack goods outward with positive characteristics and properties.

When the seller knows what the buyer is (his desires, requirements, interests and psychology in general), he behaves more confidently. The seller must make sure how "vital" the product is to the buyer. If the buyer needs a product like air, then the seller can bluff with the price of the product. Therefore, an experienced buyer will never show that he is strongly interested in purchasing a product. And an experienced seller, having figured out an inexperienced buyer, will not miss the opportunity to "break" the price.

If the merchant knows that the buyer is not well informed about the sale of similar goods at other points of sale, he will be less lenient towards the buyer. At the same time, on the contrary, if the seller guesses that his client knows the market for the goods, then in this case the selling side can meet the buyer halfway. This is why you can often see a sale without price tags.

If the seller is well aware of the positive and negative properties of the product, then he will be more careful in demonstrating it and in any case will not scare away the buyer.

Such a merchant, when demonstrating a product, will maximally "squeeze" everything possible from the positive properties of the product.

Psychological manipulations carried out with one or many buyers also occupy a special place in the bluffing system associated with the selling process.

They include:

1. Artificially causing a rush of demand for goods and discrete sale. (see the hype technique) Buying goods from yourself, which creates the illusion of demand.

2. Artificial decrease in product offers.

3. Free or preferential sale in order to increase the demand for the product, as well as its advertising.

4. Using misinformation about other products manufactured by competing firms.

If the product is poorly sold, then the merchant can artificially restrain the sale of the product due to the frequent closure of the outlet or his absence. When a queue forms around the outlet, the sale begins. In this case, passers-by can see that, on the one hand, there is a sale of goods, and on the other, there is a large queue for it. This psychologically can sometimes set a person up to buy, since there are no queues for bad goods. Thus, the trade can periodically open and close. This kind of trading is called discrete.

Often, merchants put up for sale only part of the goods in order to annoy a potential buyer who did not get the goods. Next time that customer will purchase more items.

Many merchants organize artificial excitement thanks to their people, imitating a queue, from which they hear flattering assessments of the product. Many buyers are psychologically influenced by other "buyers" who actually work for the merchant. In the process of such psychological pressure, there is misinformation that other goods are worse.

A large commercial effect is brought about by preferential or free sale of some goods. In this case, the seed effect is triggered. In such cases, businessmen say: "Working with a minus is more effective than starting from scratch." Indeed, if a lot of potential buyers see satisfied beneficiary buyers walking past them with a product in their hands, then they also purchase this product, but not on preferential terms.

For a more successful sale of goods, a merchant must pay great attention to the preliminary artificial delusion of a potential buyer through a competent advertising campaign. Read about it in the "Advertising" section.

Many merchants lower the prices of their products, but it often turns out that the scales of these sellers are adjusted in their favor.

Some people play the illusion of demand for a product thanks to dummies who come to the counter, buy the product and leave. But if you look closely, this buyer can buy the product several times within an hour. It simulates demand. Thanks to this, he kind of pulls and attracts several customers to the counter.

DECEPTION IN THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LAND

In order to sell land at a higher price, the seller must convince buyers of the fertility of the land. He may, for example, deliberately bury bars of gold on the land being sold in order to attract buyers to the gold-bearing land, which supposedly contains precious metals, although in reality these lands after a while turn into swamps.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ILLUSIONISM IN COMMERCIAL

Palmirovka: Possession of information about the properties of the goods and the buyer.

Passing: Communication aimed at engaging buyers.

Blackjacking: Substitution of one product for another. n

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION IN POLITICS

Bluff (from the English bluff - deception, intimidation) - more often correlated with the personal line of behavior (including political), the concept of "bluff" was introduced from the practice of card games; it can also be used to designate various political forces - groups, parties, unions, to demonstrate greater strength or influence in comparison with the existing ones.

At the same time, a number of political scientists and political psychologists are developing a bluffing strategy as one of the means of political influence. In contrast to deception and provocation, bluff is characterized by a rather high degree of self-righteousness and openness of the desired result. So letters thrown

German intelligence to the Soviet embassy in Czechoslovakia on the "betrayal" of the highest Soviet military leaders — a provocation; Hitler's boastful speeches about the Wehrmacht's invincibility are a bluff. Elements of bluff are manifested in the use of words and phrases that Hayek (analyzing primarily the adjective "social"; this applies even more to the adjective "socialist", for example, "socialist labor", "socialist choice") calls "wagging." Such words are found in any ideological structure and the corresponding political rhetoric. In everyday political vocabulary, the term "Bluff" is often used to refer to unseemly political actions.

(Political Encyclopedic Dictionary)

POLITICAL DIVERSIONS OR JUST PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR

Experienced politicians know how to artificially mislead their opponents by influencing their feelings, psychology, etc. Thanks to such influence, they either persuade him to their side, or "sweep" him from the political arena. To do this, they use all legal and illegal techniques:

1. Political techniques

2. Economic techniques

3. Military

4. Means of propaganda and mass media, etc.

Often, subversive activities are aimed at changing the opinion of the masses or people about a particular policy. Thanks to this, the psychology of the masses changes and, as a result, their behavior in society and their assessment of the politician whom they supported. Ideally, they can "pull a significant part of the people to their side."

Politicians involved in psychological influence on the masses most often influence the subconscious of the masses, i.e. on the mind. Therefore, the most common elements of such exposure for the purpose of artificial delusion are:

1. Impact on national feelings.

2. Impact on feelings and emotions.

3. Various instinctive spheres: self-preservation, pleasure, national and social self-preservation, etc.

4. Appeals to prejudice. For example, national.

5. Making up myths. Organization of rumors.

6. Creation of false stereotypes of perception and thinking.

In general, politicians tend to bluff both directly and indirectly.

RECEPTION OF A LIES SHARMANK

In this case, the politician bluffs directly. False information is taken and repeatedly reported in the media. If this lie is logically proven, then the delusion of the masses is more effective.

SPECULATION

One of the methods of speculation is to refer to authorities. Of course, in this case, there is either a gross distortion of everything that the authority said, or this authority itself in the past was engaged in speculation. Some politicians resort to links to non-existent sources.

MANIPULATION OF NUMBERS AND FACTS

To create the appearance of objectivity and accuracy, "logical proof", politicians often play or manipulate figures and facts, for example, the data of sociological research. Often these data can be unreliable or incorrectly performed by tendentious sociologists. With such manipulation, the ratings of politicians can be published, in which the rating of the leading for some reason may be lower, which in turn can affect public opinion and really lower the rating.

DRAMATIZING EFFECT

Some politicians intimidate the masses with myths, fictions, etc. in order to create depression, emotional discomfort and neutralize a person's ability to think logically and rationally evaluate the information provided to him. Bluffing in this case is much easier and more effective.

"LOOK HOW I AM AND HOW I LIVE ..."

In this case, the politician indirectly affects the consciousness of people, advertising his being, his way of life, his humanity. He often appears in entertainment programs, invests money in filming films about himself. Some politicians bribe journalists from large-circulation state newspapers, television and other media in order not only to promote

themselves and their policies, but also to massively spread rumors and gossip about their opponents and about themselves.

A special place is occupied by the propaganda of "political" anecdotes, sayings, proverbs both about oneself and about others, etc. In other words, there is an extensive socio-psychological propaganda, which is oriented towards the gradual subconscious infection of both opponents and potential allies with the most attractive elements of the preferred way of life.

The most decisive politicians are organizing a scandalous fame. The organization of the scandal has currently a well-developed methodology that allows the politician to insure himself against the consequences of the scandal and at the same time use the situation to improve your political rating.

Bluffing becomes easier if the media is in the hands of a politician.

INTRODUCTION TO ERROR THANKS TO THE ILLITERATE AND LOW INFORMATION OF THE MASS

In this case, a hidden violation and distortion of the laws of logic is used:

1. Substitution of one for another.

2. False analogy.

3. Conclusion without reliable basis.

4. Substitution of a cause by an effect.

5. Tautology.

With such manipulations, the politician looks like an illusionist who uses various techniques: deceptive passes, blackjacking (substitution); trickery.

Indeed, many politicians perform incredible political stunts in order to obtain high dividends.

If the people still retain the ability to believe, they succumb to the above provocations.

BLUFF AND POLITICAL ADVENTURISM

There are points of view that in order to become real a politician needs a moderate sense of adventurism. After all, someone once aptly said that the utopians are starting the struggle for power, that the fans are carrying it out, and that adventurers and scoundrels are using it. The word adventurism comes from the French - adventure, risk. Those who do not know how to take risks are no longer a politician. Adventurous politicians take an active part in political life, often neglecting knowledge of the real situation, the balance of forces and means, and the laws of social life. In other words, they are bluffing, and in most cases deliberately. The politics of adventurers, as a rule, ends in defeat and entails heavy material and social losses.

BLUFF AND POLITICAL DEMAGOGY

Many politicians speculate on the problems, demands and hopes of the masses. Moreover, such speculation mainly has a selfish personal or group goal. The easiest way in this case is to throw mud at your opponents, to present them in a false light. Sometimes such bluffing is so overwhelming for politicians that they ask their opponents for permission to continue this bluff or, in the worst case, forgiveness (of course, when the political struggle is allowed or ended).

The demagoguery of politicians is, first of all, the falsification of facts, and such that outwardly looks plausible, but in essence is skillfully rigged argumentation. This bluff allows the demagogue to achieve the desired results without revealing his real intentions.

Demagoguery has its own historical roots. Back in the lawyer's the practice of ancient Greek rhetoricians, this concept already took place. Demagoguery in politics is a political evil, a powerful and dangerous means of manipulating mass and individual consciousness. Experienced political leaders use demagogues as "service dogs" to divert attention and carry out their political manipulations. History shows that most often demagogues are reactionary and insincere politicians who are forced to disguise their true goals and political face.

In order to identify demagoguery, experienced psychoanalysts have to analyze the speeches of politicians. The main signs of demagoguery are:

1. False pathos.

2. Suspiciously graceful eloquence.

3. Semantic elements aimed more at the subconscious than at the consciousness of the audience. For example, primitive instincts.

4. Arrogance. In this case, the demagogue's speech is more of his own internal problem than external political one. Therefore, it is difficult to calm down a demagogue.

BLUFF AND POLITICAL PLACEMENT

During the election campaign in order to collect the largest number of votes, some politicians are engaged in political servility in relation to completely opposite social groups to each other. Such politicians in a meeting with one social group can negatively relate to its opponents. At the same time, at a meeting with her opponents, to speak negatively about those with whom they have recently completely agreed. Such a politician tries to please completely opposite social groups, presenting them to each other in negative tones. Such bluffing through servility often indicates a politician's low moral character.

SUBMITTED CANDIDATES IN THE ELECTION FIGHT

They can express extremely opposing views and therefore get the most votes. For example, after the first round of elections, there are two candidates, and one of them gets to the second final round, despite the fact that he received few votes. This is due to the fact that the candidates ahead of him withdraw their candidatures, because they are bogus. Further, wider political advertising is organized.

ILLUSIONISM, DECEPTION AND MANIPULATION IN POLITICS

Manipulation in politics is usually understood as fraud, as well as systems of psychological influence, focused on the introduction of illusory ideas.

The manipulation itself already implies a bluff, since in this case the main goal is to artificially mislead the masses by influencing public opinion. This is done in order to change their views and political behavior in the necessary and most beneficial direction for the manipulators. The politician-ma nipulator does this in order to form:

1. Installations.

2. Objectives.

3. Stereotypes.

4. The desire of the masses to take unpopular measures.

5. Others.

As a result, some social groups develop egocentric self-awareness, and in some cases, political narcissism, which gives rise to fantasies (for example, about their exclusiveness), and ultimately this gives rise to selfish insensitivity and myopia in relation to other social strata, to nature, etc.

All of this is currently being achieved through propaganda:

1. Prejudices of various political and economic nature.

2. Various unreal or real social ideas.

3. Convenient political images and assessments.

4. Mass political culture.

Television occupies a special place in the practice of manipulation. The technique of manipulation through television has reached, in the opinion of the author, the highest perfection.

Such a television phenomenon is known when objective information is not accepted by viewers, since it contradicts popular stereotypes. Therefore, television and the media sometimes have to work hard to change the views of TV viewers and the awareness of their delusion. Technique of manipulation on television is based on mass feelings, ideas, subconscious feelings, fantasies. A special place is occupied by work based on knowledge of the collective imagination of viewers, their potential inclination to illusions and subconscious behaviors (neuroses and psychoses).

The politician on television acts as an "impartial judge", excluding compromises and common sense, which is guided by symbolic reality.

One type of manipulation is self-fulfilling prophecy. Societies arm themselves to avoid war, but by doing so they bring its inevitability closer. The rise of nationalism is a consequence of the implications of others. The one who thinks about the disease can acquire it. Knowing these patterns, forces interested in manipulation can turn on the appropriate mechanisms.

How to resist manipulation? What should be done so that you are not manipulated by politicians?

To do this, you need to raise:

1. The level of political activity of the population. For example, during elections.

2. Economic well-being.

3. cultural development.

4. Openness of judgment.

5. Awareness of the masses. A vision of the diversity of the structures of social life organization.

6. Development of mass media. This makes it more difficult to mislead the mass audience, since there are alternative sources of information, both independent and state-owned.

Manipulation is often associated with appeals to secrecy, which most often exists only for the self-sufficiency of the relevant apparatus, and with espionage mania. But it is also combined with redundant information, erroneous interpretations, dissection of facts, and fabrication of scenarios for "bloodless" victory and inevitable collapse.

ILLUSIONISM AND POLITICAL GAMES

They are hidden from the people. But thanks to the analysis of the past that former political leaders do in their memoirs, books, interviews, one can perhaps distinguish five main elements of political and apparatus games:

1. Political maneuvering

2. Intrigue.

3. Backroom collusion.

4. Transactions.

5. Hardware and personnel manipulations.

Do political games have anything to do with gambling in general (for example, card games)

Obviously, some elements of these games overlap, although they are essentially different games. Some concepts of the theory of gambling can be used to represent complex political games more figuratively. For example, such as:

1. Modeling of losing and winning situations can be used to analyze the likely processes of different types in political activity.

2. Analysis of opponents.

3. Analysis of conflicts of interest and unequal chances.

The game usually means imitation, imitation of any processes. This is not the case in the political game. The political game is a game without rules. Many people try to create these rules, but history shows that not everyone follows these rules of the game. This is why politics is often unpredictable. And yet it's a game. And since this is so, then the ability to bluff in this game, as in all games, takes a special place. According to the author, a good bluffing politician is one who possesses:

1. The culture of bluffing. Bluffing shouldn't be overt. If he is involved in half-truths, is logically constructed and sounds convincing.

2. Deceitful maneuvers.

3. Ability and ability to hide the true intentions.

4. Ability to mislead the enemy.

Obviously, all these elements are more effective if the politician has some information that is hidden from the masses. Just as an illusionist with a secret of trick behaves confidently, a politician with secrets and hidden information bluffs carefully and without revealing consequences.

ILLUSIONISM AND POLITICAL MANIPULATION WHEN THE LEADER IS REMOVING HIS SUBORDER

If there is no clear reason for dismissal, then an artificial political show with a deceitful script is organized. For this, various methods are used: rallies, telegrams with complaints from workers, speeches in the media mass media. As a result, the removal from office

allegedly occurs not at the whim of the leader, but due to the psychological pressure of the masses and individual politicians. Therefore, the detached one sometimes does not recognize the true culprit.

ILLUSIONISM AND MONEY FOR POLITICIAN

It should be especially noted how politicians bluff (threats, promises) to entrepreneurs so that the latter would invest money in them.

BLUFF AND POLITICAL MYTHS

The most traditional political myths:

1. The myth of the great leader.

2. The myth of a wise policy.

3. The myth about the expectation of change.

People themselves invent myths for themselves, creating various illusions and attitudes. The question arises: from whom do these myths come more? From the people or from the leaders?

Self-delusion, illusions, the creation of myths are inherent in people as a defensive reaction to the difficulties of the outside world. At the same time, the politicians themselves, seeing this, transform their programs and speeches in the media. People are happy to deceive themselves, and politicians help them in this, correctly bluffing when communicating with them.

Mass subconscious tensions are brewing among the people, which must be discharged periodically. Such a discharge is organized artificially, for example, by searching for enemies of the people (scapegoats), in general, objects that are supposedly the cause of all our troubles. Of course, this is a delusion. Thus, myths first mature among the masses, and only then politicians express them in a concentrated form, adding to them something related to the interests of the politician.

Usually, myths disappear along with changes in circumstances and the passage of time, and often along with disappointment in the object of worship. The myth establishes fictitious causal links between real objects, generates false objects (for example, heroic images of ordinary politicians), legends about a glorious past, connects reality with fiction, brings fictional into political relations.

ILLUSIONISM OF HARDWARE GAMES

These games are usually associated with personnel changes. The question arises: are political leaders bluffing in this case? Practice shows that often. For example, a hidden political leader may, without agreeing with the official leader, put his own person in a responsible post. Such a possibility may exist in a political system where everything is done only with the consent of several political organizations, i.e. when the authority of the official leader is limited. In this case, the hidden leader can call the official when he is far from his workplace (for example, on vacation) and say about his proposal, which is allegedly agreed upon by political organizations. In turn, he achieves agreement by bluffing. He says to the first political organization that the second agreed. And the second is that the first.

Thus, he misleads both organizations (for example, in the past, the Politburo and the Central Committee of the CPSU).

ILLUSIONISM AND MANIPULATION OF A POLITICAL LEADER

In order to manipulate, you need to know what and who to manipulate. It is possible to see the structure and elements of the manipulative material only thanks to the knowledge about the role structures and games of their subordinates. What distinguishes a leader from his subordinates is that the leader has information about what will be done in the future. He can manipulate not only because he has power, but also because he has a lot of information that comes from himself, from unofficial interactions with other political leaders. (for example, states).

Practice shows that there is a big difference between the official role structure of a group of subordinates and the true psychological picture in a political group.

Currently, in the author's opinion, there are eight psychological roles that can be in a political group:

1. The role of the "scapegoat".

2. The role of the organizer or leader of the performance.

3. The role of the democrat and political virtue.

4. The role of the assistant manager.

5. The role of the obedient politician.

6. The role of a free politician who is allowed "everything".

7. The role of the unifying politician.

8. The role of the reviewing politician or providing personal and public safety.

9. The hidden leader.

These roles, of course, have nothing to do with government posts. These are hidden roles that only the leader knows about. It is this information that political opponents hunt for in order to conduct an effective political struggle.

In other words, everything that was said above is the unofficial role structures of a political organization.

The art of political manipulation largely depends on the knowledge and ability to own precisely this information about their subordinates.

Let's give an example. Often leaders, with the aim of distracting society, use subordinates, who play the role of "scapegoats". It is on them that the political forces of opponents are discharged, it is with them that all evil and all the causes of our troubles are connected. Although in reality this is not the case. This political spectacle is staged in order to relieve tension, distract the masses from the true reasons and the further continuation of the old policy. After some time, the "scapegoat" is removed from his post, and another is appointed. It is obvious that a subordinate who has fulfilled the role of a "scapegoat" is not demoted in his position.

Similar manipulation procedures are carried out with other role elements of the political group of subordinates. Each case has its own specifics.

The ninth role in the subordinate group is the role of the hidden leader who prepares for the coming of power. The talent of an official leader is to find him and isolate him, and then take him as an assistant.

It is necessary to distinguish between the option when the politician knows what role he is playing in his political organization and is convinced that this role is assigned to him by the leader, from the option when the politician is mistaken, and there is a difference between the views of him and the leader. The leader in the second case artificially misleads his subordinate. Therefore, one can be a true "scapegoat"; really suffer, taking a blow from both the leader and the society. Or you can play the role of a "scapegoat" by

agreement with the leader. In this case, for a politician, it may simply be one of the stages of a political career.

Let us extend the above two options to other roles of the political group.

The role of organizer or execution leader is least likely to be bluffed by the leader. Since bluffing with subordinates, thanks to which the leader's policy is implemented, is tantamount to sawing the branch of the tree on which the leader sits. History shows that in this case, subordinates themselves most often begin to bluff, for example, with the aim of overthrowing a leader. Therefore, an experienced leader must stop this development in time.

The role of a democrat and political virtue, who is in the team of a political leader, has great opportunities for bluffing. For example, it may be the role of a great people's martyr, for whom a political leader has found a place in his team. However, history shows that politicians with the image of a great martyr do not buy into "handouts" from the official political leaders, but come to power themselves.

Leaders, with the aim of political stability, often seek to have politicians on their team who are highly respected by the people.

The role of the assistant manager. Practice shows that there are several assistant leaders and there is an element of competition between them. Therefore, the leader should not expect any bluff surprises from the assistants. The leader can always double-check the assistant's point of view or take an alternative one.

The role of the submissive politician. A dictator-leader always strives to have as many such politicians in his team as possible. And yet, many leaders, just in case, inflate the staff of obedient politicians for the purpose of political insurance.

History shows that it was submissive politicians who most often misled their leaders and ultimately betrayed them.

The role of a free politician. It is vetted by personal and national security policies. A team needs free politicians, just as production needs innovators and voters. Therefore, the pure role of a free politician in the leader's team does not exist.

The role of the unifying politician. The leader controls him so that the union that is organized is satisfactory and has no consequences. (For example, uniting against a leader)

The role of the reviewer. "Trust but verify". In this case, it was more correct to say: "Trust, but check the inspector." This is the most dangerous and responsible role. It is in this case that the politician should be the closest and most trusted person of the leader. Ideally, this should be the leader's second self, or at worst, his shadow. Unfortunately, this does not happen, and the leader himself cannot personally take care of his personal safety. Otherwise, he will cease to be a leader.

The role of the inspector is dangerous in that he himself can be tested. In the end, it may turn out that despite the fact that he was the main reviewer, he was also checked by someone.

Only an experienced and talented political leader can organize such a check over check. To do this, he organizes several independent reviewing politicians who will never know about each other thanks to the leader's skillful bluffing.

In this case, there is a complex "chess game on several boards", the best of which is preferred by the leader.

OFFICIAL LEADER IN THE HANDS OF THE HIDDEN LEADER

A situation is possible when an official political leader is led by a hidden leader. In this case, the politician-leader only plays the role of the leader. This role is obviously artificial. This option is possible when the society does not accept the hidden leader because of the habit to the old leader. During this period, the hidden leader prepares for the official entry into the position of leader, waiting for the most appropriate moment and the location of society.

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION WITH AN ARTIFICIAL OPPOSITION

The leader can create a group that will play the role of the opposition. This artificial delusion is organized with the aim of pulling off a significant part of the real opposition to the side of the artificial one and ultimately suppressing it.

ILLUSIONISM OF A POLITICAL LEADER WITH PEOPLE'S MONEY

During the election campaign, in order to collect a large number of votes, the leader can give the people's (state) money as a gift to the people themselves, stating that he donates his own money. (Often this money is stolen from the people, for example, by the president of an investment fund, etc.)

ILLUSIONISM WITH FACES

It is difficult for politicians to cope with the responsibility that is assigned to them, but they do not want to lose their chair, for example, the head of an economic organization. So they leave dummies in their place, who in reality are not they have no influence in the team. Sometimes politicians, using power, open new enterprises, the leaders of which are put on front persons. So the state money flows into the accounts of seemingly harmless organizations, and after a while it turns out that the political leader himself put state money into his pocket. Sometimes politics is the only way to lure future politicians. After a failed

political career, many for some reason quickly become wealthy entrepreneurs. Obviously, this is due to the tricks using dummies.

If a figurehead is in parliament, it is a lobby that bluffed the people about its independence during the election campaign, but in reality turned out to be subordinate to certain political forces. The practice of lobbying is the practice of bluffing to the people during an election campaign. A special place is occupied by the use of dummies in the election campaign. At the decisive moment, the fraudsters withdraw their candidacies in such a way that the politician with a modest number of votes wins.

ILLUSIONISM WITH TWINS

The practice of using doubles has a deep history. Doubles are persons who have an external resemblance to people known to society, for example, a political leader. If such a person realizes that he is very similar to a famous political leader, then at best he will try to use this to solve his problems, and at worst he will not pay attention to it at all, although he will constantly hear from his acquaintances about his advantage over others.

Every person has doubles, but often he does not recognize them. The likelihood of meeting his double increases if he appears in the media (on television or on the pages of magazines) and reaches a maximum value if he becomes a political leader, since everyone knows his face.

Many political leaders, having learned that they have their counterparts, made attempts to use them in their political and public activities.

Let us name only the main goals that can be more effectively implemented in political activity with the help of twins:

1. The double can be used to create an "open and popular" image of a politician who often communicates with the people. If a political leader does not have the physical ability to meet the masses, his counterpart, who is well trained, does it for him. In this case, he travels to a city more as a "natural person" than as a "political". You just need the very fact that he came.

2. The double can be used as a means of creating positive or negative (if in the hands of the political opponents of the leader) rumors about the leader. In this case, the double-leader performs specific actions that generate popular rumor (good or bad).

3. A doppelganger who plays his subordinates in order to reveal the true attitude towards a real leader. This procedure can take place as a preventive measure. The performance is being watched with great curiosity by the official political leader. In this case, the media suppresses any information regarding the twin leader.

4. According to the mass media, the leader is allegedly at his workplace in the center. Although in reality he may be on vacation (on the other side of the world) far from his workplace. In this he can only be helped by a double who plays the role of a busy leader and who cannot be distracted.

5. Other ways.

INFLUENCE AGENTS, WHO ARE THEY?

These are TV and periodical journalists "lured" by political and economic leaders.

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION IN THE SECURITY SYSTEM

It is for them that organizing bluffs and artificial delusions is the official profession. A non-bluffing worker of this system is tantamount to a bird that cannot fly. It does not matter for society in what ways our personal and state security is ensured. The end result is important. Therefore, the bluffs organized by this service are the only bluffs that are justified.

The question arises, what methods of error are used in this case?

In the security system, group methods of influence are used more with the aim of artificially deceiving the subject (for example, there are special pressure groups, a disinformation collection group, a disinformation analysis group, a disinformation development group, a disinformation distribution group, etc.)

IMAGE POLICY

Television and other media can only represent some aspects of the personality of a politician. On the one hand, the politician himself presents himself in an embellished form, on the other hand, television, due to its limitations, cannot show a person in all his manifestations. Therefore, in any case, the viewer does not get a complete objective picture of politics. There is an image perception of a person. If there is no image perception, then the politician is not known to the general public. That is why working on your image for a politician is as important as for a pop artist. An image is an image that in a concentrated form expresses the essence of a politician. The image should be successful and not contradictory. The actions of a politician are most often adjusted depending on the image that the bearer wants to preserve.

Often the image of a politician is an ordinary bluff. This is revealed when the time comes for concrete actions. In this case, society reveals a clear discrepancy between the politician's image and his actions.

POWER AND DECEPTION IN THE MASS MEDIA

Some local political leaders are trying to come to power thanks to the help of the "fourth estate" - the media (for example, television). This requires the following conditions:

1. Support for the opposition from the center.

2. Lack of local television and radio.

3. Artificial delusion of residents with the help of central television, which reports that power is in the hands of the opposition.

4. Anarchy.

THE LAW OF NEURON IN POLITICS

It is known that the human brain, from a surgical point of view, is the least sensitive organ. Therefore, brain surgery is sometimes performed without anesthesia and anesthesia. This property is due to the fact that nerve endings that are carriers of sensitivity and pain are absent in the brain. Nerve endings (neuronal axons) only originate in the brain. Thus, the brain, being the governing organ, is insensitive to external influences.

The analogy of the structure of the brain or neuron can be extended to political leaders. Here is the law of the neuron in politics, put forward and systematically studied by the author:

"The closer a politician is to power, the he is less sensitive to the people. "

That is why many political leaders, so as not to lose their sensitivity, do not use the attributes and privileges of power. Some people fail, and then it turns into a bluff in front of the people. (For example, "I live in a two-room apartment with an ordinary empty refrigerator and I take the tram to work.")

FALSIFICATION AND FORGERY OF POLITICAL DOCUMENTS

In order to organize a political document signed by several political leaders (for example, Ivanov, Sidorov, Petrov), who individually do not agree to be signed, it is necessary:

1. Create three forged documents, each of which contains fake signatures of only 2 political leaders. In the first - Ivanova and Sidorova, in the second - Petrova and Sidorova, in the third - Ivanova and Petrova.

2. The first document is given to Petrov for signature. Second to Ivanov. Third to Sidorov. In this case, they all see that their colleagues have signed this document, and put their real ones next to the forged signatures.

3. Then, under the pretext of losing a previously fabricated document, the same document is drawn up, but with real signatures. Signers usually do not refuse this, since they have already put their signatures.

FALSE DURING THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

The most common method of forgery is spoofing the protocols of the counting commissions. One big politician used to say: "It doesn't matter who wins the elections, it matters who counts them."

Countermeasures: The presence of independent UN experts.

RECEPTION OF CHEAT VOTERS

In order to nominate a candidate to the legislative bodies, the collection of voters' signatures on the signature list is organized. Some signature collectors mislead voters by rewriting passport data and taking a signature, ostensibly for registration verification, not for nomination. Although in reality it turns out that this signature is an act of nominating a candidate.

BLUFF OF AN INCOMPETENT LEADER

The ability to give the impression of a competent leader who deeply understands the activities of a subordinate is a special science. If a leader feels that he is not competent enough in the issues that his subordinate is considering, then he resorts to the following techniques:

1. Listens more than speaks.

2. Attracts additional interlocutors to the discussion, who in the process of disputes find the optimal solution.

3. Makes it clear to the subordinate at the end of the meeting that his incompetence is a joke.

BLUFF OF THE NEW LEADER IN FRONT OF THE OLD'S SUBMISSIONS

In order to identify the supporters and opponents of the new leader in the shortest possible time, an artificial delusion is organized. To do this, a rumor is spread among the subordinates about the resignation or illness of the political leader. Further, the reaction of subordinates to this rumor is observed and overheard. This is handled by the leader's dedicated security team or proxies. The fate of many subordinates will depend on the role they play in this performance.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ILLUSIONISM IN POLITICS

Palmirovka: Possession of information hidden from the people, as well as information about the people (desires, etc.).

Passing: Delusion of the Masses.

Blackjacking: Pursuing a policy that differs significantly from the election program. n

ILLUSIONISM OF FRAUDERS

HOW THE "TENANTS" FOB

A wealthy and wealthy person accidentally meets a person who has an apartment with a telephone and asks for temporary housing, offering a good amount for a month. Lives for 2-3 months, paying for housing accurately. After a while, a major apartment robbery occurs. And later the landlord learns that he will have to pay millions of rubles for international negotiations.

How they cheat on the phone

Many newspapers publish ads like "buy an apartment, a car, etc." However, sometimes one has to be surprised at the naivety of people who give these ads and do not thinking about the consequences. After all, by doing this, they give criminals a 100% lead on themselves. Here the train of thought of the attackers is crystal clear. Buys an apartment, a car, etc. - so there is a lot of money.

HOW THE "GOSAVTOINSPEKTOR" DECEPTS

A car driver on a deserted road is stopped by a traffic police officer at night. There is no one around. What to do? After all, robbery, murder or car theft is possible. How to recognize a true traffic inspector in front of you or a bluff. To do this, you need to take precautions. Lock all the doors of the passenger compartment, and lower the glass of the left front door so that you can only push the documents to a suspicious inspector. During negotiations, you must be ready to release the clutch pedal and step on the gas, i.e. transmission must be on. Stationary posts of the State Traffic Inspectorate, cars and motorcycles with special coloring, the traffic police sign on the policeman's chest - all this can serve as a certain guarantee of the authenticity of the inspectors. In a conversation, you can even directly state that you do not trust the state auto inspectorate.

HOW THE "APARTMENTS" CHOOSE

An entire enterprise or cooperative is formed and registered in compliance with all legal aspects: the presence of accounts, seals, legal address, charter, etc.

Then an announcement is made in a newspaper that this enterprise is taking part in the shared construction of a residential building and invites those wishing to enter into a share on contractual terms. The amount of payment for the apartment is slightly lower (and sometimes even higher!) Than its market value, and people go, pay money, rubles, marks, dollars. The cooperative can then conclude a contract with any construction company that is actually building a residential building, but either transfers very little money for construction, or transfers nothing. The contract with the builders, after delays, is terminated under the guise of a rise in construction costs. The house, however, is being built, people go to the specified address, are convinced of this and wait for an early apartment. And the members of the cooperative with the money received from gullible citizens earn dividends by investing them in commerce (foreign cars, etc.). Meanwhile, the citizens understand that something is not right here, they begin to "shake" the cooperative, and that "wildly apologizing" begins to give money away without any indexation with painful delays.

HOW DOES THE ONE THAT THE POLICE ARE CHECKED FOR

If in crowded places there is a pursuit of a criminal, then he usually runs and plays the role of catch-up, shouting: "Hold him ... help."

HOW FOOT WITH A LOTTERY

Outwardly, everything looks quite decent. The croupier invites you to take part in the game and sells 10 lottery tickets - cardboard cards, each of which has several (usually five) numbers from 1 to 25 written on it. The price of each card is, say, $ 1.

The prize is $ 9.50 (5% is taken by the dealer for services).

Everything would be fair if the winning prize was $ 9.50 cents for your $ 1, if not for one small but important detail. The fact is that there are always two winners.

The croupier explains that since there are two winners, in order to receive the coveted prize, they must play a super game between themselves and deposit another 5-10 dollars. If one of the players refuses, the prize goes to the other. This is the second surprise of the scammers, their precise psychological calculation. But the crooks prepared a third surprise as well. The fact is that one of the winners - a dummy - increases the rate. The second winner (simpleton), in turn, as a rule, also does not lag behind (excitement affects). Further, the fraudster imitates complete ruin, takes the last ruble out of his pocket, removes a gold wedding ring from his finger ... It seems to the simpleton that victory is close, he puts all his money on the line, pulls out the coveted voucher from his pocket, but in the end money and his values are running out. The crook's pockets are bottomless.

There are several options for continuing and ending the game. First. The simpleton reports that he no longer has money and valuables. Then the croupier announces that the game is over, and due to the "simpleton's" refusal to continue the game, the entire prize goes to the cheater.

There is another option. In this case, in addition to the named characters, two or three more cheaters are drawn into the game, who are included in different teams. Whole performances are played out. When a decent amount is collected in the bank, the croupier steps in. He states: "Since the bank already contains $ 100 - $ 150, the parties must level their bets and play the prize." What the croupier does with the help of a drum with balls and the same cards. It is a matter of technology for the one who is needed to win.

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION WITH THE "DOLL"

"Doll" - a pile of paper, cut to the size of banknotes, top and bottom of which are one real banknote. The factor of surprise is used and, of course, the subtle calculation of crooks for human weakness, in psychological terms.

The scenario plays out as follows.

Let's say a man on the street is looking for a currency exchange office. Suddenly a guy runs by and a bundle wrapped in newspaper falls out of his pocket. This man, of course, shouts after the runner that he dropped the package. But he does not hear, and next to the man who is looking for an exchange office, another young boy appears and in his ear says so quietly: "Shut up, you fool! These are dollars. Let's divide in half." He follows the boy into the yard. In the courtyard, a package that had been running through and dropped

earlier suddenly appears. "Guys!" - he says, - "haven't you just found the 3 thousand dollars I have lost?" The second guy refuses. Then the "victim" asks them not to go anywhere, they say, he will also specify where the two men turned. Those remain with the bundle, thinking where to hide. Find a place behind a tree. Suddenly, the "victim" appears and offers to go to the police, and for a start he searches his pockets, finding dollars. Here the "partner" snatches the dollars from the man and runs away. The "victim" is trying to catch up with him. So they both disappear. The man is not upset, as there are dollars behind the tree. He takes these "dollars" from behind a tree, and there is a doll.

How they cheat on an ad

First, an advertisement is given through the newspaper, in which the authors guarantee: full - weight loss, the poor - instant enrichment, the sick - recovery, etc. In the same place, those who are interested are invited to send a letter to a mailbox or transfer to a specified account a certain amount, and then wait for an answer or a call. Or they promise to send a methodology, instructions, etc. Having sent the required amount, the sender usually has no news from his benefactors. Never. And the noise does not raise; Well, what kind of police will start dealing with a case in which small amounts appear. On this scammers and counting. And in the end, there are a lot of gullible people, large sums of money are coming.

There are very courteous scammers who even manage to carry on correspondence, reassuring, for example, that the question of working in the United States is now being resolved. After a while, it turns out that you need to pay a tidy sum, and most of them refuse. Thus, scammers get rid of their gullible clients. And to the more persistent, who demand the return of money, the money is given, but with a great delay after inflation has eaten them, i.e. without indexing.

STORAGE CHAMBER

You go to, say, an automatic locker. Find a free slot, put your luggage, dial a number, try to lower a coin, and the hole for its supply is clogged. Grab your things, carry them to the next one, dial the same number, close them, and after ten minutes your things are no longer there. It is clear that the hole did not clog by itself.

Cheat on trust

A "passenger" sits next to you with things, usually expensive suitcases or bags. After a while, he asks to keep things in check, one time, two, three. You, in turn, ask to keep yours. The consequences are obvious.

BE CAREFUL ON THE TRAIN

You got on the train. There are quite a few brigades of clever swindlers working here. The simplest thing they can do is, after treating you with a drink, throw some nasty stuff in

there, and in the morning you will, at best, wake up with a heavy head, empty pockets and no things.

FOOT WHEN YOU'RE IN THE CAR

You are driving a car, suddenly a boy comes up to your car at a traffic light and spits on the windshield and then in the driver's face. You run out of the car, catch up with a boy in 30-40 meters, turn around, and your car has already been stolen in a matter of seconds, because You left the ignition keys in it in the heat of the moment. The boy has nothing to do with the hijackers, tk. he was simply asked to spit in the car for a certain amount.

DECEPTION IN THE SALE

You are about to do a hand-held outdoor purchase on the street. Find a suitable product, try it on. After a while, the seller abruptly pulls the clothes on from your hands, explaining this action by the approach of the police. After that, having calculated, you pick up the goods, and at home you find out that instead of the desired jacket, there are pieces of fabric in the bag. The fraudster managed to change the product at the end of the transaction.

CHEAT IN THE MARKET

You come to the market, and a woman turns to you with tears to buy her 10 blouses at 30 thousand rubles apiece. They don't sell her, they say, because she takes them for resale: "You buy it for me, and then we will go to the corner and give me these blouses, and I will give you the money - 300 thousand rubles," the woman says. But as soon as you buy these blouses, the stranger disappears, and so does the seller of the product. And you cannot sell a product for the same price, since its price is three times less. You are at a loss.

DECEPTION UNDER THE CONDUCTOR

The fraudster enters the compartment car at the initial point of departure of the train. Collects tickets from the "suckers" (as a conductor), goes for the bed, first not forgetting to take money for it, and then simply gets off the train.

CHEATING IN A JEWELRY STORE

You come to a jewelry store with a large amount of money. You search and feel that everything is expensive. Suddenly you are offered a decoration at a price below the market. At this point, you are given to try on the "charm" that you dreamed of. You take the proffered case, open it, and, taking the chain in your hands, try to fasten it around your

neck. And then this "expensive pleasure" is torn in your hands in several places at once. Your benefactor is outraged in a rude way. Immediately, two friends of the witness appear, ready to confirm your "criminal negligence".

While you are recovering, they start demanding the cost of the chain from you and threaten you with violence if you do not pay. You give away the money in the hope of keeping the product after repairing it. Unfortunately, the decoration is not precious, but a fake.

INSURANCE FRAUD

Many scammers insure cars, and then act out a fire in the garage, getting insurance. The examination can not detect its authenticity from the burnt remains of the car, because before that, scammers interrupt the license plate on the wreckage of another car, which is later set on fire. In this case, theft is played out.

DECEPTION OF "BREAKERS" WHEN EXCHANGING RUBLES FOR DOLLARS

The crook, having found a client, takes out of his pocket a stack of dollars folded in half and tied with an elastic band, and the side of the money sign with the denomination of the banknote necessarily "looks" inside. After that, he gives them to the buyer to inspect and recalculate. Then the dollars are necessarily taken back under some pretext, and the client is invited to recalculate his money himself. He believes that all attention, of course, he switches to this, he does not observe the actions of the currency seller. At the time of recalculation of rubles, the fraudster imperceptibly changes the dollars that the buyer has already examined for the same number of bills, but less worthy. Usually for 1 dollar) They are prepared in advance and also folded in half and tied with an elastic band. They are no different from the first pack of the outside. Then the exchange of banknotes takes place, and all — the transaction took place. The buyer of the currency, left alone, checks and finds that instead of 5 bills of 100 dollars, there were 5 banknotes of 1 dollar.

CHEATING IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Let's say you need to urgently take your Luggage from the Luggage room, and it is "jammed". You are required to pay for the opening and a lot of money, taking advantage of the fact that you are late for the train. Although the camera is jammed artificially by a baggage storage worker.

CHEATING ON BITCHES

Clever entrepreneurs, having caught somewhere a bitch who has started in heat, drive up by car to a pre-chosen place where they walk thoroughbred dogs. Taking a homemade lasso and a bag from the car, they together with the bitch, taking into account the direction of the wind, sit at a decent distance in ambush and wait for some purebred ladies ' man to decide to go on the side. As soon as this happens, the purebred dog is put on a noose around the neck and pushed into a bag.

HOW PICKPOCKETS "WORK"

Pickpockets work "alone" or with accomplices. The most favorable places for this kind of practice are crowded gatherings of people: bazaars, rush-hour transport, train stations, shops, etc.

In the pickpocket technique, the following stages can be distinguished:

1. The stage of searching for a future victim. At this stage, the fraudster makes sure that the "client" has money that is in a favorable place.

2. The monitoring phase. The pickpocket watches the future victim for a while and chooses the right

moment.

3. The stage of approximation and contact.

4. The stage of manipulation, aimed at the seizure of property. (For example, the use of strong magnets, blades, tweezers, etc.)

5. The stage of extinction.

At the third stage, the fraudster uses all sorts of distracting actions: the use of accomplices, hypnotization techniques, confidential conversation, etc. The most common techniques are: playing a fight with fake persons (thus, there is a possibility of touching), playing a misguided hotly embracing friend, etc. often used technique — "third hand". (The artificial hand is in the pocket, and the real one "handles" the client's pocket).

BLUFF THE CAR THIEVES

1. Insure your car. This will give confidence in its security.

2. Do not leave your keys in the car even for a short time, always take them with you.

3. when you get out of the car, check if you have left the doors and Windows open. Do not leave things in the car that may attract the attention of passers-by, or cover them. Do not leave any items in the car that can be used to start the engine without the ignition key.

4. if you Leave your car overnight in the yard or on the street, choose a well-lit, crowded place.

5. to prevent the Windows from being removed from your car, apply a "spider web" on a transparent self-adhesive tape and glue it to the glass from the inside. The glass takes on the appearance of a burst one.

6. Organize collective shifts in the Parking lot of your cars.

7. Put a marking on the car window indicating its state number. The marking can be done in the Department of the state automobile inspection.
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8. when Parking the car in an unguarded place for winter Parking, put it on the pads, cover it with a tarpaulin cover, which you connect to the anti-theft device.

9. Install the additional locking device on the engine ho

od.

10. install a lock-on anti-theft device On the vehicle's controls.

11. on the gas line of the car, install a secret valve that will block the fuel supply to the carburetor during Parking.

12. Use nuts and bolts of a special configuration for fixing the wheels, which can only be unscrewed with an individual key.

13. Do not be too trusting to random passengers.

Anti-BLUFF: BLUFF IN FRONT OF " BURGLARS"

1. Install a code device in the entrance of the house.

2. when Leaving the house, even for a short time, close the Windows, vents, balcony doors.

3. Ask your neighbors to look after the apartment, regularly take out the mail.

4. Do not lock cabinets and drawers — this will protect your furniture from damage in the event of apartment theft.

5. Equip the door with a peephole and chain, always use them when opening the door to the bell.

6. Resolutely refuse offers to tell fortunes in your apartment, talk about diseases, requests to change the baby's clothes, drink water.

7. Do not leave the keys to the apartment under the Mat, on the switchboard, in the mailbox.

8. While on a business trip, do not leave the keys to your apartment in the hotel room.

9. Lost keys-change the lock.

HOW DO THIMBLERS BLUFF OR WHY DO THEY ALWAYS WIN?

Because:

1. Winning is often provided by a simple probability of guessing (one to three).

2. Manipulate the balls so that when it is taken in the left hand, it turns out to be in the right and Vice versa. A special flexible Cup is also used, with which you can clamp the ball.

3. Do not allow to raise the Cup (hold it with your foot) in case of guessing. Raise the bet until the guesser can't pay it due to the fact that he has a limited amount of money.

4. Use conventional signs.

5. Use of surrogates.

6. Give away the winnings but later take it away.

7. Other techniques.

BLUFF WITH THE USE OF PLAYING TECHNIQUES

Lotto. In the electric drum, balls rotate. Half of them are winning. The client can verify this. What is the deception? In front of the box "lototron" the glass is cloudy, and on the side where the Manager stands, they are transparent. By manipulating the ball release lock, the fraudster sends only empty ones into the hole. Nominees participate, playing the winnings.

SIGNS OF THIEVES AND VAGABONDS

Conditional signs (signs of thieves and vagrants) — a means used by offenders to communicate with each other in such a way that an outsider does not understand the meaning of the information. This practice was born in the XVI century among thieves, beggars and vagabonds. The use of conventional signs in secret writing in former times served to indicate the readiness of the inhabitants of the house to give alms; later, in this way, they pointed out the dangers. So-called gangs of murderous arsonists of the XIX century used conventional signs in order to inform other criminals of some information about the perpetrators of the crime and further plans. In addition to graphic symbols, acoustic symbols are also known. They are used as a means of notification and warning (imitating the cries of animals, tapping in prisons). The third type of conventional signs are gestures — a means of notifying with the help of gestures. The most common signs are those given by hands, head movements, and winking.

BLUFFING ON FORGED DOCUMENTS

Forgery of documents — forgery of authentic or preparation of false documents. There are official forgery and forgery committed by a private person. Introduction of deliberately false information by an official in official documents, forgery, Erasure of official records, as well as introduction of deliberately false information.

This also includes the manufacture or sale of counterfeit money, government securities and foreign currency, postage stamps, etc.

Forgery, production of forged documents, stamps, seals, letterheads of state and public enterprises and institutions.

According to forged documents, the following docume

nts are most often submitted::

1. The police.

2. Employees of the tax Inspectorate.

3. KGB Officers.

etc.

This allows you to "earn" a lot of money.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ILLUSIONISM IN FRAUD

PAL'myrivka : the Study of future victims. Preparation of a crime plan, etc.

Stabilizing : the Lure and distraction of the future victims.

Blackmail : Forgery, falsification, fraud, deception, etc.

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND BUSINESS. ECONOMIC CRIMES

METHODS OF DECEPTION IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

A businessman begins to bluff already in his advertising, attracting an increasing number of customers (see "Advertising").

Then the customer's delusion begins in the process of service or joint activities.

At the first stage, a contract is drawn up with conditions hidden for the client. For example, if you take an equity interest and you are guaranteed a percentage of the profit, then you may not notice one condition, thanks to which dividends are paid only under certain conditions. These conditions are usually not preserved, and therefore you will not be able to receive dividends for a long time.

Further, systematic deferrals of payment under various pretexts begin:

1. They are not satisfied with the amount of work you have done.

2. They are supposedly not solvent.

3. Tactics of delaying payments.

4. a new order or contract is being Drawn up.

In this case, they bluff the client, convincing him that everything is going fine, and the old contract will be paid along with the new one.

Some naive people come to entrepreneurs with their ideas, which are stolen from them.

Anti-BLUFF

1. how to negotiate contracts and fix everything in writing.

2. Divide the contract or order into parts with a step-by-step payment for each of them.

3. Do not accept a new order or contract until the old one has been paid for.

4. Do not enter into contracts without a lawyer.

5. Be consistent in your actions.

HOW DO "GRABBERS" CHEAT?

Scenario 1. The Director of a state-owned enterprise, together with the chief accountant, creates several private enterprises on the side, to which, without further ADO, they transfer money and material values of the state-owned enterprise. The limited liability partnerships and small businesses they have formed are run by themselves, making expensive gifts for themselves.

Scenario 2. Some people figure out how to become owners legally by buying up a controlling stake. This requires money and a lot of it. The way out is found to be ingeniously simple. Allegedly, for the purchase of cars and the construction of cottages, they take large soft loans from the Bank, for which they buy up more than half of all issued securities. After subscribing to the shares, "entrepreneurs" take the amounts paid for them from the company's cash register in a few days and return the money to the Bank.

Scenario 3. at the state level, the agricultural sector is being pulled apart. New equipment, inventory, fertilizers, etc., previously owned by collective farms and state farms, are sold at cheap, artificially low prices, and not to farmers, but to managers of various levels. Arable land, the most fertile and convenient, is distributed by hundreds of hectares, too, not to farmers, but to those who have nothing to do with agriculture.

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION WITH FAKE NOTES?

Fraud with false notes (a financial document confirming the presence of money in the organization).

Reason: 1. Introduction the experience of several Western countries the network of cash centres, giving them the functions of the interbank relations due to improper technical support not only do not fit into the economic structure but also led to failure and long delays of payments, which contributed, in particular, crimes related to the fake memo.

2. due to the rapid development of medium and small businesses, it was not possible to establish a clear order in their accounting and registration.

3. the Main reason is the imperfection of our legislation, primarily conditional, which is skillfully used by businessmen of the shadow economy.

CRIMES IN THE BANKING SECTOR.

Scenario 1. Robbery insolently. The swindler goes to the Bank and takes a loan of 1 billion rubles. Of course, he lies at the same time, promising to buy, make or build something with this money. Gets. What does he do with this money? However,

there is one secret here. It is necessary to make friends with the Manager of this Bank. You give the benefactor seven hundred million rubles, and you keep three hundred for yourself, that is, as you agreed in advance. By performing a simple operation several times, you can become a multi-millionaire in dollar terms. Practice shows that in proven commercial banks, most of the loans are given under the so-called Bank risk, without the corresponding collateral and guarantee.

Scenario 2. Fake notes. Widespread theft with the help of forged documents in non-cash payments (telephone, teletype notes). Teletypes are available in many institutions, and telephone channels are used to transmit information through them.

Criminals anonymously send teletype notes to cash and settlement centers (RCC). The documents are provided with the necessary details: the order of typing, the MFI number, the amount code, etc. In the case of a teletype verification request, criminals send confirmation in the same way.

The RCC of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation does not have the technical ability to establish which teletype machine transmitted the note. The mechanism for such verification has not been developed. The system of interbank settlements is so poorly thought out that even Amateurs take advantage of its imperfection.

Scenario 3. The Scam with the checks under the heading "Russia". The first batches were issued in bundles, without taking into account the numbers, almost by weight. The checks were intended for a very good purpose: to speed up payments between legal entities from different regions. The owner of the check, who applied with it to the institutions of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, should immediately be paid money. Taking advantage of this, criminals stole checks, entered fake seals and signatures in them on behalf of various banks and organizations, thus certifying the "facts" of payment by checks for services or goods. Then the checks were presented for payment. They paid from public funds, and only then it turned out that this Bank or organization did not issue this check.

REAL ESTATE SCAMS

The swindler is hired to work in a garden cooperative, where there are decent houses on the plots, chooses one or two little-visited owners and picks up the keys to the locks. Behind the bottle, he finds out from the watchman the name and surname of the Chairman of the cooperative, the name of the organization from which the cooperative is organized. Gets the same caretaker form of the company or cooperative with signatures and seals. Finds out the names of the owners of the house. Next, fake purchase and sale documents are prepared and the Board's decision to accept a new member into the cooperative. The swindler temporarily rents an apartment with a phone in a neighboring town and posts an ad about buying-about even a garden house with a plot. The apartment is rented under false documents and for a short period of time. Then, from among those who want to buy real estate, the most affluent and compliant are selected. They are invited to the dacha. A play is played in which the role of the Chairman of the garden cooperative is played by an accomplice who draws up the necessary documents. Then the scammers disappear.

ILLUSIONISM AND FINANCIAL FRAUD

Our businessmen manage to reduce the amount of dividends without contradicting the Law and at the same time attract new investors to their joint-stock companies. To do this, there are special techniques of delusion and bluff. Here are just a few of them.

CHEATING ON HOLD THE NON-EXISTENT TAXES

Many business offices manage to withhold all sorts of fees and even value added tax (VAT) from the dividends paid. In fact, it is legal to withhold only income tax from the dividend. If any other taxes are withheld from you, they are illegal.

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION ON DIVIDENDS FROM NON-EXISTENT PROFITS

This is the most brazen technique that misleads customers by advertising (for example, through the media) about dividends from non-existent profits. And then there is a struggle to ensure that shareholders or depositors do not receive or refuse money (dividends) in order to invest it in a joint-stock company for turnover and further increase in dividends. A psychological attack on shareholders begins, again through the media. Many shareholders under the influence of such processing do not take dividends, with the hope that they will increase even more. In fact, this does not happen, since the dividend is part of the profit for the reporting period paid to shareholders. If there is no net profit, then there will be no dividends. Therefore, the Directors of the joint-stock company agree on a bluff, i.e. the announcement of dividends, although there are none. Similarly, in stagnant times, they

bluffed on postscripts in order to receive honorary awards. Such a bluff is possible if the management of the joint-stock company controls by a majority vote at the shareholders ' meeting. Due to this, at the shareholders ' meeting, the majority of shareholders suddenly decide not to receive money, but to leave it for the development of the joint-stock company.

Here is an example:

Let's say a joint-stock company (investment Fund) has 10 shareholders who own 1000 shares. He can really get a good profit, not super high. After some time, in connection with the end of the half-year, the JSC announces the payment of ultra-high dividends on television. If advertising is based on information about ultra-high dividends, the number of investors will increase.

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION ON THE AMOUNT OF DIVIDENDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NOMINAL VALUE OF SHARES

You typically declare dividends in percentage to the nominal value of the shares, while civilisa bathrooms in all countries of the world declared a dividend in an amount per share.

example . The investor bought the share for 19 thousand rubles. The nominal value of the share is 10 thousand rubles. The registration fee-1000 rubles was withheld when buying. For example, a shareholder was given a dividend of 25 thousand rubles per share. Therefore, the real income is 125%.

The joint-stock company announced the payment of dividends in the amount of 250%, calculating this figure from the nominal value of the shares.

THEY CHEAT ON THE PAYMENT OF VARIOUS DIVIDENDS DEPENDING ON THE TIME OF PURCHASE OF SHARES

This technique is practiced only in our country.

Example. The management of the joint-stock company decided to pay high dividends to those who purchased shares, for example, before January 1. However, the open check auction ended only on January 15. Therefore, only employees of the joint-stock company receive dividends in the end.

Bluffing at the time of purchase of shares allows you to build and improvise more and more new manipulations. As a result, there is an overestimation of the level of declared dividends, which are received by thugs (i.e. by acquaintance), or a violation of the rights of shareholders.

THEY CHEAT WHEN PAYING DIVIDENDS WITH SHARES

The appearance of success and prosperity of JSC is created largely due to this technique. In fact, the capital of a joint-stock company does not change, because a large number of pieces of paper are printed and sold to shareholders. And if the capital does not change, then the share in this capital, which falls on each shareholder, does not change.

Example. The initial capital of the JSC is 1 billion rubles. Net profit — 1 billion rubles. 1 million shares were issued. The share price on the market increased from 1000 to 2000 rubles.

What does AO do in this case? It can pay a dividend of 100%, or pay a dividend in shares (1 additional share for each share). Thanks to the mass media, it is advertised and reported that the shareholders received an additional share at the price of 2000 rubles, that is, their income was 200%.

The gain is on the side of the joint-stock company, since the shareholders ' assessment will be satisfactory and at the same time control over the capital of 2 billion rubles will remain, without paying 1 billion rubles in the form of dividends. In fact, under the second option, the remaining 2 billion rubles of the Fund are now divided into 2 million shares, that is, the real price of each share is 1000 rubles, and the income is 100%.

In the future, events develop according to the following unfavorable scenario. Since the notes are not backed by capital, these additional shares will have a low real value. At the same time, the costs of maintaining a liquid secondary securities market will increase, and secondly, most of the shareholders who expected to receive dividends in cash will decide to sell some of the additional shares, creating an excessive supply in the market. As a result, as mentioned above, the share price will fall. There will be dissatisfaction on the part of depositors, due to the fact that many of them will not be able to sell their shares at the advertised price.

THEY CHEAT BY ARTIFICIALLY INFLATING THE EXCHANGE RATE VALUE OF SHARES

Many joint-stock companies artificially mislead their shareholders by inflating the exchange rate of their securities, in fact, by selling and buying shares from themselves.

The increase in the exchange rate value can be considered real if transactions with these shares are made regularly over a long period of time, and the number of shares sold is significant (3-5% of shares per year). Only in this case, the shareholder has the opportunity to receive income at any time by selling their shares.

THEY CHEAT BY OVERESTIMATING THE PROFIT RECEIVED

Due to the imperfection of the accounting system adopted by us and the lack of control by state agencies, our entrepreneurs manage to carry out various financial manipulations, the purpose of which is to inflate the profit of the joint-stock company.

Example. A joint-stock company or investment Fund exchanges privatisation checks in the proportion of 10 shares of 1000 rubles for one voucher. Thus, the book value of checks in the Fund is 10 thousand rubles. The Fund sells vouchers on the stock exchange at a price of 25 thousand rubles and immediately buys them back at the same price. As a result of this seemingly meaningless operation, the investment Fund makes a profit of 15 thousand per check.

This example shows the usual way for the Fund to realize the profit accumulated as a result of the growth of the rate of privatchek or any other security.

Whether to conduct such operations or not, the Fund Manager decides, based on the developed investment strategy — either to increase the Fund's assets, or to realize profits for the payment of dividends.

However, there are many "opportunities" to create an " air " profit.

Another example. The investment Fund purchased the company's shares for 100 million rubles. There was no demand for them, no one offers even half the price paid for them. Nevertheless, the Fund sells these shares to a shell company for 500 million rubles, then these shares fall into the hands of another company, from which the Fund acquires them for the same 500 million rubles. All transactions are made in the form of netting, so they do not require a single ruble. But in the balance of the Fund there is a profit of 400 million rubles.

In the second example, the Fund is not able to pay real dividends. But you can, for example, declare the payment of dividends in shares. Such a policy can be carried out for many years, recruiting more and more new investors, luring them with seemingly high results and bright advertising.

THEY CHEAT, THANKS TO QUEUES

The management of a joint-stock company can announce its dividends to a multi-million audience, but open only one point, which will deliberately slowly issue dividends so that some may refuse them, so as not to stand in queues for weeks.

Sometimes the method of multi-stage promotion to the place where dividends are issued is used. First, they stand in line for a ticket, with which you get in line at the Bank, where you can again announce your turn, etc. Many simply spit on the dividends, which are often small.

HOW DEALERS OF COMMODITY, CURRENCY AND STOCK EXCHANGES BLUFF. TECHNIQUES

The success of a dealer in foreign exchange trading largely depends on the ability to deliberately mislead their colleagues. The art of bluffing on the stock exchange is the art of trading games and practical jokes. Dealers don't really work alone. Some of them have contacts outside the exchange, and it is easier to mislead collectively than alone.

Despite the large difference in the volume of trading transactions, trading on the stock exchange, in terms of deception and bluff techniques, does not differ much from trading from the counter. Moreover, many techniques of deliberate delusion during stock exchange games coincide with the techniques of card sharps in relation to the sucker.

Many methods of delusion have official names, which may seem very impressive to the ear. They don't tell an economically illiterate person anything. But no matter how beautifully and impressively these techniques are called, in the end they are just ordinary fraud and swindle.

Here are just some of the techniques.

Move 1. Often on the stock exchanges creates the illusion of liquidity to illiquid shares. For this purpose, for example, the shares of a joint-stock company (JSC) are bought up by

the JSC itself. Dealers who participate in these trades will never admit that they purchase shares with the money issued by the JSC whose shares they are currently buying.

Method 2. Some dealers make transactions for the purchase of foreign currency, although they do not have a sufficient amount of domestic rubles for this. These dealers pin all their hopes on subsequent trades, where the dollar exchange rate will be higher. Thus, dealers, not having time to pay, sell the purchased dollars at a higher rate, brewing themselves, on the one hand, for profit, and on the other, for paying for the previously made purchase of dollars. In this case, dealers are engaged in buying and selling dollars without having money or having an amount not exceeding the limit of the open currency position.

Method 3. on the stock exchange, there are groups of dealers who together artificially organize a rush of demand for shares, goods or currency, misleading other dealers. This leads to the fact that the hype can spread like an avalanche to the dealers of the entire exchange, involving an increasing number of dealers.

In order to organize a hype demand on the stock exchange, rumors are artificially started concerning any events of political and economic life, etc. Bluffing dealers eventually leave the game after a while, having made a profit, but not buying anything, but only selling (or Vice versa).

The above phenomenon is called a stock market boom. In this case, there is usually an artificial increase in the exchange rates of securities and General turnover on the stock exchange, as a rule, which does not have an objective economic basis. The stock market boom is characterized by an excessive demand for securities, accompanied by a sharp increase in the volume of speculative operations, which leads to an artificial "inflating" of fictitious capital. If participants in exchange operations significantly overestimate the opportunities for economic growth, the natural consequence of the stock market boom is a stock market panic and collapse, which lead to a correction of the stock market values.

Reception 4. The dealer-sucker is allowed in a circle and " lowered ". There are agreements between dealers aimed at promoting the dealer-sucker (see "Card games"). The dealer-sucker may end up with no money and no goods.

It should be noted that it is much easier and more effective for dealers to bluff when they have objective economic and political information.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ILLUSIONISM IN ECONOMIC CRIMES

Palmirovka: Possession of information coming from above, about the upcoming surprises for the people, economic information that the majority does not know).

Stabilizing : the misrepresentation of mass (e.g. advertising, etc.).

Blackmail : non-Delivery of the promised, falsification, etc.

COMBINATIONS OF MANIPULATIONS

Some company took on the sale of goods from another company, agreeing to sell it to a third. The goods were transferred to a third company, all contracts were signed, and this company did not transfer the money: the warehouse was flooded, the Bank allegedly turns the money, etc. Suppliers begin to demand their profits, and there is nothing to give. Then the first firm warns the second! Turning on the counter. The firm rushes between sellers and buyers until it loses everything. And then it turns out that the first and third firms worked in pairs, "undressing" the second.

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION IN GYPSY DIVINATION

Here you are walking down the street, and the Gypsies meet you with an offer to tell fortunes. You, of course, dismiss annoying suggestions. And already after you hear:

- Ay, I did not know the fate-you will regret it, you have already suffered three times in public Affairs.

You stop in confusion, think, hesitantly return: "the Devil knows what! How did she know?"

And now you are ready for processing. You did not think that any person in a long life had some troubles, three of which are immediately easy to remember.

Or the other scene is no longer with you. Divination to a young girl, then looking in the mirror, then looking keenly at her victim, the fortune teller inspiringly pours words:

— Your face is ugly, but your soul is beautiful!" (Who, at least in secret, is not convinced of this). You have a care in your heart, but don't be sad. A happy life awaits you. Some person with the letter N thinks about you. Do you have such a friend? No? So it hasn't opened yet. Your soul is trusting (otherwise you would not have stopped at all), open to a friend (and why then friends?), and she loves you, but will unwittingly harm you

(unfortunately, in many cases this is so — statistics!). Don't open up to her. And all that sort of thing.

So, the main methods of delusion of Gypsy fortune-tellers:

1. General phrases.

2. Clarification of details.

3. Observation of the impression and reaction produced.

(If he does not guess, then he takes the topic in a different direction).

4. Improvisation, depending on the guessed elements.

5. Intuition. n

CHEATING IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Currently, new "training institutes" and even "Academies" are being opened, which do not have a valid legal force. Diplomas issued by these institutions are not quoted, i.e. they cannot be used to get a job in public institutions. Training is usually accelerated in such "universities", within three to four months. In fact, "Filkin's letters" are issued, which do not have any legal force.

Often "academies" are opened on the basis of some small enterprise of a wide profile, but the "diploma" is necessarily issued "international ".

DECEPTION IN THE ARMY

Artificial delusion of the enemy and employees is widely used in military Affairs. First, there is a diplomatic bluff between the opponents. Then it develops into concrete actions.

Delusion of the enemy is provided :

1. Deceptive maneuvers carried out during combat operations, special techniques of the theater of military operations. For example, the illusion of a concentration of troops in a certain place is created.

2. Masking techniques.

3. the Technique of combat military decorations and props. (For example, the construction of objects that resemble real military objects from a distance).

4. Equipment and techniques of subversive groups. (For example, throwing specially trained soldiers disguised in the enemy's uniform into the enemy's rear, etc.).

5. Other techniques.

The delusion of employees (privates) in the army (especially developed in the Soviet Army) can be reduced to the following points :

1. Techniques aimed at creating the visibility of the service.

2. Artificial misinformation of subordinates in order to:

a) fighting against their own people;

b) more effective solution of the combat task;

C) psychological attitude.

3. The techniques of "bullying ", the soldiers ' inner relationships.

4. Others. n

DECEPTION IN THE MANUFACTURE

1. Production of substandard products that do not comply with GOST. Falsification.

2. Fraud and PostScript. Other distortions of the reporting. (special development was received a long time ago).

3. Official crimes:

a) bribery and bribery;

b) crimes against justice.

4. Provision of benefits and benefits.

5. Unfair competition. Unfair distribution of income.

6. Abuse of trust. n

AS A BLUFFING CARD SHARKS

In order to understand the system of card cheating and bluffing well, it is necessary to know the techniques and some of the terms used by such scammers.

If scammers play for one pocket, the probability of winning increases, even if they play fair. Such cheaters are called "nalepnice ".

The probability of winning increases significantly if the nalapniki are able to transmit information in the game by gestures, words, foreign objects (for example, a vertically placed matchbox can indicate the presence of a peak suit). This form of information transmission is usually called a "beacon".

A "sucker" is a person who is going to be beaten.

One of the most difficult methods of card manipulation is "volt". Volt is the return of the deck to its original position after the "sucker" has removed it.

The swindler can replace the deck. This substitution is called a "shift". The change is usually made after the "sucker" removes the deck.

Before the "sucker" is allowed to remove the deck, it is bent in a special way, and the player involuntarily removes the deck under this fold. This technique is called a "box ".

The highest form of card manipulation is the ability to "scratch the deck". When performing this technique, the cards are laid out in a certain sequence during the mixing process.

In addition, a rather complicated technique is the "chess box". In this case, the cards in the process of mixing are inserted through one, two, three, etc., depending on the situation.

Card sharps in our country can, perhaps, be divided into the following three types:

1. Train cheating.

2. Beach cheating.

3. Professional cheating.

Let's analyze each of them in more detail.

Train cheating is one of the lowest level of card manipulation, they mainly play point, buru, secu — i.e. the most simple games. These cheaters almost never work alone. They have a little sleight of hand, know the most simple techniques of manipulation — " change ", "volt", "box". These scammers choose weak players as victims.

Beach cheating is more advanced in skill. Players of this kind are able to inspire confidence in their players and rarely play alone, although the game goes into one pocket. In this case, card games are more complex-preference, debertz.

"Card professionals". Some of them are envied even by circus card artists. For a professional, the most important thing is the feeling of superiority over the sucker or partner, as well as the process of winning. The author will be wrong that professionals are not interested in the monetary side of the case. Card professionals have quite complex techniques, techniques and manipulations. So, some of them can shuffle the deck, call all the cards in order and at the same time manage to spread them so that no one will notice.

Professionals only play for large amounts. It is very difficult to identify such cheaters. All of them have the right to view the deck of cards before the game, but no one usually remembers the cards, but the sharper keeps all thirty-two in his mind.

Some professional card scammers use special technical devices. This is one of the indicators of the Shuler's professionalism.

They have not only

sleight of hand, but also use a lot of things to help

"circle" the partner. For example, there are special glasses that look ordinary. But they have a polarized layer on them, and when you look through these glasses at the deck, you can see all the cards of the partners.

Special rings with a large diamond are used, which catches reflected light from the walls. In order to use such a ring, you need very bright lighting in a room with light Wallpaper. With a certain tilt of the ring, you can see all the cards of the partners.

Of course, the reader can conclude from all that he has read that it is better not to play cards with strangers. And yet, how can you tell who is sitting across from you, a cheater or not? How to determine who is in front of you, "nalapniki" or not?

Cheaters are usually in no hurry. They can even give you a little win to increase your excitement. Usually, cheaters are not silent, communicating with all players. During such conversations, the sharps usually pass information to each other. Thus, if you feel that such communication is not interrupted, then the probability that scammers are sitting in front of you is high.

How can you encrypt the information on the cards via innocuous suggestions? Here is an example:

"That's it, I'm probably going to lose now" - black six of hearts.

"I'll probably lose now, everyone!" — the black seven of hearts.

"I'm probably going to lose now" - black eight of hearts.

"I'll still win" - black cross six.

"I'll win anyway" — black cross seven, etc.

Thus, the information can be encrypted by the order of words in the sentence, the meaning of the sentence, etc.

"Nalapniki" usually twist something in their hands, for example, matches. How the box stands on the table, how it is turned — all these are conventional signs. Some cheaters use compliments directed to the "sucker"as a suggestion in which information is encrypted.

So, if your player too suspiciously often declines any offers, engaging in tautology, this is a signal that you are being cheated.

If your opponent, interfering with the cards, clicks them, then you can safely say that there is a "pile of deck". After you notice this, you better stop playing or remove the deck and shuffle it again.

Make sure that during the removal of the deck, your opponent does not cover it with his hands. If you miss the moment, the sharper will have time to make a "volt".

The " box " is harder to detect. Therefore, it is better to mix the deck yourself and do not let the opponent mix after that.

Poker is best played only with familiar faces. This is one of the risky games.

Nowadays, various casinos and gambling clubs are opening. Of course, they can also be inhabited by cheaters. And the owner of the casino may not even know about it.

Card sharps are pleasant to communicate with, have excellent manners, and the ability to make an impression. Some of them even have the techniques of hypnosis. If you feel that your attention is decreasing and you are losing control of yourself, it is better to stop the game.

Be careful!

ILLUSION ART

INTRODUCTION

There is, perhaps, no other sphere of human activity than the art of illusion, which would consist entirely of deliberate delusion and deception of people, and such that people go with great pleasure. In the perception of a magician and illusionist, the audience, knowing that they are being deceived, voluntarily go for it and are happy to be deceived.

Illusionary art is on a par with other types of art. Of course, the audience understands that a magician is not a magician and really cannot create objects out of nothing or turn them into nothing. Nevertheless, the viewer is happy to live in the world that is created by the illusionist, while experiencing pleasure and realizing that he is being deceived. The viewer

voluntarily goes to the deception. This is what distinguishes professional illusionists from "professional" tricksters-scammers who pass off their miracles as the truth.

Despite the wide variety of tricks, illusionary tricks, all illusionary art is based on 4 techniques :

1. Manipulations:

a) with your hands;

b) with your fingers;

C) movement of the torso;

g) movement of the head;

e) eye movement (eye play).

In turn, the manipulation of the hands includes: the techniques of deception to brown, sanginovna and polirovka.

2. the use of illusion techniques and special props.

3. Possession of the secret of a trick or trick (i.e. additional information hidden from the audience).

4. Using the above 3 techniques together.

Let's look at these techniques in more detail.

MANIPULATIONS

Manipulation techniques depend on what object the illusionist is manipulating. Consider techniques for manipulating objects that can fit in the palm of your hands, such as coins and balls.

MANIPULATION WITH COINS

PAL'MYRIVKA

When manipulating coins, first of all, you should learn palming, i.e. the ability to hold a coin in an open hand, holding it in the palm of your hand. If the palmizing is done correctly, then the hand can be moved as you like, squeezing and unclenching all the fingers, and the coin will not fall. The palm of the palm should be turned either downwards or towards the illusionist's thigh, so that the viewer cannot see the coin.

STABILIZING

This is a deceptive movement and movement of the coin. It seems to the viewer that the coin has moved from one hand to the other, although this does not happen.

To do this, the coin is held in the hand so that its ribs are gripped by the index and ring fingers of the right hand, and the middle finger supports it from below. Raise your right hand to your left, while gently flipping the coin with your middle finger towards the inside of your palm and grabbing it with your thumb. The left hand should close exactly at the moment when the fingers of the right touch the palm of the left.

You can pass the coin in a different way. To do this, hold your left hand palm up so that the coin is in the palm position. Then, bringing his right hand to the left, pretend that you take his right hand a coin from his left hand, momentarily close the palm of his right hand and simultaneously push your left hand, slightly bending the fingers inward, palmirotta the coin and then relaxed, put your hand down to the thigh.

BLACKMAIL

You want to replace the coin selected and marked by the viewer with another one. To do this, imperceptibly find out from the coins you have an unambiguous one that the viewer has marked, i.e. a coin that is a double. This double you palm imperceptibly in your left hand and turn your hand to the audience with the back of your hand.

Many passes are used not only to make an item "disappear", but also to secretly replace it with another similar item.

These substitutions (blackmailing) are the most common maneuver in the art of illusion, and many tricks are based on them. When such an exchange takes place, the double remains in full view of the audience, while the substituted object invisibly passes into the possession of the magician.

Thanks to blackmail, the transformation of one object into another can be carried out.

MANIPULATIONS WITH BALLS

BALL PALMING

This procedure is similar to coins.

Placing the ball on the palm of your hand, spread your fingers wide and try to hold the ball in the palm of your hand, moving the base of your thumb inside the palm and trying not to bend your fingers. In this position, the ball is held by the tension of the muscles of the palm. Next, you need to learn how to freely control and move your fingers, as well as take other objects with them, while palming the ball in the palm of your hand. Since the only purpose of palming is to hide the object from the eyes of the audience, it is necessary to learn to keep the hand always in such a position that the viewer can not see the object palmed in the hand.

STABILIZING BALL

To pass the ball is to pass it from the ends of the fingers to the palm of the hand, as well as from one hand to the other. Stabilizing can be single, double, visible and invisible.

Visible passaging is called when the passable object is passed from one hand to the other in front of the audience. Invisible (apparent) passivation, when the magician needs to create the impression that the object that he is passivating in front of the viewer has passed from one hand to another, when in reality this does not happen.

Single passirovka: taking the ball with your thumb and index finger, roll it, pressing your thumb into the recess formed by the bent middle and thumb. Then, quickly pressing the fingers to the palm, the ball is palmed in it.

During this pass, do not move the other fingers, otherwise the transfer will be noticeable. It is best if you do a single pass without a ball for training, and when it is easy and correct to get it, repeat it with a ball.

The movement of the middle fingers passing the ball into the palm should be accompanied by a tension of the muscles of the palm receiving the ball and clamping it, while the fingers should immediately straighten again.

DUAL STABILIZING

Double passirovka has a different purpose and serves for the invisible transfer of the ball hidden in the right hand to the left hand or Vice versa.

The movement consists of palming the ball with the fingers of one hand and palming it with the palm of the other. The palm of the hand receiving the ball is superimposed on the palmized fingers of the hand transmitting it.

Deceptive passivation can be carried out in other ways. The ball is placed on the open palm of the right hand. The left hand seems to take the ball, but the fingers do not wrap around it, although the audience gets this impression. The ball remains in the right hand. When the hands are separated, the performer turns the right hand with the palm towards him, thus hiding the ball palmed in this hand, and connects the fingers of the left hand, as if holding the ball.

CARD MANIPULATION

Manipulating cards is much more difficult than manipulating balls and coins. The main methods of manipulating cards are:

1. Palming a card, multiple cards, and a deck.

2. Pass a card, multiple cards and a deck.

3. Blackmail of a card, several cards and a deck.

4. Volts.

5. Jump cards from one hand to the other.

PAL'MYRIVKA CARD

The card can be hidden in the palm of your hand by pressing one corner of the card between the little finger and ring finger, and the other with the index and middle fingers. The card fits well in the palm of your hand and does not fall out, because the corners of the card are fixed between your fingers.

DECEPTIVE PASSES WITH CARDS

Visual effect.

The performer shows the audience a playing card, which he holds by the lower right corner with the thumb and index fingers of his right and left hands.

A light wave of the hand up — the card disappears. The performer turns his hand with the back of his hand to the audience and then again with the open palm, showing the viewer that the card is not hidden on either side.

MANIPULATIONS

The performer takes the card with his index finger and thumb, then lowers the hand down a little, then raises it up. At this time, the fingers manipulate the card as follows:

1. The thumb gives the map to fall on the back side of the index, middle and ring fingers. The little finger is slightly straightened, supporting the edge of the card.

2. the Lower edge of the card is gripped between the little finger and ring finger, the index finger is moved away so that the opposite edge of the card is clamped between the thumb and middle finger.

3. the Index finger then slides down the edge of the card and, taking the place of the thumb, clamps this edge of the card with the middle finger. The thumb is released.

4. Fingers are extended and'myrivka card in the back of the hand over. The map disappeared in front of the audience.

Now you need to show that there is also nothing on the back of your hand.

1. The performer turns his hand palm down. The thumb extends forward along the edge of the card. At the moment of turning the palm down, the following happens: the middle fingers are pressed against the palm, and the thumb holds the edge of the card. This allows you to straighten the bent index finger.

2. Now the index finger and little finger press the opposite edges of the card against the middle and ring fingers.

3. When these finger movements are completed, the performer turns the back of the hand towards the audience. The viewer is convinced that there is no map here either.

Similarly, you can perform tricks on the disappearance and appearance of several cards and a deck. Palming and manipulation in this case become more complicated, although the principles remain the same.

MANIPULATION " VOLT"

This technique is used by card sharps (see 2. 12.). the Purpose of this technique is to change the mutual position of the upper and lower parts of the deck in one hand.

Cards are taken in the left hand and supported by the middle, ring and thumb fingers. The little finger divides the deck at the bottom edge into two halves, and the index finger is extended under the deck.

While holding the cards in this way, let the lower half of the deck fall freely on the palm of your hand, easing the pressure on the cards of your thumb for this purpose. The index finger then lifts the outer side of the lower part of the deck to a certain position, so that after that the middle and ring fingers, relaxing the pressure on the cards, allow the upper part of the deck to slide under the lower one. The index finger is extended again, aligning the position of both sides of the deck. The volt is done.

When volte with one hand, it is most convenient to disguise it with a sharp movement of the hand performing the volt, and a light gesture of the other hand. Volt with one hand should be accompanied by a light shake. The sharper in the execution of the volt for a moment lower the deck under the table.

JUMP CARDS FROM ONE HAND TO THE OTHER

Cards are held in the right hand, with the index, middle and ring fingers lying on the top edge of the deck, and the thumb on the bottom. If you slowly bring your thumb closer to the rest of the cards so that the cards bend a little, then they will quickly "jump out" of the deck one by one, and if you continue to squeeze them, then in the end all the cards will jump out of the deck one by one. The left hand should be kept at a distance of 15-20 cm. from the right hand, slightly bending the fingers, and then the cards released from the right

hand will fall into the left. As soon as the last card reaches the left hand, the hands must be quickly brought closer to each other.

MANIPULATIONS WITH OTHER ITEMS

Illusionists-manipulators work not only with a ball, cards and coins. Some of them manage tricks with matchboxes, watches, keys, handkerchiefs and other pocket items.

The most talented manipulators manage to work with their sleeves rolled up at a close distance to the audience, without using tables and special equipment and secrets.

In the author's opinion, the most amazing and funny trick is the manipulation of a handkerchief.

Visual effect.

The manipulator shows the audience his hands at close range. Rolls up his sleeves. The trick is performed "in front of the viewer's nose". The illusionist gives the opportunity to examine his hands. Moreover, the viewer himself carefully observes that the performer does not turn his body and does not put his hands in his pockets.

Then the performer takes his handkerchief, gives it to the audience for inspection. Next, he pushes this handkerchief into the fist of his left hand and suddenly... The handkerchief disappears there. It is not in the right or left hand. The illusionist shows his hands. The viewer carefully observes everything.

The whole trick, we recall, is performed "in front of the viewer's nose". Then the magician clenches the fingers of his left hand into a fist again, and with his right hand pulls out the handkerchief that has just disappeared. The manipulator performs everything slowly, so that the viewer has the opportunity to observe everything that happens. However, the viewer is surprised, because he can not understand where the handkerchief "falls" in the palm, because the palms of the hands are clearly visible.

The secret of focus

Manipulating only one handkerchief without the use of auxiliary means is difficult, since it is not a ball, not a card, or even a coin that can be somehow hooked and summed up. Moreover, the viewer carefully looks at the hands.

Therefore, for manipulations with a handkerchief, a special auxiliary object is used — a thimble painted to match the color of the skin of the hand. This thimble is completely similar in shape to any of the fingers (thumb or index). The volume of this thimble is slightly larger than the volume of the finger, so that it can fit a finger, as well as a nylon handkerchief. The reader guessed that this thimble is put on and removed from the finger during the performance. Thus, the manipulation of the handkerchief is reduced to the manipulation of the thimble: the ability to push the handkerchief into it, quickly pull out the handkerchief and palm the thimble. The thimble is not detected by the viewer, thanks to:

1. Skilful passirovke with a thimble (invisible moving it from one hand to the other).

2. Skilful palming of the thimble.

3. Skilful work with a handkerchief, and such that the thimble is more often found under the handkerchief.

4. Thanks to the shape and color of the thimble, which are identical to the finger.

The author notes that it is best to use the thumb.

ABC OF MANIPULATION

The author gave the main techniques of manipulating objects, which hold all the other techniques of manipulation and tricks. Figuratively speaking, these techniques are the ABC of illusion-manipulation art. All other manipulations, despite their complexity, are based on the elements listed above.

MAGIC TRICKS WITH THE USE OF ILLUSIONARY TECHNIQUES AND PROPS

Despite the wide variety of tricks, all of them are based as well as manipulations on six main elements :

1. The illusion of technique. Like any technique, it can be complex, ranging from simple mechanical devices to complex electronic systems.

2. The illusion of the economy. For example, the basement economy is used when performing tricks with the disappearance of large objects.

3. Use of special secrets: laws of physics, properties of various systems, substances, etc.

4. Blackmail, i.e. the substitution of one item for another, which can go either to the sub-floor, or remain under the double bottom.

5. work with the body and hands.

6. Distracting actions.

THE ILLUSIONISM OF CHARLATANS POSING AS PSYCHICS, CLAIRVOYANTS AND PSYCHICS WITH EXTRAORDINARY POWERS.

It's a whole science. It is well studied how you can reliably and quickly transmit your thoughts to another. There are various ways of secretly transmitting messages by means of conditional signals, words, inscriptions, etc. For example, messages with secret meanings can be transmitted by inventing new words of special, conditional meaning. You can rearrange the words in a sentence, and this will also be a kind of signal. Information can also be encrypted in gestures. The famous "clairvoyants" Punetti and Robert Gooden, who charmed the ignorant and scientists, used various systems of optical and acoustic signals.

Tricks of guessing thoughts, moving objects with the power of thought (telekinesis), clairvoyance are included in the program of many illusionists. So, for example, clairvoyance (skin vision) is the vision of objects and colors blindfolded and guessing thoughts can be carried out either with the help of an illusion technique in which colors are encrypted with materials with different thermal conductivity (paper feels warmer than metal, but the audience can not see this), or by receiving information from an assistant. This information is transmitted in encrypted form. For example, communication that may seem harmless to the audience, breathing, the sound of footsteps, etc. Most often, the success of these tricks depends on the skill of the illusionist and his assistant. Telepathy tricks are based on the same secret.

Telekinesis tricks-moving objects with the help of mental tension-may be based on the ability of certain liquids or metals to change their state (shape, internal movements, vibrations) under the influence of heat and light.

Bending metal objects by looking is based on such a phenomenon as metal memory. So, for example, a wire made of an alloy of gold with cadmium acquires its former shape after immersion in warm water or with minor thermal effects of hands.

There are some "miracle workers" who demonstrate these tricks at a primitive level, using ultra-thin threads. There are many similar tricks based on physical phenomena.

Bending metal objects is possible with the help of specially invented for this trick three-pronged tweezers, hidden on an elastic band in the sleeve of the jacket.

I can disappoint readers by saying that the secrets presented by the author are only a small part. There are many sophisticated codes and signs that, for purely business reasons, will never be published. And this will always be a brake on the investigation of the true core of telepathy and other phenomena.

There are tricksters who conduct a demonstration of their superpowers thanks to a special arrangement. There is a well-known case when a clairvoyant claimed that he could telepathically bend a radio announcer to his will at a distance of many kilometers. During the clairvoyance session, the current broadcast was indeed interrupted, and the announcer said the words written on the card chosen by the clairvoyant. It soon became clear that the radio announcer had received money from the "clairvoyant". Some charlatans even managed to stop the clock running on the clock towers. Of course, thanks to an agreement with the tower's employees.

One well-known psychic demonstrated a trick of telekinesis, acting at a distance on a cigarette. He was rolling a cigarette around on the table. A magnet was inserted into the cigarette, and a wire was sewn into the sleeves of the jacket.

There are tricksters more accurate. They have objects that move, even if they are covered with a glass cap. In this case, the object moves with the help of an ordinary thread pulled out of a woman's stocking. These threads are strong, thin, and completely invisible. The psychic attaches a pin under a sweater or under a shirt, ties a thread to it, and puts a small piece of ozokerite mixed with resin on its end. It remains only to imperceptibly attach this piece to the object, the rest is a matter of imagination and facial expressions.

Many psychics are "pushing" the arrow of the compasses. This trick has now been perfected. Tricksters to perform this "miracle" under the nails put small pieces of wire. Some even insert special magnetic metal teeth to demonstrate various tricks.

The trick "skin vision" can be performed without the help of an assistant. The psychic is blindfolded, and he sees and determines anything. The bandage is given to the audience for viewing. This trick is performed with a special bandage that has two layers. Only with a certain mutual arrangement of these two layers, the bandage becomes transparent.

Many miracle workers lay down on broken glass and nails. Pay attention —they fall on broken glass from the bottle. Bottle glasses always form a hemisphere that is absolutely safe for elastic human skin, which, of course, can not be said about window panes (but no one works with them).

The secret of the" miracle " with nails is that when the nails are closely standing, it is not terrible for the human skin. It's dangerous to stand on one nail.

Some miracle workers bathe in boiling water. To do this, carbon dioxide is poured into a double-bottom bath, which boils at low air temperatures. For visibility, a fire is lit under the bathroom.

There are tricks when you take burning coals or boiling lead in your hand. There is such a special composition: ground alteyny or proskurnekovy root should be mixed with pure egg white and prepare a thick ointment. Then this ointment should be smeared on the palms and sprinkle them with powdered alum. After that, you can safely take the coals in your hands. There is a similar composition for boiling lead.

Example 1. Before you MAG. He places two chairs in front of the audience, magnetizes a woman before your eyes, who turns to stone and falls into his arms; then he puts her between these two chairs with her shoulders on one, her feet on the other, and suddenly snatches the chair from under her feet! The woman, "devoid of attraction ", remains hanging parallel to the floor, leaning on the back of her head and shoulders... Are you surprised?!

If you ask a magician to pull a chair out from under his head instead of under his feet, you will be surprised at the result: he will refuse. And if you, following the example of a magician, pick up a woman in his arms, then make sure that the charming assistant is enclosed to the hips in a steel corset. If you are so cheeky that you Pat her on the back of the head, then under the long hair (regardless of fashion) you will find a steel hook that ends at the back of the corset. In the end, if you extend your curiosity to the chair under the woman's head, you will see how heavy it is, and if you have enough time, you will also find a hole in it where the hook from the corset is inserted.

Example 2. Before you fakir. To the left of it is an iron sheet with coals, where a red-hot metal rod lies.

The fakir slowly approaches the brazier, just as slowly takes the rod with his black-gloved hand and shows it to the audience. The end of the rod is red-hot. The fakir pulls a rolled-up newspaper from his belt with his free hand and holds it up to the rod. The paper flashes. You're surprised. The fakir throws away the flaming newspaper and stares at the audience for a long moment. Then he slowly brings his bare hand closer to the rod and suddenly grabs it! You are surprised again... The magician shows the palm of your hand: no more burns. The fakir still holds the red-hot rod with his gloved hand. With his free hand, he pulls a handkerchief from under his belt and wipes his tongue for a long time. Then-a terrible thing! he brings a hot hand to his mouth and plunges it into his tongue! You can hear the crackle of flesh, and the smell of burning meat fills the room. You don't want this to continue.

What's the bluff? How did the fakir mislead the audience?

Well, first of all, you were probably immediately alerted by one detail — why is the fakir holding the rod with a glove? If he then grabs it with his bare hand, then it doesn't hurt him?

It really doesn't hurt, because his bare arm is rubbed with a mixture of soap and alum.

Yes, but the language? After all, the smell of burnt meat you felt.

You don't know that the fakir didn't just wipe his tongue with a handkerchief. Wrapped in a handkerchief was a carefully carved beef escalope that perfectly mimicked the tongue; it was this that the magician, at the right moment, thrust between his teeth. And this escalope burned in the most natural way, with a hiss and smell.

Example 3. Before you MAG. He holds up a basin of water and holds a bundle of straw in his hand. Then he furiously begins to conjure water and throws straw into it... and the straw ignites.

Then several kilograms of fresh earth are brought to the magician, and the audience feels it. The fakir throws grains of wheat into the ground, then makes passes over it, chanting spells. After a few minutes, the fakir loosens the ground with his magic wand... and from there, wheat sprouts appear, and 5 minutes later, an ear of ten centimeters long grows.

What's the secret?

A piece of potassium was hidden in the straw, which, when interacting with water, displaced hydrogen from it. The straw flared...

The fakir's "magic wand" was hollow inside, and while loosening the ground, he simultaneously planted green sprouts in it.

Example 4. Before you sits a fakir who a thousand times stayed on the stage his heart, allowed himself to be buried alive in the ground, lay on the operating table, where he was cut out appendicitis without anesthesia, shouldered half a ton of cargo on his chest.

He stopped his heart by pressing himself on the carotid artery, or rather on the carotid sinuses, and fell into a semi-lethargy; the pulse was almost not palpable, the breath was almost at zero... This is the only way to survive underground and not suffocate, as well as to transfer operations.

Many tricks are performed by fakirs because of their willpower, and yet most of all they bluff.

Example 5. A well-known trick with guessing objects...

The telepath stands on the stage, facing away from the audience, and his assistant asks what kind of object he took from this man. Naturally, the audience in the hall can have a very limited number of items: a tie, a wallet, a cigarette case, a handkerchief, a coin... Each item is encoded with a specific word:

"My dear fellow, concentrate... what did I take now?

This phrase "translates" as: "I'm holding a wallet."

The next trick is more difficult-guessing the number of the banknote or the date of birth of the viewer. In this case, it is not objects that are encoded, but numbers:

"Darling, now ... you... me".. tell me... what's the number... of ... this one... banknotes...

Translation: "ticket Number 21 823..." or: "date of birth 11. IV-38".

Well, then there are just sensations.

The clairvoyant is sitting with her back to the audience, her assistant... silent. Moreover, the eyes of the sitting person are tied with a dense cloth. Several people from the audience were called to the stage to convince Xia of the impenetrability of the bandage. Then a Board is placed facing the hall. Someone writes a date on it in chalk: say, November 11, 1961. The clairvoyant's partner, I repeat, is silent.

A moment's hesitation, and you can feel her concentration. Then he says: "November 11, 1961."

Everyone is surprised.

Viewers disperse after the session in the belief that after all, the human brain is endowed with unknown, unexplored abilities. However, the reality is much simpler. The medium's blindfold is double. Outside — light, transparent fabric, and inside-dense and light-proof. But there are two holes in it. "Controllers" from the public wear a bandage so that the holes are on the back of the head. But clairvoyant it is tied so that the holes of the inner part exactly fit to the eyes.

Well, how does she "see" with her back to the Board? Again with the help of a system of signals, though this time silent. The partner position of the legs, hands, chin movement, gaze direction alternately "reads" words and numbers.

You can complicate the trick. The clairvoyant can remain outside the doors of the great hall. His partner lays out cards on the table on the stage, then the person from the audience — the first spectator who comes across-silently points to one of them, the partner focuses ("sending bio-pulses") and leaves the hall, on the way gives someone from the audience

the bell. By ringing the bell, the viewer calls from

the corridor of the clairvoyant, and he enters through the opposite-

he opened the front door as soon as his partner left the room, so he couldn't tell him anything. However, clairvoyant

every time after a second's hesitation, he points to the right card...

until you ask for the bell yourself and get up in the aisle by ringing it from there. Only in this case the clairvoyant

wrong. For by the place from which the bell tolls,

guess the map! In other words, the card is encrypted in the following way:-

no bell in the hall.

This trick can be further complicated. The telepath takes a few items from your pocket and places them on the table. You touch one of them and call the hotel where the telepath's assistant lives, and she tells you the item.

So you put your wallet, lighter, and pack of cigarettes on the table, touched them, and focused. Next, you dial the hotel number:

"Hello, please, Sveta."

"We don't have one," the hotel Manager says.

You turn to the telepath in exasperation:

— They don't have one.

"Idiots... Ask for room 15, " the telepath says.

Indeed, The light assistant picks up the phone. You explain to her what the problem is and ask her what object her partner touched. She hesitates for a moment, then answers firmly enough: a pack of cigarettes.

You're surprised...

What's the secret? You go to the named hotel. Ask For Light. But you are pointed to number 23! Here you ask the hotel administrator, and after a little pressure you will learn that any phone call he must answer, that the assistant of Light is not listed. If asked for a second time, he must connect the subscriber to her room by adding: "Asked the 15". And according to the elementary code, the number 15 means cigarettes! Clever.

"CLAIRVOYANT" AND ITS AGENTS

The revelations of many "clairvoyants" cause major scandals. So one clairvoyant N. used as additional information the data that the agents of the " clairvoyant "were" fishing " out of clients in the corridor. Agents could get acquainted beforehand before meeting with the client, spend enough time with him to learn many details of the past. Therefore, the reception took place in two stages: at the first meeting — appointments (this allows an agent in the day to meet with a client), on the second day — the very device on which the client was surprised to prophecy past, present and future clairvoyant.

Some clairvoyants put their clients into a hypnotic state, talked to them, then brought them out of hypnosis, so that the clients forgot what they were talking about. In fact, in the course of such a conversation, the "clairvoyant" learned all the details of the client's life. At the next meeting, the "clairvoyant" surprised the client with her prophecies and statements.

ILLUSIONISM, AND LEVITATION

Levitation is the ability of a person to rise into the air and hang in it for a while without moving. The story of levitation is a story of fraud and quackery.

One famous Indian yogi decided to demonstrate "flying yogis". At the stadium in Delhi, many scientists, journalists, and fans of "miracles"gathered on expensive tickets. For a long time, the audience expected a miracle, but none of the yogis even moved. Then the announcer, as if nothing had happened, announced that this time the attempt to surprise the world did not work out, but here, they say, the yogis will practice a little more and then they will definitely show levitation. The money for the yoga tickets was not returned.

BUSINESS ON " MIRACLES AND SUPERPOWERS"

People who have extraordinary abilities often find themselves in the hands of businessmen who force them to bluff people for the sake of obtaining large super-profits. Some magicians themselves go to the bluff, as money clouds the mind. Some of them are really starting to believe in their uniqueness. THE GREAT MIRACLE ON EARTH IS MAN HIMSELF, IT IS YOU AND ME.

"MIRACLE WORKERS" BLUFF SCIENTISTS

And scientists write dissertations based on these materials. Thus, some well-known Russian academics were deceived. n

CHEATING IN MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

The highest stage of deception in family relationships is adultery and infidelity. It is necessary to distinguish adultery from adultery. Adultery as a more dangerous phenomenon significantly affects the spiritual sphere of the cheating spouse. Therefore, adultery often leads to divorce.

Adultery affects more the sexual sphere and is a consequence of the"call of the flesh". There are married couples who regularly cheat on each other, and their family Union is quite strong, moreover, they can not live without each other.

Here are several types of personality (men) who have a tendency to extramarital Affairs:

1. don Juan: an immature person who primarily wants to be liked and feels narcissistic satisfaction from infidelities.

2. Libertine or "catcher of women": we are talking about men of the promiscuous type, his extramarital sexual activity follows either from the need for change, diversity, or from the idea that masculinity is proved by a large number of sexual victories.

3. Always unsatisfied: constantly looking for love, but with no woman has a permanent emotional connection.

In women, these are the following types:

1. Seductress: wants to love and have fans, which uses sex, but her actual desire for sexual relations, as a rule, is small.

2. adventurous: looking for short-term sexual adventures with as little involvement of the senses as possible, and at home it is a good wife and mother. She loves her husband, but sexually does not find a common language with him. Adventure partner actively chooses herself; looking for sexual experiences that she lacks in family life.

3. Defenseless : it is not capable of refusal and for the reason that the sexual passion of a man immediately causes a reciprocal feeling in her. It has a low threshold of sexual excitability, it does not show initiative, it finds satisfaction by submissively giving itself to the power of the partner; it cannot resist, because "it is stronger".

4. Unsatisfied : can't find satisfaction in anything: not in her husband, not in her work, not in her friends. Doubts about the correctness of choosing a partner, even when it has a fairly long relationship with him. Easily falls in love with another, which usually overestimates. In love Affairs, she often feels guilty and quickly becomes obnoxious.

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION IN SCIENCE

The appearance of false teachings in science is a natural process. False teaching is an unavoidable extreme option, necessary for the science of hypotheses, assumptions, and theories. And yet it is necessary to distinguish between false teachings, which are a natural process of scientific development, and false teachings, which are a scientific bluff aimed at resolving the problem.

personal, self-serving, political, economic, and other goals. This latter type of false teaching is deliberately organized, and often its organizers and leaders know that they are bluffing in front of the scientific community. So, for example, in the West there are still biological theories, the essence of which is that black (Negroid) people are less intelligent because of the genetic set, and not the social factor. Many businessmen, relying on this theory, draw lines of racial discrimination.

In the 30s-60s, as well as at present in our country, the connection of the periodic monopoly of false teachings with political groups is considered the main factor in the emergence of false teachings.

The SCIENTIFIC bluff reached a Special dawn in the Soviet biology of the 30s-60s in the teachings of T. D. Lysenko (Lysenkoism). Let's name some scientific directions that were a big mistake, and as a result-the "baldness" of agricultural science.

1. Practical vernalization.

2. ultra-Fast breeding of new varieties.

3. intra-Variety crossing or" renewal " of varieties.

4. Free intervarietal cross-pollination.

5. Summer planting of potatoes.

6. Winter wheat crops on stubble in Siberia.

7. Summer crops of sugar beet in Central Asia.

8. Sowing potatoes with the tops of tubers.

9. Nesting crops of trees and some agricultural crops.

10. The theory of mutual reproduction of species and attempts to prove the generation of weeds.

11. Introduction of branched wheat.

12. Plowing to a depth of one meter.

13. Jerseysize of cattle in the USSR.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE STATE VERIFICATION COMMISSION

It became quite obvious that the created T.Lysenko and his colleagues had all the signs of a purely demonstrative herd, and it was the result of a carefully concealed tendentious selection of animals that received, in addition, a sanatorium special diet. No REPRODUCIBILITY of the results when implementing the recommended methods was obtained even in neighboring collective farms and state farms, which, on the contrary, suffered losses from the use of hybrid animals of the second and third generations as breeding reproducers.

The work of the Commission was mainly devoted to the economic and financial-economic activities of the experimental base. However, she opened a wide

A SERIES of DIFFERENT methods of DECEPTION and scientific dishonesty in evaluating the results of experiments and in the technique of their formulation in the field of Agrochemistry and animal husbandry. The report thoroughly and clearly showed the DELIBERATE FALSIFICATION of data on the main recommendations (fat content, organo-mineral mixture, manure-earth complexes). Some methods were even harmful.

Lysenkoism is a product of Stalinist society. If there was no Lysenko, there would be another. What are the main causes of false teachings in our society?

1. the Division of science into bourgeois and socialist. As practice has shown, socialism in the perverted Gulag form that it was, is not a natural stage in the development of society, but a consequence of the coup d'etat of 1917.

2. the Laws of production (plan) were higher than the laws of nature. This is absurd.

3. Selective support from the press of the scientific direction pleasing to the political leadership and complete suppression of the speeches of its opponents.

4. Isolation of Soviet scholars from the world of science.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Historical science suffered the most. It was presented in educational institutions in a highly distorted form. There was a lot of fraud and falsification.

There was no true socialism in the country, yet the political economy of socialism was developed as a science. At present, the political economy of socialism in the form in which it was taught is a bluff and a false doctrine.

Dissertation defenses were mostly of a certification nature, rather than aimed at implementation and practice. Most of the works are currently of no scientific value.

NATURAL SCIENCES

It is more difficult to organize falsification and bluff in the natural Sciences. Therefore, from this point of view, the mathematical and physical Sciences suffered less. Nevertheless, protection for the sake of protection and career led to scientific dependency. Life titles allowed, without doing anything, to receive huge salaries.

There are some scientific disciplines where it is difficult to check the results for reproducibility. Therefore, there are scientific speculations, inflated doctoral and candidate dissertations. Some "scientists" cannot change their point of view just because it can deprive them of material benefits. Support of bluff and adventurous directions in science and their financing were one of the forms of squandering people's money.

PLAGIARISM

A favorite form of writing dissertations is "blowing away" from foreign scientific work. Sometimes it remained only to translate this work. This technique was possible due to the complete isolation of Soviet scientists from foreign ones.

SCIENTIFIC SPECULATION

Bad is the science that is created under a beautiful and simple idea. Unfortunately, nature is more complex and does not correspond to the idea. This often leads to scientific stretching, speculation, and fitting of results.

ASTROLOGERS ' BLUFF

Astrology predicts the future through the theory of probability. For example, if we are talking about human behavior, then it is known that there are only four temperaments of people. Therefore, for every fourth person, any predictions that will concern the character will be fulfilled. As for health, the actual position of the sun and moon affect the state of health. The stars are only a system of coordinates by which to judge the position of the sun and moon.

Many astrologers "overreact" by making suspicious and dubious predictions about certain details of our lives. In this case, most often they are guided by other sources or common sense.

Astrology adorns our lives, as it has become an integral part of our culture, BUT not of SCIENCE.

Astrologers ' predictions often still do not come true (according to the world press).

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION IN ART

The artificial delusion of the audience is perhaps the most useful bluff of all that exists in all spheres of human activity.

THEATRE ARTS

Think of a play you saw in the theater. During the performance, you hear a large wave roll up to the shore and, rustling, go back into the ocean. The illusion is complete: it seems to you that from the stage you are covered with the salty smell of the sea. You run backstage. It turns out that the whole effect is achieved by rolling a huge coil on the floor, on which

the cardboard is wound. After that, you can no longer imagine the sea wave, but will hear the boring rustle of the coil. Don't expose illusions!

The artificial delusion of the audience is largely determined by the stage art of reincarnation and the talent of the artists. And yet what techniques are currently used in the theater to create perceptual effects. Here are some of them:

1. The art of lighting.

2. the Art of decorations and props.

3. the art of dynamic elements of scenery.

4. The art of music.

5. The art of music.

6. Using the laws of acoustics and sound effects.

Is there any deception (in a negative sense) of the audience in the theatrical art? When there is no real art from the stage and the actors ' performance is weak — this is, perhaps, a deception of the viewer. The viewer comes for art, he is happy to be deceived, but in a good way, dissolving into illusions created by artists.

An actor who does not know the text begins to bluff with improvisation. An actor who cannot cope with his psychological state caused by family circumstances will bluff on stage, and this will quickly be discovered by the audience. Therefore, in order to prevent the viewer from discovering this, future actors are taught special techniques that allow them to hide their psychological state. In this case, the actor acts as a craftsman.

Often in the theater they resort to the help of prompters. The prompter not only suggests the text, as many believe, but "conducts" the performance.

MOVIE.

There is a whole system of artificial delusion of the viewer in order to create various movie illusions. Here are just some of the techniques:

1. Techniques with the use of stuntmen-people who replace artists when shooting deadly and difficult stunts. To do this, the stuntman is dressed in the same clothes as the artist. Apply makeup and make a hairstyle as similar as possible to the hero. The stuntman must be of the same build as the artist. The operator shoots the stuntman more often from the back, at a long distance and in motion, so that the viewer can not look closely at the artist's face.

2. The use of models that replace architectural structures. This saves a lot of money, especially since this architecture can often be destroyed according to the scenario.

3. Kinomomente that allows you to connect the unconnected, to combine incompatible. Currently, computer graphics has stepped so far that it is possible to combine a dozen captured scenes into one, and only a certain element is selected from each plot. Therefore, an artist living in Moscow does not have to fly to Paris. On film tape, he will walk through the streets of Paris, which for some reason can only be black Africans.

4. Camerawork of shooting. Many visual deceptions are organized directly by the operator.

5. The art of scoring.

6. Techniques based on knowledge of the laws of pyrotechnics, physics, chemistry, mechanics, etc. are used in the filming of film fights, etc.

7. Art decorations.

Example 1. VISUAL EFFECT.

The hero climbs up the wall of a five-story house, and hangs feet down, holding on to the windowsill.

A SECRET. The wall of a five-story house is a decoration lying on the floor. The artist crawls along a horizontal wall, i.e. lies on the wall.

Similarly, the scene with the climbers is filmed.

8. The art of illusions.

Example 2. the Illusion of profusely flowing tears is created by a special saline solution.

9. The art of pyrotechnics.

THE MAIN MISCONCEPTIONS OF THE ACTORS THEMSELVES

1. Many of them believe that they can play almost any role. In fact, the best role played by an actor is the role that most closely resembles the personality of the actor himself. Many artists devote their entire lives to such roles. O Ki play themselves. Is it a talent?

2. Don't distinguish talent from fame.

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION ON THE STAGE AND IN SHOW BUSINESS

Artificial delusion of the audience, aimed at obtaining good income from concerts, is organized thanks to:

1. Good and skillful advertising (popular TV shows and periodicals. See "Advertising".)

2. Creating a favorable image. This image has nothing in common in reality with the appearance of the artist. At the beginning of a pop career, the performer's face is deliberately not advertised. At this time, it is more often heard on audio cassettes and radio. Why? (see the third point).

3. Performance under the phonogram (under " plywood "): the artist does not sing, but simply opens his mouth. This allows producers to enter into contracts with several concert venues at once, thus raising "labor productivity". Obviously, one performer cannot sing at all concert venues at the same time. This problem is solved by its counterparts. The viewer does not detect forgery, since it does not clearly represent the true appearance of the artist.

4. At a certain stage it shows the true face of the fill signal. After that, it is more difficult to organize doubles, and yet this practice exists and is provided:

a) poor lighting of the scene;

b) good makeup;

C) a significant distance from the audience.

5. Techniques of artificial excitement. (For example, restrained ticket sales, etc.)

6. Reception of "invited world stars" who for some reason "could not come ".

7. the Audience buys tickets for the concert of an artist who actually appears at the concert only in the second part for a short time.

In other respects, bluffing techniques in show business are similar to those used in business.

ILLUSIONISM AND HACK WORK IN THE VISUAL ARTS

1. The art of forgery:

a) the Picture is simply redrawn by the artist. To do this, a special grid is used, which is superimposed on the picture. The "artist" redraws it from square to square.

b) the Picture is reflected using a slide projector on the screen (canvas). The artist can only circle and color.

2. The method of photo projection, which has several stages:

a) Creating a photo.

b) Reflection of the photo with a slide projector on the screen.

C) Outline and color the image created by the slide projector.

d) Further bringing the picture to perfection.

3. Techniques using stencils.

4. Reproduction paintings. The above techniques are used for this purpose.

5. Cover avant-garde.

example . A little-known decorator poured a half-liter jar of blue gouache on the canvas, smeared it. I sprayed other colors of paint and put this creation as an experiment at an

exhibition of avant-garde art. According to surveys of visitors to the exhibition, only 4% guessed that this was a hack. Most of the audience looked at this picture with great interest, and some of them (the most suggestible) saw in it something more, "what the artist intended ".

Currently, the skill of forgery in the visual arts often depends on the capabilities of copying equipment.

HACK WORK IN THE ART OF MUSIC.

1. Plagiarism. For this purpose, composers travel a lot, listen to the melodies of the peoples of the world. Sometimes they just steal themes from little-known aspiring composers.

2. Some pop composers and performers "chew" the same musical theme, extending it to dozens of songs.

3. Symphony of the stolen theme. They write symphonies on folk themes and works by young (little-known) composers.

4. Perform under the phonogram.

5. the Technique of "sucking from the finger".

6. Manipulation and blackmail with the rhythms and melodies of many already written works.

HACK WORK IN LITERATURE

There are editorial offices that do not return manuscripts that allegedly "do not correspond to the level", etc.And there are enterprising members of editorial boards who use ideas, plots, and highlights from these manuscripts in their works.

In General, it is a common phenomenon in art when young and poor people work for old, rich creators almost free of charge (or for a fee).

JEWELRY ART

These are fakes for precious metals and stones due to the development of the chemistry of synthetic materials. n

RELIGION AND DECEPTION

As in all spheres of human activity, there are also deceivers in the religious sphere. There are even scammers from religion. (For example, those who earn money on someone else's grief and Holy feelings). And yet they are a minority. There are many folk Proverbs and sayings directed against unscrupulous religious people. Let's bring them.

HELL at the priest's goods-hell and heaven, what you want, then choose. (Russian)

Hell is worth priests, but unrighteous judges. (Russian)

THE altar has no bottom. (Russian)

Those who serve the altar eat from the altar. (Russian)

The BISHOP drives his anger against the Abbot, the Abbot against the brethren, the brethren against the novices, the novices against the sparrows. (Russian)

POOR man If the purse is bad, God will not help. (Russian)

Against the poor and God goes. (Russian)

Do not pray for a sore, but be treated. (Russian)

A man gets sick-the priest calls, the priest gets sick-sends for the doctor. (Russian)

Divination is not threshing: the hut is not red to HER. (Russian)

Who goes to the sorcerers to be treated, he ruins himself. (Russian)

MONEY Money and the priest in the pit will lead. (Russian)

The priest will be pitied by money. (Russian)

Money will buy the priest, and God will be deceived. (Russian)

For money and pop dances. (Russian)

For money, you will become a righteous man. (Russian)

The CLERGY of the Saiga grows fat on good food, the gelyun (priest) gets rich when there are many dead people. (Kalmyk)

The RELICS of one Saint in a coffin, and ten coffins of gold a year earns. (Russian)

IGNORANCE The more ignorant the people, the more magnificent the turban of the Mullah. (Kazakh)

CUSTOM every priest has his own customs. (Russian)

Every farmstead has its own belief. (Russian)

The ONE who eats fat pilaf at the Wake prays Well. (Azerbaijani)

The funeral Director died of starvation. (Ossetian)

POP To whom joy, to whom grief, and to the priest all income. (Russian)

The earth loves manure, and the priests bring it. (Russian)

COMMUNION What is the parish, such is the income. (Russian)

SECTARIANISM From the sectarian teaching of Woe to torment. (Russian)

SCAMMERS FROM RELIGION

Currently, various charitable foundations are being created to restore churches. Unfortunately, there are already cases when this money was put into circulation and into business by some near-religious figures, and the construction of the temple did not begin.

DECEPTION IN THE SERVICE SECTOR

CONSUMER SERVICES.

The most common method of deceiving customers in this service sector are:

a) substitution of services. In this case, instead of the expected and paid service, a less high-quality (sometimes unnecessary) service is performed. At the same time, the price for the service remains the same.

b) Acceptance of fictional services. This technique is based on the client's ignorance of the device of the repaired (or serviced) equipment. The repairer can inform the customer that a very expensive part or spare part has been replaced, although this has not been done. For "such a service", which is made only "out of respect" for the client, the repairman can take a more expensive fee. This technique takes place in several stages:

1. the Repairman distracts or "isolates" the customer so that he does not see the true appearance of the elements (car, refrigerator) or radio parts (TV) and unscrews (unsolders) it.

2. Pulls out his spare part.

3. Calls the customer and indicates which part is broken and which is whole. The customer, due to the fact that he did not see the spare parts, can not determine whether a replacement has occurred or not.

4 .the previously removed part (element) is Screwed or soldered.

C) Techniques based on the emotional state of clients. (For example, in cemeteries, morgues, civil registration offices, etc.))

When people have grief or great joy, their criticism is underestimated. Therefore, prices for services become very high. So, for example, to be photographed in the wedding Palace is sometimes much more expensive than anywhere else. Payment for the dug grave is ten times more expensive than paying for the services of diggers-builders.

In the field of funeral services, there are some individuals who earn money from the grief of people by deceiving them. n

CHEATING IN SPORTS

TECHNIQUES

Winning and winning in sports is associated not only with the stamina and talent of the athlete. Much of this depends on the skill and ability to mislead the enemy. This is especially evident in such sports, where much depends not on endurance, but on thinking.

Techniques of artificial delusion of the enemy can be reduced to the following points:

1. Techniques of psychological suppression and delusion of the opponent before the start of a sports competition:

a) Direct.

b) Indirect.

C) Just before the start.

d) for several months, weeks, days before the competition.

2. Techniques of delusion during wrestling:

a) Based on the technique of sports play.

b) Based on knowledge of physical, physiological and

mental instability and endurance of the opponent.

C) based On the ability not to betray their psychological state, the art of bluffing on their reactions, facial expressions, behavior, mood, etc.

d) Based on knowledge of the enemy's behavior and reactions.

e) Manipulative techniques (dishonest techniques).

Let's analyze the methods of delusion in such a sport as chess. It is in them, as nowhere else, that the techniques of deluding the enemy take place.

CHESS. TECHNIQUES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPRESSION OF THE OPPONENT BEFORE THE START OF A SPORTS COMPETITION.

a) Direct. Not all athletes go to this reception, and yet some of them manage to cross paths with their opponent "on the carpet" before meeting him and give negative psychological attitudes in order to change his mood. This technique is most often used when they know that the opponent is psychologically unstable. The strength and ability of an athlete who misleads an opponent is usually exaggerated.

b) Indirect . The most popular technique of famous athletes is skillful work with the media. In this case, athletes give interviews and appear in programs where there is psychological pressure on their opponent (sometimes humiliation and insult). Most often, such articles and interviews are custom-made and sound from the lips of not the athletes themselves, but from people who are far from sports.

C) Just before the start . The success of this technique depends on the ability of their behavior, gestures, facial expressions in a matter of seconds to lower the sports self-esteem of the opponent. It largely depends on the behavior of fans, which is artificially organized.

TECHNIQUES OF DELUSION DURING WRESTLING

TECHNIC. At the beginning of a chess game, various trap openings are introduced. There is a set of traps in all openings. Apply techniques to LURE, DISTRACT, reception OVERLAPPED DOUBLE STRIKE, plugs, blow on blow, distraction pawns etc. Perhaps even Amateurs know what a "poisoned" figure is.

TECHNIQUES OF DELUSION BASED ON KNOWLEDGE OF THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE ENEMY

Example 1. The famous ex-world champion gave himself away by the fact that after a successful move, he usually stood up abruptly and began to walk around the hall. Thus, the opponent could distinguish successful moves from unsuccessful ones.

Everyone knew that. But at some stage of his sporting career, he began to get up abruptly, artificially misleading the opponent with an allegedly successful move. In other words, this chess player was bluffing because of his reactions to moves.

Example 2. Another equally famous ex-world champion touched a pawn during the game, but changed his mind about using it. According to the rules of the game of chess (touched-hozheno), he should have made a move that was losing. The athlete was not confused, but took and stirred this pawn a Cup of tea standing next to the chessboard, explaining later that he had confused a teaspoon with a pawn.

Example 3. there are chess players who psychologically suppress the opponent literally with the first moves of the game. These moves are so bold that they shock the audience. The success of the game in this case is based on bluffing, which psychologically suppresses the opponent and deprives him of physical and spiritual strength to fight. Only strong athletes can afford bluffing techniques, as they need a certain safety margin of safety.

Example 4. Some of the players talented, but very emotional nye. It is in this case that the enemy can win against them through the methods of delusion and psychological suppression.

UNFAIR TECHNIQUES

Example 1. a hint Is not allowed during a chess game. Nevertheless, it is always present. Information can be transmitted through space with the help of special signs, gestures, etc. (see 2. 14.) for this purpose, there is usually a special place in the auditorium where the prompter sits. Unfortunately, it is useless to fight against this, since it is impossible to completely isolate chess players from the fans. The problem of isolating coaches, colleagues, spectators and fans from the players in order to reduce hints is a special problem of chess.

Example 2. Some chess players arrange indirect psychological pressure on their opponents with the help of a special type of influence —"psychic ". So, for example, during the fight, the opponent may find out that among the fans there is a strong psychic who negatively affects him. Psychologically unstable chess player will suffer not from the influence of a psychic, but from information about the impact. In many ways, the success of such techniques depends on the ability of the chess player and his team to influence the subconscious of the opponent.

SECURITY MEASURES

1. Isolation from misleading information.

2. Effective work of the chess psychologist, aimed at strengthening the psychological stability of the athlete.

ELEMENTS OF DELUSION IN OTHER SPORTS

In other sports, the techniques are similar to the ones above. Therefore, we will give only some techniques that take place directly in sports equipment.

BOXING.

Deceptive movements:

a) Head.

b) the Body.

C) with your Hands.

d) with your Feet.

e) a Combination of deceptive movements.

e) Others.

FOOTBALL AND BASKETBALL.:

a) Deceptive passes.

b) Deceptive runs and dashes.
C) Deceptive movements when driving the ball and circling the opponent: body, head, legs, etc. (For example, flirting) .

d) Deceptive movements when striking the opponent's goal.

e) Deceptive movements when angling, throwing the ball with your hands.

f) Deceptive game combinations: enticement, distraction, attraction, etc.

UNFAIR AND RUDE TECHNIQUES

1. The use of pharmaceuticals (e.g., steroids), leading sponding increase endurance. (Checked by doping control.)

2. the Use of more advanced sports equipment items: skis made of special plastic and special ointments for them, lightweight skates, clubs, sports overalls made of special material, etc.

3. The poisoning of rivals. This is done in a variety of sophisticated ways that are difficult to determine when investigating.

4. Rough psychological and mental blows.

5. Physical injuries.

6. The best start time associated with the weather conditions and pressure drops, etc.

7. Jurisdiction. For example, in Boxing, you can sue, i.e. unfairly assign a victory.

8. Sabotage directed against the health of the athlete, as well as his sports details.

9. Other techniques that put athletes in unequal conditions.

10. ROUGH TECHNIQUES aimed at removing the opponent from the sports competition.

11. Bribery. (For example, the goalie, so that he concedes goals.) n

OUTSTANDING LIARS (THE WORLD'S BIGGEST NAMES)

Cagliostro

Cagliostro (Giuseppe Balsamo) - was born in 1743 in Palermo, on the island of Sicily. From his youth, he was attracted to easy ways of making money. It was for this that he was expelled from the monastery in which he received his education. He went on to forge and sell false theater tickets, forge a will, and finally Rob the goldsmith Murano, to whom Cagliostro had promised to dig up the richest treasure. Cagliostro hid under various names, earning a living by cheating, and thus learned manipulation. He forged bills of exchange, sold counterfeit medicinal drugs. Sometimes, with the help of various tricks, Balsamo lured quite large sums from the audience.

His fame grew rapidly. All the Newspapers of the world wrote about Cagliostro. The great Goethe wrote a novel about him, the Great Kofta.

Count Cagliostro arranged thousands of "magic" sessions, "treated" patients and sold elixir. He fooled the high society of Italy and France with his "magic sessions" in a few months, persuaded them to become members of the "Egyptian Lodge", took their entrance fees and left for London. He was supported by many European authorities, so it was difficult to bring Cagliostro to criminal responsibility.

Through his deceptive actions, the great adventurer of the past made a gigantic fortune.

Grigory Rasputin

Grigory Rasputin (Novykh) - was born in 1872 in Tobolsk province. Until some time he was an ordinary peasant. Thanks to his ability to deceive people and cunning, he grew up to be a favorite of Tsar Nicholas II and his wife Alexandra Feodorovna. As a " seer "and " healer", he gained unlimited influence over the king, Queen and their entourage. He interfered in state Affairs. In 1916, he was killed by the monarchists. (For more information about the life of G. Rasputin, read the book by V.Pickle "At the last line".)

URI Geller

URI Geller was born in 1946 in tel Aviv. URI Geller can perhaps be called the greatest trickster (trickster) of our time. He managed to create an image of a person who can bend metal objects (for example, spoons) by deceiving the audience, scientists and the world community. In the West, several books have been written about the exposure of his tricks.Randy "the Quackery of URI Geller" et al.)

In order to create the illusion of bending a metal spoon, Geller, as a manipulative magician, used special small tongs that he palmed in the palm of his hand (see palming). Thanks to his sleight of hand, he skillfully used tongs to bend the spoon, and it gradually bent in front of the audience (this is a talent!!).

URI Geller, like Cagliostro, exerted a great influence on the authorities, leading politicians, bankers and businessmen. Thanks to the organization of demonstration performances and skillful interaction with wealthy people, he has made a multimillion-dollar fortune in the West, has his own giant house-Palace in Berkshire.

URI Geller is a man with a good intuition, thanks to which he was able to guess the invisible.

Geller in the past, to satisfy his vanity and dream of becoming a TV star, starred in commercials about perfumes. He became a real star thanks to the adventure with bending metal objects.

* * *

The reader is familiar with modern adventurers who build giant financial pyramids, heal on television, etc. History will show whether they are worthy to become on a par with the great Cagliostro. n

CLASSIFICATION OF MANIPULATORS AND DECEIVERS

The most difficult problem [7] is to determine when the interlocutor is telling the truth and when he is deliberately lying. Most people resort to lying when they want to avoid punishment or get a reward. With the help of lies, people try to protect themselves until the remorse becomes unbearable for them or until external circumstances tell them that it is time to confess their guilt. When people lie, they experience fear, which manifests itself in certain symptoms, for example, in the pulsation of the carotid artery, in the drying of the lips, involuntary movements of the Adam's Apple and/or excessive attempts to give their statements the appearance of truth.

Below we give a description of some types of liars [7]. The most typical are six of them:

1. Panic liar. He lies for fear of the consequences of his confession. Such PEOPLE FEEL that they will not be able to bear their HUMILIATION IN the CIRCLE of FRIENDS and RELATIVES. A confession would be a blow to their ego. This type of liar believes that a confession will further aggravate an already bad situation.

2. Professional liar. Such people lie and cheat all the time — at work, when shopping in the store, and so on. Such people can be considered liars with a lot of practice.

3. Liar sport. He likes to lie. For him, lying is a challenge. Each new person for him is a new rival in a kind of sports competition. Such liars begin by deceiving their parents, gradually transferring their lies to more and more new people.

4. Sadistic liar. For him, lying is the only weapon. Such a sadistic liar understands that he can be accused, but he will never give the investigators pleasure with his confession. Such people are happy to see how others suffer, his family from the fact that the law persecutes an "innocent" person.

5. Ethnological liar. His parents had taught him that " no one likes informers." This way of thinking is typical of the mafia. Such people like to be questioned.

6. Psychological liar. It seems that such people have no conscience at all, they do not regret the crime committed. They have no outward signs of guilt. With such liars, the hardest thing is-they are excellent actors who can deceive anyone.

Lying is hard work. Telling a deliberate lie in a conversation always requires some effort. Good psychologists can recognize the ongoing struggle within the suspect with himself, his tension and work of thought. The author highlights the signs, both verbal and psychological, which may indicate a deliberate lie.

Showing one or more of the signs given in this example is not yet proof that your interlocutor is lying. Good psychologists are used for separation.

we call it evaluation or calibration. At the same time, the psychologist evaluates the behavior of the interlocutor and his answers to those questions that seem profitable to him. This behavior and responses are then compared to the response to questions about the details of the truth.

VERBAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SIGNS

DELIBERATE LIES

Verbal signs.

The answer to the question.

People who tell the truth try to answer the question directly; those who hide it try to talk about various side circumstances in their answers.

Time to answer the question

People who tell lies usually take longer to answer a question, and they need more time to decide what to say.

Repeating the question

Repeating a question is a common way to gain extra time to think through the answer to the question.

Fragmentary incomplete statements

Many people who tell lies are characterized by fragmentary speech, their sentences often remain unfinished.

Oaths and assurances

Various kinds of oaths (such as "I swear to God!") are often used by liars in their attempts to make their lies more convincing. Truthful people do not need to resort to oaths and assurances.

The clarity of the answer

Liars often mutter answers under their breath or get confused in their answers.

Use of words

People who tell lies try to use "streamlined" words -for example, " I didn't take this money."

Speak the truth people are trying to convince the opposite party in all innocence, then how liars behave passively.

Inconsistency

Inconsistency in statements is one of the best indicators of falsehood.

The directness of the responses

Truthful people try to answer the questions directly, while liars try to answer the difficult question indirectly.

NON-VERBAL SIGNS

signs

Signs are signals whose meaning is perfectly clear. For example, a nod of the head. In some cases of deception, such signs are not brought to an end, they abruptly end.

Gestures

Gestures are mostly hand-made movements that are made to give persuasiveness to words. People who tell lies often use gestures that seem out of place.

Involuntary skills

Such skills can be habits that are not noticed by the person himself, for example, touching the earlobe, stroking the hair, squeezing and unclenching the fingers, etc. In times of stress, these skills become more visible.

Breathing

Stress usually manifests itself in rapid breathing, which can often indicate a deliberate lie.

Coughing and frequent swallowing of saliva

Such manifestations of stress can indicate a deliberate lie.

Facial expression

Subtle or subtle changes in facial expression that disappear quickly — in a fraction of a second-often indicate a latent emotional arousal. With proper training, a person can always learn to catch them.

ATTENTION!

Recognizing lies is not a science, but an art. None of the above features can have an independent value, it is necessary to evaluate all the features in the aggregate.

CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE MANIPULATOR'S PERSONALITY

(Are manipulators born or made?)

Above, the world of manipulation techniques in various fields of activity was widely presented. Impersonal phenomena of manipulation passed before the eyes of the reader. We must not forget that the bearer of manipulation is a person with his own experiences, character, problems, talent, etc., etc. All of the above

manipulators have their own psychological problems, some of them suffer from neuroses, etc. that is Why I, the author of the book and a psychotherapist, often had to communicate with them in my office. After all, we are all manipulators in one way or another.

The author managed to make a statistical assessment (more than 300 respondents) of the phenomenon of personality manipulation. In General, it can be divided into three types:

1. Rough manipulation techniques (12%)

2. Professional manipulation (21%)

3. Survival and everyday manipulation (55%)

The percentage of people who use this type of manipulation is shown in parentheses.

The respondents came to the first, rough, manipulation (for example, to criminal deception) purposefully (19%) and spontaneously (36%). Therefore, the true manipulators, perhaps, are those who organize their manipulations according to a certain program (see the principle of manipulation). For example, when analyzing economic crimes committed by various banks and firms, it turned out that manipulative (illegal) actions were committed as a necessity for survival. The realization that this is a crime came later, that is, later. after "looking from the outside" (this is spontaneous and random manipulation). Unfortunately, in the future, spontaneous manipulations developed into purposeful ones. Thus, in most cases, there is an initial stage of SPONTANEOUS manipulation, which LATER DEVELOPS into a PURPOSEFUL ONE, WITH ALL the ELEMENTS and STAGES of ILLUSIONISM.

Crude manipulation techniques are used in politics, security, fraud, entrepreneurship, Commerce, etc.

PROFESSIONAL MANIPULATION is most often not recognized by their carriers due to the fact that this is the norm of their professional activity. Employees of the State security service and internal Affairs bodies are manipulators by virtue of their duties and

responsibilities. This is a necessity caused by criminal manipulations taking place in our country. Criminal manipulations can only be overcome by other manipulations.

Survival manipulation is the most widespread, and the entire population is subject to IT, depending on talent and the "measure of depravity". People deceive each other, mislead each other at work, at home, etc.

* ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR'S SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, PEOPLE CHEAT ON AVERAGE 150 TIMES A DAY.

The author, as therapist, it was interesting to find out what effect MANIPULATION of the PATIENTS to their emotional health. (Above was a story about the medical history of a clergyman who was engaged in manipulations).

* ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR'S SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, ONLY 9% OF RESPONDENTS GET EMOTIONAL SATISFACTION FROM THEIR MANIPULATIONS. These people, perhaps, are the true manipulators,

players of life, for whom play and deception are the meaning of life. THESE ARE TRUE PLAYERS.

IN GENERAL, OUR SOCIETY IS NOT PSYCHOLOGICALLY READY FOR THE MARKET, AS IT FEELS REMORSE AT MANIPULATIONS, WHICH ARE THE NORM IN THE WEST.

In our society, there is still no complete understanding of the difference between "Scam" and entrepreneurial manipulation. All mixed up. This causes a negative attitude to any business, which is unthinkable without manipulation.

When patients come to my office with their neuroses caused by professional activities, I first analyze the manipulativeness of the patient. More manipulative patients are less likely to suffer from neuroses.

There is a category of patients who suffer from neuroses, being excellent manipulators.

Most of them complain that they cannot in their hearts justify their manipulations and deceptive actions carried out in their work, often calling them "sinful actions". Unsuccessful "cleansing" in the Church often leads them to the office of a psychotherapist. It is possible to find peace of mind and justification for their actions only in the process of

analyzing self-manipulation (self-manipulation). REVEALING THE DEEP MECHANISMS OF SELF-MANIPULATION (SELF-DECEPTION) WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE CONCEPT OF ILLUSIONISM DEVELOPED BY THE AUTHOR, IT ALLOWS YOU TO REMOVE THE CAUSES OF MANIPULATIVE NEUROSES. LOOKING FOR AN EXCUSE FOR THE MANIPULATOR'S ACTIONS IN THE OUTSIDE WORLD IS FUTILE.

Some manipulators manage not to suffer mentally due to various ideologies that justify their actions. They read Western literature on business psychology and find their peace of mind there.

Many of them in the process of growing up begin to realize "their manipulator cross", which they must carry with dignity. WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE FACT THAT "GOD APPOINTED HIM A MANIPULATOR"?

In the course of the analysis, it turned out that the facet of manipulativeness of the individual, beyond which internal mental conflicts begin, is different for different manipulators. The" thick skin " of the manipulator disappears as the person Matures and Matures. As they age, many manipulators move into the manipulated squad.

THE PROBLEM OF FINDING HARMONY BETWEEN CONSCIENCE AND MANIPULATIVENESS IS A PSEUDO-PROBLEM, SINCE IT IS FUNDAMENTALLY UNSOLVABLE. EVEN THE WISE MIXING OF THESE PHENOMENA OF THE HUMAN SOUL EVENTUALLY LEADS TO CONFLICTS. A TRUE MANIPULATOR MANIPULATES THOSE WHO WISH TO BE MANIPULATED.

THE MOST IMPORTANT JUSTIFICATION FOR THEIR MANIPULATION AND DECEPTION FOR MANY MANIPULATORS IS THE DESIRE OF THEIR VICTIMS TO BE DECEIVED.

"You wanted to deceive yourself, so I satisfied you with deception," so many outstanding adventurers were justified before their death.

For example, the great telepath wolf messing at the end of his life exposed his tricks on telepathy in his memoirs, excerpts of which were published in the newspaper "Soviet culture" in the early 90s. He is not a true manipulator.

A true manipulator takes all his secrets with him to another world or passes them on to a worthy heir (see the section "Illusionism in religion"about the priests of antiquity).

THE SECRETS OF MANIPULATORS ARE SUBJECT TO THE FIRST PRINCIPLE (THE CONCEPT OF ILLUSIONISM) - THE PRINCIPLE OF MANIPULATION. The SECRET is BASED ON the mechanisms of PALMING, PASSIVATION AND BLACKMAIL (see Chapter 6). n

THE CONCEPT OF ILLUSIONISM AND PREDICTION OF MANIPULATION

Summing up after considering the phenomenon of illusionism in various fields of activity, it should be noted that the principles of manipulation (palming, passirovka and blackmail) are often manifested in a "disguised" form. So, for example, for some scammers, the stage of passivation (entering into trust) may be absent in an explicit form, but proceed in an indirect and indirect form. Also, the stage of palming (preparation) may not contain a "prepared surprise", but often on this tap there is a "psychological testing" of the victim for the desire to be deceived.

In General, all the principles of manipulation and self-manipulation are universal and manifest themselves in all areas, regardless of their complexity. The concept of illusionism, which includes the principles put forward, allows you to predict manipulative behavior without going into the complex specifics of a particular activity.

The ability to reveal and see the structure of manipulative behavior, as well as manipulative thinking, contributes to the improvement of not only the individual, but also society. The purification of society is possible only when its citizens learn to see manipulation everywhere and in everything. This will be a game of manipulators on equal terms. Unfortunately, now the game is one-sided. Citizens ' awareness is low. If this book is anything to help solve this problem, the author will believe that it is not in vain " digging in the garbage of negative manipulations of our society."

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RAMIL GARIFULLIN

PERSONAL ILLUSIONISM — NEW

CONCEPTION IN

PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY

Illusionism and manipulative psychology of alcoholism and encoding

Illusionism in psychotherapy or rendering healthy by delusion

Illusionism and psychology of "third eye" and vision

Illusionism and deception in different spheres of activity in Russia

RAMIL GARIFULLIN

ILLUSIONISM OF PERSONALITY AS A NEW PHILOSOPHICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPT

PSYCHOLOGY

DECEPTION, MANIPULATION, CODING

Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality_____
(scientific monograph)

Illusionism in psychotherapy
Illusionism in coding for alcoholism
Illusionism of the " third eye"
Illusionism in various fields of activity

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Technical editing and
computer layout Of Araslanova N. A.
Corrector Batrutdinova L. I.

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Here is one of the first scientific monographs in domestic and foreign literature devoted to psychology, techniques and analysis of manipulations and illusions in various spheres of human activity. The author puts forward

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a new philosophical and psychological concept of the ILLUSIONISM OF PERSONALITY and analyzes it in all spheres of personality activity.

The author's research in the field of manipulations in the interaction of a psychotherapist with a patient with alcoholism is very interesting. For the first time in Russian psychology, the technique and classification of coding methods for alcoholism are presented.

Interesting results were obtained in the study of the "third eye" phenomenon - the ability of people to see the "aura" of a person.

How are politicians, entrepreneurs, investigators, television and print workers, advertisers, scammers, gypsies, card cheaters, illusionists, and many others deceived and manipulated? Why are we all so different: some are rich, others are poor? Do some manage, others manage? Obviously, this largely depends on the ability to deceive and deceive less.

The book deals not only with deception and manipulation, which are harmful, but also useful. The chapter "Illusionism in psychotherapy and healing by delusion" describes the techniques of illusionism and deception that contribute to healing. This direction was first developed by the author.

The book will be interesting for psychologists, psychotherapists, political scientists, philosophers, as well as for managers, law enforcement officers, lawyers and representatives of other professions.

ANNOTATION

This work is the first scientific monograph in the home and foreign literature devoted to psychology, methods and analysis of manipulation and illusions in different spheres of human activities. Author suggests a new philosophic-psychological conception of the illusionism of personality and analyses it in all spheres of personal activity.

Very interesting investigation are given by the author in the sphere of manipulation in interaction between psycho-therapeutist and alcoholic.

Very interesting results were received during investigation of the phenomenon of "third eye" — the possibility of people to see a person's "aura".

How do politicians, businessmen, investigators, journalists and TV journalists, person giving advertisement, swindlers, Gipsys, card-sharpers, illusionists and many other people deceive and manipulate? Obviously, this depends in many ways on ability to deceive and to be deceived as less as possible.

The author tells not only about deceptions which are harmful, but about those are useful. In chapter "Illusionism in psychology and bringing into healthy state by delusion". Methods of illusionism and deception which promote rendering a person more healthy are described in this chapter. This trend is first carried out by the author.

The book will be interesting for psychologists, psycho-therapeutists, political workers, philosophers and also for managers, workers of legal institutions and representatives of other professions.

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Foreword

A MAN IN SEARCH OF ILLUSIONS AND DECEPTIONS

(preface by the author)

Today we have an interest in research not on sexual needs, as in the time of Freud, and not on feelings of inferiority, as in the time of Adler, and not even the meaning of life, as in the time of Frankl, but in the research of manipulations, deception, illusions and virtual tele-, video, drug, alcoholic and computer realities, which, it is not a shame to realize, have

become a great driving force governing human behavior, despite the fact that a person often realizes all this as self-deception.

A person is in search of "self-deception", not meaning. He does this, often deeply aware that with his own consent he is deceiving himself. This phenomenon is analogous to the desire of the audience to be deceived by the performance of the illusionist. That is why I called it the phenomenon of personality illusionism.

It should be noted that humanity is immersed in this world of illusionism not only because it is economically profitable for producers of alcohol, drugs, television, video and computer products, but because it itself is in search of illusions and deception.

It is time to do a "philosophical and psychological vaccination" against this phenomenon. This is what I dedicate this work to. n

Manipulation Psychology

(foreword by Doctor of Psychological Sciences, Professor L.M. Popov)

The new book by RR Garifullin introduces us to numerous factors and facts of the illusionary behavior of a person. Illusions like deception, delusion, fraud pervade all our behavior. The richness of practical material that the author managed to collect and combine with a common idea is striking - the illusionism of personality. A detailed table of contents immediately introduces the reader to the essence of the book, where everyone can choose for reading, elaboration, practical implementation of what he encounters and what will help him understand his behavior, his actions, and finally understand the manipulations that he performs with other people and with oneself ("self-delusion"), without often thinking about it.

How to evaluate this book, primarily in terms of its contribution to psychology? It is necessary to establish the place of manipulative-illusionary themes in the space of psychological knowledge. umanistic psychology), but we also strive to enter the topics of the world psychological community with our topics as soon as possible.

Psychological freedom requires us to recognize that every psychologist can choose his own strategic line of behavior in psychology: an abstract-analytical one, a strategy of a holistic approach, and finally, a manipulative-technological one. one

According to the abstract-analytical strategy chosen by the psychologist, the main content of his work is made up of some mental abilities and qualities abstracted from the personality. At the same time, the psychologist seeks to diagnose them in depth, to give an often isolated, metaphysical interpretation of this phenomenon. In the extreme, in a dialectical version, combine knowledge about this phenomenon with knowledge about other mental phenomena, using correlation, factor analysis. The necessary completion of the work of a psychologist in this case is the ultimate formalization of the acquired knowledge (model, schematic construction, pleiadic structure, law). These are the strategies chosen as a rule by psychologists inclined to theoretical activity.

When relying on a strategy of a holistic, practical approach, the whole person is at the center of the psychologist's attention. When assessing any of his mental characteristics (ability, stress), the psychologist is forced to use both knowledge in psychological science and knowledge from other areas of human studies (medicine, sociology, etc.). In addition, the practice requires a real solution to the client's problem, approval of the real steps that he must take to change, heal. At the same time, a psychologist must be guided by knowledge, common sense, and intuition. This approach is the prerogative of practical psychologists and psychotherapists.

The third of the strategies, manipulative-technological, is not so much to penetrate deeply into the inner world of another, but by using various methods, techniques, techniques to achieve the expected effect, to induce another person (group) to fulfill their plans, i.e. ... be the object of manipulation. Of course, by studying the experience of other manipulators, which may be statesmen, media ideologists, "educators", husbands and wives, one can achieve success. But the real mastery of a human manipulator is the art of prompting another to act according to his design. This strategy is followed by genuine manipulators with a positive and negative orientation.

In fact, it is in the book of R.R. Garifullin that we meet with an attempt to work out a new direction - manipulative psychology, where the spheres of action of manipulators are given, the technology of their activity is described, and advice is given on destroying the intention

fishing manipulators. The relevance of the book is obvious. The fact that people deceive each other and themselves has long been known. The fact that there is a world of illusions

(for example, the illusion of the perception of objects), the ability and need to be delusional is also obvious. In psychological science, there is a social order for a book on manipulative psychology, which would show not only facts, but also reveal the psychological mechanisms of manipulativeness, and the phenomenon itself would be considered in the context of the knowledge of scientific psychology. However, scientific psychology is more prone to

do not notice this direction yet. We have not yet used the concept of "manipulative psychology" as a scientifically grounded psychology.

The psychological practice widely presented in this book provides us with numerous examples of the functioning of manipulative psychology. For the sake of justice, it is necessary to determine the probabilistic place of the book in psychological culture, more precisely, in the culture of "practical psychology".

Knowledge from the book of the American practical psychologist D. Carnegie should be classified as irrefutable evidence of the viability of knowledge in manipulative psychology. 2 Here, in full or in a digest version, it is reported what verbal and non-verbal manipulations should be carried out in order to influence someone, make themselves fall in love, induce others to competitive activity. Later, the area of non-verbal manipulation is presented in sufficient detail by the American A. Pease 3. He recommends clothing for success, the nature of gestures, postures that could stimulate partners to conclude deals.

Subsequently, at the junction of the manipulative and humanistic approaches, a kind of anti-Carnegian trend emerges, represented by E. Shostrom 4. He gives a typology of manipulative people with an active and passively expressed beginning, endowing everyone with common psychological characteristics: deceit, fraud, closeness, cynicism, lack of trust in anyone.

When analyzing these sources, the duality of manipulative actions is striking: positive and negative from the point of view of universal human morality. In both cases, the manipulator seeks to force people to fulfill his plan, but in the first case - with the benefit of the person being manipulated or for himself, but without prejudice to the manipulated person. In the negative version, the manipulator pursues only his own benefit, often to the detriment of those whom he uses as objects of manipulation.

Domestic manipulative psychology also does not stand still. It should be admitted that the previously published "Encyclopedia of Bluff" by R.R. Garifullin (1995) became one of the first books that presented the greatest number of spheres of our life associated with deception: politics, media, legal practice, business, etc.

The author has widely described the space in which people bluff and the specific techniques they use when cheating, playing cards, during psychic sessions, in the market, when exchanging apartments, etc. The methods of virtuous deception in psychotherapy are systematically investigated.

In legal practice, manipulative psychology is associated with the term "fraud". In fraud, lawyers reveal a rich palette of techniques, tricks with the help of which deception occurs: when selling cars, in fortune telling, "in love", in the traffic police, etc.

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It should be said that the modern psychology of management, management can be attributed to a kind of manipulative psychology, especially in that part of it, where the boss is supplied with a set of numerous information and rules about employees, clients, who have to be persuaded, pleasing, frightened, punished. less useful psychological information is also given to subordinates when dealing with difficult bosses.

At present, favorable conditions are emerging for the empirical multidimensionality of the phenomenon of "manipulation" to be fixed primarily as the first level of knowledge about this phenomenon. 7

The task that R.R. Garifullin sets himself is to move from empirical multidimensionality to a theoretical understanding of the phenomenon. He seeks to bring numerous facts of the manipulative activity of a person with a person, with other people, with himself under the more capacious, in his opinion, concept of "personality illusionism". The author's attempt to substantiate the generalizing nature of this category, to try to find its manifestations in each of the cases under consideration, deserves recognition. For example, when coding, alcohol addiction, "third eye", psychotherapy, pharmaceutical therapy, etc. The mechanisms of influence on a person and manipulations discovered by the author deserve attention, with the help of which cardiovascular diseases, stuttering, alcoholism, vision, cardiac arrhythmia, and epilepsy are treated.

The author's positions sound extremely passionate when he seeks to suggest to the Russian reader a way out of the alcoholic deadlock leading to degradation *Garifullin R.R. Personality illusionism* _____

personality. Here, his position, supported by his own rich practice in working with alcoholics, is in full accordance with the positions of psychologists, supporters of mental health improvement of personality from other countries: Dr. David Niles (D. Washington University, USA), Antonia Sicilia (University of Granada, Spain), Sven Tennis (University of Hamburg, Germany).

Not all theoretical propositions of R.R. Garifullin based on the principles of palmiratization, passaging, and blackmailing, which constitute the essence of the concept of personality illusionism, will cause an unambiguous reaction from the reader.

But it is quite obvious that we have before us an extremely relevant book on practical psychology with attempts at a philosophical and psychological understanding of manipulation as a ubiquitous psychological phenomenon. The book, which will be a reference book for a psychologist, psychotherapist, doctor, manager, employee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and very likely will become a reference book for manipulators of various directions.

Nobody will be indifferent to the book. Let the book find its reader, and the traditional psychology will take manipulative psychology into its space.

THE CONCEPT OF ILLUSIONISM OF THE PERSONALITY AS A NEW COMPONENT IN THE THEORY OF Cognition

(Foreword by Doctor of Medical Sciences N.U. Akhmerov)

As you know, in the instinctive and elementary-rational behavior of higher animals, completely special types of their activities are clearly traced, directed both at "deceiving" the living beings around them, and at "self-deceiving". This is clearly manifested in the games of animals, and in their hunting techniques, and in sexual behavior, and in the methods of establishing hierarchical relationships between them.

Thus, the phenomenon designated by R. Garifullin as "Illusionism of personality" has deep roots in the very biological history of man and, of course, deserves a comprehensive study.

The author analyzes in detail the algorithm for creating false ideas by people, examining their actions at various levels: at the levels of politics and social relations, at the levels of interpersonal relationships, at the levels of philosophy, at the levels of the subjective world of a person and, finally, at the levels of psychotherapeutic practice.

ALL THIS IN TOTAL ALLOWS THE AUTHOR TO BUILD THE CONCEPT OF THE ILLUSIONISM OF THE PERSONALITY AS A BASIC CONCEPT OF THE EXISTENCE IN A MAN OF AN ABSOLUTELY SPECIFIC LAYER OF HIS PSYCHE, ACTIVELY PARTICIPATING IN A PARTICULARLY PART OF THE PERSONALITY. This layer is associated with the production of delusions. Consequently, it is directly opposite to those levels of the human psyche that are engaged in the search for truths, both about the subjective and the objective worlds of a person in which his life takes place. The search for truth and the search for delusions, in accordance with this concept, are fully combined both in human society and in the human psyche, constituting a kind of dialectical unity.

The idea of such a unity allows the author to build schemes for analyzing various areas of human life, both in terms of identifying deceptions and delusions, and in terms of their use for the purpose of manipulating people. On this basis, he builds a number of new classifications of schemes for such manipulations and even proposes new schemes for psychotherapy purposes ("coding" algorithms in the treatment of alcoholism, the blackjack method in psychotherapy, etc.).

HOWEVER, I THINK THAT THE MAIN POINT OF THE JOB OFFERED TO THE READERS ARE NOT ITS PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. Much more important point is the fact that, considering the process of education an illusion, deception and being deceived Nij NOT AS A PRODUCT OF NORMAL random failures of cognitive activity, and as the active element of the human psyche, the authors introduce new components in the theory of knowledge.

The question of the activity of these elements has been raised more than once in the works of many psychoanalytic schools that adhere to the most different ideas about *Garifullin R.R. Personality illusionism* _____

the structure of the human personality and in different ways explaining the reasons for the occurrence of deceptions and delusions. In all these works, the psychological algorithms of deceptions and delusions were presented as a kind of secondary mechanisms that are turned on depending on certain conscious or subconscious aspirations of a person.

The difference between the work offered to the reader is that these mechanisms are presented by the author not only as executive ones. The author proposes their well-known autonomy and regards them as important structure-forming elements of the human personality.

This very formulation of the question will undoubtedly arouse the interest of the reader.

It should be noted that the author is right when he says that today we have an interest in research not on sexual needs, as in the time of Freud, and not on feelings of inferiority, as in the time of Adler, but in the research of virtual realities that destroy us (drugs, body - and others), deception and various illusions. These and other interests can be satisfied by the reader holding this book in his hands. n

INTRODUCTION

INTO THE WORLD OF ILLUSIONS AND MANIPULATIONS

"Humanity can be cleansed only through the knowledge of its own deception and self-deception. Someday it will learn not to see a lie, not because it will close its eyes to protect itself from it, but because it will look at a lie without seeing it, due to a deep knowledge of the structure deception. This is the only way to true religious thinking. "

(from the author)

ILLUSIONISM AROUND US

We live in a world of illusion and manipulation. It is this world, perhaps, that distinguishes us from animals.

ILLUSIONS - THIS IS A DISTORTED PERCEPTION OF AN OBJECT [1]. Everything possible (from human thoughts to the history of mankind) can act as an object. Therefore, it would be incorrect to reduce illusions only to the perception of material objects. In this regard, the author for the first time offers a general classification of illusions (see Table 1).

MANIPULATION, FROM THE AUTHOR'S POINT OF VIEW, ARE A CONSCIOUS PROCESS OF THE SUBJECT CREATING ILLUSIONS ABOUT SELF AND THE ENVIRONMENT. THUS, MANIPULATIONS ARE DERIVATIVES FROM ILLUSIONS. MANIPULATIONS ARE SEPARATE FROM ILLUSIONS. Nevertheless, we will consider them separately.

WORLD OF ILLUSION

Illusion, as we said above, represents a distorted perception, being a multi-capacious concept due to the fact that it is associated with the world of perception.

Despite the gigantic diversity of the world of illusions, there is still no GENERAL CLASSIFICATION of illusions in the scientific literature. All studies carried out in this area concern either optical-geometric illusions or pathological illusions [1-4].

The scientific period in the history of the doctrine of illusions, at the origins of which were G. Bayarget (1844), A. Mattey (1829), F. Pinel (1829), J. Escirol (1838), G. Helmholtz (1867), has about 175 years ... All this time, the doctrine of illusions has been the object of constant incessant disputes about classifying illusions as "deceptions of the senses" or "deceptions of the mind," about the connection between illusions and pathology of perception.

Currently, the problem of illusions in connection with the development of the world of virtual realities (computer, television, alcoholic, drug illusions, etc.) has become even more urgent. This is the problem of the spiritual survival of mankind (see below chapter 5).

In connection with the above, based on an analysis of the literature on illusions, the author proposes a general classification of illusions (see Table 1). All illusions can be divided into

two parts. Some are caused by unusual external conditions and the actions of subjects (manipulation: delusion, deception, games, etc.), while the physiological mechanisms of perception are functioning normally. Others are due to special (for example, pathological, etc.) functioning of physiological mechanisms, as well as due to the complexity and, as a consequence, ignorance of the object of perception. The first of them are manipulative illusions, the second are non-manipulative. (This name was introduced by the author).

As you can see, the world of illusions is so diverse that one can "get lost" in it.

In recent years, more and more often you can read from the pages of the press and see on the television screen people seeing the aura of a person [5].

Can such people be taken seriously and how to treat them?

Psychology calls this "vision" REFLECTOR ILLUSIONS, or SYNESTHESIA [1]. Synesthesia was possessed by Leonardo da Vinci, Gounod, Kramskoy, Goethe and others. This phenomenon consists in the fact that any stimulus, acting on the corresponding sensory organ, in addition to the will of the subject, causes not only a sensation specific to this sensory organ, but at the same time also an ADDITIONAL SENSATION or an idea characteristic of another sensory organ. VISION of the aura, apparently, is an additional vision that appears in SYNESTHESIS (PEOPLE WITH SYNESTHESIA) when perceiving other people. The aura for synesthesia is a SINGLE SHELL FRAMING A MAN. Thus, synesthesia in this work is considered broader than in the traditional sense.

Nowadays, many synestheses are engaged in healing, applying their vision to diagnose diseases. To what extent do their visions correspond to the true picture of the patient's condition? And in general, what do these visions say and do these illusions contain useful information from the point of view of diagnosis and treatment?

In this regard, the goal was set

- to study the group of synestheses, their reflex illusions and try to determine the connection of their visions with the psychological and physiological characteristics of the synesthesia themselves, as well as with the characteristics of the objects of perception.

THE WORLD OF ALCOHOLIC ILLUSIONS AND MANIPULATIONS

Currently, there are practically no studies of alcoholic illusions as a separate reality (illusory) with its own internal laws and features of interaction with the real world [6]. The traditional psychology of alcoholism is not interested in the world of alcoholic illusions due to the fact that it is engaged in "pulling the alcoholic out of this world into the world of sobriety." The author of this book believes that in order to pull the patient out of the parallel

world of alcoholic illusions, it is necessary to know this world with its internal laws and peculiarities of interaction with the real world. Figuratively speaking, in order to save a drowning man in a golden swamp, one must not look for a good "straw of salvation", but knowing the peculiarities of the swamp, teach the drowning man to see the swamp as a bog, and not as a gold mine.

Currently, the most common method of treating alcoholism is coding (stress therapy method [7]). Despite this, there are still no works in the literature on the psychology of coding.

Based on the foregoing, the purpose of this work was also to study the psychology of illusions and manipulations in the treatment of patients with alcoholism. n

WORLD OF MANIPULATION

A person misleads himself and others, thereby being a MANIPULATOR of himself and others, due to the following five reasons [8].

1. There is an eternal conflict between a person and himself, since in everyday life he is forced to rely on himself and on the external environment [9].

2. People no longer love each other than love, since most people, with all their desire, cannot love their neighbor because they do not love themselves [8].

3. Risk and uncertainty surround us from all sides, and we are helpless before death [8].

4. People begin to cheat, play games in order to better manage their emotions and avoid intimacy, fearing a predicament [8].

5. A person learns all his life, checks his actions with others, seeks the approval of each and every one, misleading himself and others [8]. These others are often manipulative.

THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE MANIPULATION are:

1. Techniques of deception [9], maneuvers, games of people [10] in various roles, making an impression [10] on others, avoiding true feelings for feelings, depending on the circumstances [8].

2. Unawareness of the meaning of life. They see and hear what they want to see and hear [8].

3. Control (closeness, intention) [8].

4. Cynicism (unbelief), do not trust anyone - neither themselves nor others [10].

(Obviously, the main component of manipulations is the first. The other three are only a consequence of the first. That is why in what follows we will consider manipulations, implying the first component of manipulations given above).

DECEPTION, AS THE MAIN COMPONENT OF MANIPULATION, is a false, incorrect message that can mislead the person to whom it is addressed [11]. However, one should distinguish between deception as an action of a subject pursuing certain interests, and deception as a result [11].

Zoopsychology has abundant data on the elements of deliberate deception in the behavior of animals, especially in primates [12-14]. Disinformational behavior of animals is the evolutionary roots of deception [15,16].

Manipulation can be an unintentional delusion, cunning falsification, refined hypocrisy, hypocrisy of a cultured man in the street, and the "truth" of the previous historical stage [11]. It is an egoistic isolation, a break, a breakdown in community, distrust, hostility towards others, not genuine communication [11].

A. Maslow considers manipulation and deception as a result of the suppression of meta needs - the ultimate existential "values that are irreducible and not compensated by others. This behavior leads to metapathology. This is a disease of the soul, which occurs, for example, from constant living among liars and loss of trust in people. "[17].

In qualitative information theory [18], deception is called DISINFOR MASSIA. The antipode of deception (truth) is TRANSINFOR MATION, which represents the adequacy of the original and the image at the input and output of the information process [18].

In this regard, a distinction is made between disinformational and transformational intentions (intentional or unintentional deception). For example, Iago, deceiving Othello, was guided by a disinformation intention, while Bobchinsky and Dobchinsky, announcing the arrival of the inspector, expressed a transformational intention. In the first case, the subject has true knowledge, but is guided by an evil will; in the second, he is in the power of delusion, but displays a benevolent intention. However, both cases represent "the transmission of a lie clothed in the form of honor" [19].

Taking into account the subject's intention makes it difficult, and sometimes even completely excludes a convincing definition of disinformation, leads to paradoxes [19].

For example, a subject, wishing to deceive another, gives him true information, relying on the fact that the latter knows about the disinformation intention and therefore will not believe this information. Or another example: trying to deceive, the subject communicates true information, being convinced that it is false, because he himself was deceived, but the counterparty does not believe it and therefore turns out to be deceived.

Analysis of the structure of deception manipulations involves the identification and description of three qualities:

1) cheating

2) being deceived

3) cheated.

Subjects can have all of these qualities at the same time. These qualities can be worn by the following subjects:

1) an individual subject (individual person, personality)

2) a collective entity (any collective, mafia, etc.)

3) mass subject (certain strata of society, social groups, peoples, etc.)

MANIPULATION IS OFTEN TWO-LAYER: it carries both a false message that is incorrect in its content and a false, perverse, often opposite in its actual value sign, a form of action. (For example, artful, sophisticated, sophisticated, creative hypocrisy is the highest form of manipulation).

The stabilizing function of manipulation is widely used by government agencies, the media, and in a wide variety of forms - from carefully thought-out disinformation (well insured against exposure) to MANIPULATIVE ACTIONS over the public consciousness, forming a beneficial public opinion, supporting the creeds needed by the government [20]. (see below chap. 5.6).

A special place in the world of manipulation is occupied by the phenomenon of SELF-DECEPTION OR SELF-DELUSION. The peculiarity of self-deception is that here the deceiver, the deceived and the deceived are combined in the same person and in the same plane. This applies to the individual and to the social instinct, to the group, people and humanity [11].

In this work, the author puts forward a new philosophical and psychological paradigm, at the basis of which he considers a PERSON AS A SUBJECT OF SELF-DELUSION. The author came to this conclusion while studying alcoholic patients. Only considering a person as a subject of self-delusion is it possible to treat alcoholism more effectively [9]. This cannot be ignored. A person would like to close his eyes so as not to see things that are extremely difficult for him, would like to deceive himself, but does not come out. He retains a kind of duality of consciousness, the desire to believe in what is desired does not pass into genuine faith, it is critically interpreted.

The phenomenon of self-deception is clearly recorded already in Plato's dialogues as a delusion in assessing its own meaning [21]. The peculiarity of this delusion is that it is caused by the limitations of the mind, the natural inclinations of a person. In the dialogue "Cratilus" Socrates says that he himself marvels at his wisdom and at the same time does not trust it. "Apparently, I myself still need to figure out what I actually say. For the hardest thing is to be deceived by myself. After all, then the deceiver relentlessly follows you and is always there, isn't that terrible?" [21].

Deceiving themselves, people need each other's support, and in this field they do not tolerate loneliness [22]. Self-deceptions typical of this time are of a collective nature, which contributes to the mutual induction and consolidation of the corresponding illusions and myths in the public consciousness. A person who is subordinate to the community, who has assimilated its values, according to Nietzsche, “inevitably becomes a liar” [23].

Self-deception according to Freud [24]. There is a phenomenon of psychic self-determination, which includes the level of the unconscious. This defense mechanism, leading to the release of painful feelings and memories, is a specific "maneuver", a way of thinking that the brain resorts to to get rid of painful emotional material [25].

Subjects (people, groups, societies, etc.) willingly become adherents of "teachings", social myths, for this is the only (no alternative) meaning of existence. Revealing meanings shows subjects that it was an illusion.

Thus, people create illusions for themselves and expose them themselves. ILLUSIONS ARE THE MEANING OF EXISTENCE. In this work, for the first time, a person is considered as a subject of self-delusion, in search of illusions. Thus, there is no sense, there are quasi-meanings. Meanings,

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as fundamental entities, they can theoretically exist in ideal (saints) personalities, devoid of manipulativeness.

Unfortunately, according to the author, people are manipulative and for them there are only QUASISIMENTS. It is this approach that has been worked out in this work in the study of patients with alcoholism.

It should be noted that the world of manipulation does not only consist of negative elements. There is positive manipulation, good lies, virtuous deception. The main virtuous manipulations are manipulations in medicine as techniques and methods of healing patients by the method of delusion [9]. The author will touch upon them in more detail in his studies.

To be a psychologist is to be a manipulator. Communication without manipulation practically does not exist. Therefore, all literature on psychology is manipulation techniques. Any advice on psychology is manipulation, or in any case it always contains manipulation, since in nature the language of supersensible communication (love, etc.) is fragmentary and less frequent than the language of manipulative communication. In this regard, if we talk about interpersonal manipulations, we must talk about practical psychology in general, since its task, knowing the "cogs" of the personality, is to solve personality problems.

BUT IN THIS MANNER, AS WOULD DISAPPEAR THE NEED AT ALL SEPARATE TO RAISE THE QUESTION OF INTERPERSONAL MANIPULATION. BY THE WAY, THIS IS THEREFORE THE AUTHOR PAYED MORE ATTENTION TO THE MANIPULATIONS IN THE ACTIVITIES OF TI (Ch.5.6).

Nevertheless, let us try to look again at the phenomenon of interpersonal manipulation.

Some authors narrow down the phenomenon of manipulation only to its manifestation in interpersonal communication. The author of this book is count

1. VITAL MANIPULATION. Manipulations aimed at the survival of the individual, both physically and psychologically. This includes knowledge about defense reactions and resistances (Z. Freud), as well as the theory of boundary analysis (SJ-analysis), developed by the author (Chapter 2, Garifullin R.R.). The theory of frontier analysis is based on the principle of manipulative self-delusion put forward by the author.

2. INTERPERSONAL MANIPULATION. (Shostrom E., Yokoyama O.T., Robinson R.W., E. Bern).

3. MANIPULATION IN OPERATION. For the first time studied by the author (see book Garifullin R.R., Manipulative Psychology and Psychotherapy, Encyclopedia of Bluff, 1995) psychology and methods of deception and manipulation in various fields of activity.

4. MANIPULATION WITH SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS. (Intrapersonal manipulation). The work on the illusory perception of the personality about oneself was done by the author (see Chap. 1.2). Self-deception of personality is a special form of self-awareness manipulation. It appears as a result of the inconsistency of the personality, the lack of internal support in oneself. A person plays different roles, manifesting different "I" in different situations. (see also E. Bern).

The term "manipulation" comes from the Latin MANIPULUS, MANUS - "hand", PLE - "to fill"). Often the word "manipulation" is used by magicians who skillfully carry out distracting techniques and also hide the true intentions and actions (see chapter 6).

In general, we are talking about manipulation, when there is the creation of any illusions and masterful execution of methods of deception.

The phenomena of manipulation were discussed by Bessonov (1971), Schiller (1980), Rosenberg (1987). The art of manipulation was studied by Ri Per (1986), Goodin R.E. (1980). Shostrom writes about a man-manipulator (1992). Not one of the cited works contains a clear definition of the concept of "manipulation" [30-34].

All of the above studies under the manipulation understand the psychological impact, in which:

1. Latent (indirect) impact on the manipulated, which the latter does not even know about.

2. Achievement of the result (goal) by the manipulator:

a) changing the behavior of the manipulated person;

a) changing the intentions and goals of the manipulated person;

3. The intentions of the manipulated person after such exposure do not coincide with his desires.

The author gives a more general definition of manipulation (see above).

MANIPULATION IS AN ARTIFICIAL PROCESS OF CREATING AN ILLUSION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION (OR ABOUT HIMSELF), PERCEPTED AS OTHER SUBJECTS AND THE MANUFACTURER ILLUSIONS

This definition is more comprehensive, since all the above definitions follow from it (see paragraphs). Indeed, illusions they cease to be illusions as soon as the hidden impact disappears. The manipulated person is him as long as he is in a state of distorted perception of the surrounding reality. Exposing the manipulator leads to the disappearance of the phenomenon of manipulation.

It is into the world of manipulation that our society is sinking deeper and deeper due to market reform. In stagnant times, manipulations were latent in nature and were mainly concentrated on the management levels.

Manipulations in people who are "cogs of the general proletarian movement" were impossible. At present, the other extreme is taking place - due to large-scale unemployment and "peculiarities of the transition period" people are often left to their own devices. Manipulation comes to the fore as the only way to survive. The spiritual and physical survival of our society will depend on what kind of manipulation our society prefers.

S ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR'S SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, 81% OF THE RESPONDENTS INTERVIEWED STATED THAT THE BASIC LIFE IS SURVIVAL, i.e. WAYS OF MAKING MONEY FOR BREAD BREAD.

The author believes that the causes of nervous diseases, drug addiction and alcoholism and, as a consequence, a decrease in life expectancy, is the "sharp immersion" of society in the WORLD OF MANIPULATION.

The world of manipulation does not take root well in the society of the former "cogs of the general proletarian movement." One of the reasons for this is PEOPLE'S UNKNOWLEDGE OF THE WORLD OF MANIPULATION, its laws, etc. Despite this, in the scientific and psychological literature, there is a large lack of works devoted to purely domestic market phenomena and manipulations inherent in our society. Socio-psychological phenomena of manipulation in our country are specific. That is why the work in the field of manipulations performed by Western researchers is not always useful to our readers. Unfortunately, currently there are no works devoted to the analysis of manipulations in various spheres of our society. Therefore, the study of negative and positive manipulations is currently relevant. In this regard, the goals of this work were:

1. Analysis of manipulations (deception techniques) in various spheres of society.

2. A deeper analysis of manipulations (methods of delusion) used in domestic medical psychology (psychotherapy), as well as psychotherapy of alcoholism.

3. Development of new methods of manipulation (methods of healing by delusion) in psychotherapy (including psychotherapy of alcoholism).

4. Investigation of illusions and manipulations of "newly appeared healers", who are now called psychics. n

Chapter 1

ILLUSIONISM OF PERSONALITY - PHILOSOPHICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPT

"There is nothing sadder than the death of an illusion"

Koestler.

ILLUSIONISM OF THE PERSONALITY - A NEW CONCEPT IN PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY

THE AUTHOR BASED ON ANALYSIS OF various fields of activity (see Chapter 6) AND SYSTEMATIC STUDIES OF MANIPULATIONS AND ILLUSIONS FOR THE FIRST TIME PROMOTES A PHILOSOPHICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPT OF ILLUSIONISM, INCLUDING A PRINCIPLE WITH A PRINCIPLE

The basis of manipulative psychology (see the book by R. Garifulli on "Encyclopedia of Bluff", 1995) is the ILLUSIONISM PRINCIPLE, which includes:

1. PRINCIPLE OF PALMATION

2. PRINCIPLE OF PASSING

3. CHANGING PRINCIPLE

4. THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DELUSION (SELF-MANIPULATION)

1. THE PRINCIPLE OF PALMING is a preparatory stage, including:

a) Investigation of the subject who is going to be misled and possession of information that he does not know. It is at this stage that the manipulator determines the desire of the manipulated to be deceived.

b) Preparing and disguising the "false surprise" that the deluded one should receive later. Disguise is done so that during the next stage (passivation) the deluded person could not guess about the presence of a "surprise".

2. THE PASSING PRINCIPLE is the very process of deceiving. It includes:

a) distracting and enticing actions

b) misguided actions

c) ACTIONS AIMED TO INCREASE TRUST.

3. The CHANGING PRINCIPLE is the specific actions of the deceiver, which is a substitution of one for the other. In other words, the truth is imperceptibly replaced by a "false surprise" that was previously palmed and passaged. Passing and

1 Palmyrovka - the term is taken from the art of illusion. To palmate means to hide it in the palm of your hand.

2 Passing is also one of the techniques of manipulative magicians, meaning deceiving movements and passes with an object.

3 Blackjacking is a technique of illusionists, in which one object is replaced by another (see Illusionary art).

blackjacking often occurs simultaneously. SELF-RELEASING OF DECEPTION IS ALSO A CHANGE, BECAUSE THE TRUE SECRET OF DECEPTION WILL BE REPLACED BY A FALSE.

Thus, the PRINCIPLE OF ILLUSIONISM essentially characterizes the mechanism and structure of creating manipulations and manipulative illusions. IT DESCRIBES THE OPERATIONS OF THE ROCKER. (In this paper, this principle is analyzed in various areas).

4. THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DELUSION (SELF-MANIPULATION).

This principle characterizes the manipulated. Man is a creature eternally constructing illusions and self-exposing them. This principle determines the property of the subject of perception to desire illusions and manipulations. It contains the deepest causes of personality activity.

The highest form of manifestation of this principle is the PHENOMENON OF VISUALIZATION OF ILLUSIONS, which consists in the fact that the subject begins to see what he desires and feels. This principle includes various phenomena of synesthesia and autosuggestion.

In this paper (see Chapter 2), this principle is studied on the example of alcoholics, subjects with visions, as well as in the work of a psychotherapist. GOOD MANIPULATORS organize their MANIPULATIONS taking into account this principle, i.e. desire of the MANIPULATED to be delusional with his own consent.

The proposed principles of illusionism are universal and therefore analyzed in various fields.

Obviously, the principles of illusionism manifest themselves in an explicit form in the work of the illusionist-magician. Only after making sure that the audience wants to deceive, the illusionist begins his manipulations.

THE MOST BRIGHT MANIFESTATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DELUSION IS THE ABILITY OF A PERSON TO BUILD ILLUSIONS ABOUT DEATH AND DISCOVER THEIR THOUGHT ABOUT DEATH. PEOPLE LOSING THIS ABILITY BEGIN TO SUFFER FROM DEPRESSION, TURNING INTO "CORPSES". THE MOST OF THESE PEOPLE ARE ALCOHOLISM. This system of self-delusion is outlined in the chapter on frontier analysis developed by the author (see Chapter 2, Part 2).

PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY OF PERSONALITY IS DETERMINED BY THE BRIGHTNESS AND SIMPLICITY OF THE QUALITATIVE CONCLUSION. IT SHOULD NOT BE "CONCEPTUALLY SCREWED TI" THEORY SHOULD BE BASED ON "ELEMENTARY" PSYCHOLOGICAL UNITS AND BE BUILT AT THE EXPENSE OF THEIR COMPLEX CONSTRUCTION. THIS IS A SIGN OF A STRICTLY SCIENTIFIC APPROACH.

If phenomena that are complex in themselves and require a separate study are chosen as a psychological unit, then such a theory in science is forgotten and is not used by practical psychologists. Thus, the value of any psychological theory of personality is determined by its practical application.

According to the author's research, the theories used by modern psychologists are:

1. Psychoanalytic theory that studies personality MOTIVATION.

2. The theory of functionalism and behaviorism, which studies the ACTION OF PERSONALITY.

3. Gestalt psychology, which studies PERSONAL IMAGES.

4. The theory of interactionism, which studies INTERPERSONAL INTERACTIONS.

The achievements of these directions contributed to the formation of a general psychological theory, and their shortcomings led to the search for new psychological paradigms.

All other theories either do not meet the requirements of the scientific approach, or are derivatives (or extensions) of the four theories given above. Some Russian authors assign a very modest place to psychoanalytic and other theories mentioned above. Of course, this is a delusion.

VALUE OF ANY PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY OF PERSONALITY IS DETERMINED BY ITS PRACTICAL APPLICATION IN PSYCHOTHERAPY.

The author believes that if the psychological theory of personality has found its application in helping the human soul (psychotherapy), then it will live in science and practice.

Unfortunately, not all psychological theories pass the "test of usefulness in psychotherapy."

PSYCHOTHERAPY AS IS THE MAIN TESTING RANGE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY PERSONALITY I.

This is due to the fact that there is no more important task than the task of HELPING THE HUMAN SOUL. Although, undoubtedly, there are other test sites (business, politics, state security, manufacturing, education, etc., etc.).

Unfortunately, FROM THE AUTHOR'S POINT OF VIEW, THE DOMESTIC PSYCHOLOGY OF THE PERSONALITY, HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD PSYCHOTHERAPY. All psychotherapeutic techniques are based on foreign theories of personality.

TO THIS TIME, MANY DOMESTIC AUTHORS (THERE ARE REALLY MANIPULATORS) ARE PASSED BY CHANGING THE CAUSE AND THE CONSEQUENCE, SUCKING "FROM THE FINGER" CONSIDERED "THEORIES OF PERSONALITY" WHICH COULD BE MUCH NAME. Often, these theories are just surrogates, implicated in the best achievements of world psychological science. MANY PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES OF PERSONALITY GET WRONGED IN THEIR "CONCEPTED CONCEPTS" ADAPTING TO THE PHENOMENON "HUMAN IS THE COG. The most correct definition of personality is one that contributes to the resolution of personality problems.

IN THE PROCESS OF ANALYSIS OF VARIOUS WORKS [6-25] AND OWN RESEARCH, THE AUTHOR COMES TO THE CONCLUSION OF THE EXISTENCE OF THE PHENOMENON OF SUBSTITUTION OF THE PERSONALITY'S OWN "I" WITH ILLUSORIAL CONSCIOUSNESS. THIS FINALLY LEADS TO MANIPULATIVITY (DECEPTION) OF THE PERSONALITY AND SOCIETY AS A WHOLE.

TODAY WE ARE INTERESTED IN RESEARCHING NON-SEXUAL NEEDS, AS IN THE TIME OF FREUD AND NOT SENSES OF INCOMPLETENESS, AS AT THE TIME OF THE ADLER, BUT TO RESEARCH THE YEARS OF DESTROYING, VISUALS, VISUALS, AND VISUALS, IAPLES REALITIES.

Do we need to get rid of these phenomena?

It is senseless to criticize, negatively assess this phenomenon, since THIS IS NOT A PRODUCTIVE BUSINESS and does nothing for UNDERSTANDING DECEPTION IN HUMAN HISTORY.

THE PHENOMENON OF MANIPULATION AND DECEPTION SHOULD BE TAKEN AS AN ATTRIBUTE AND A SIGN OF ANY PERSONALITY. Man is man because he differs from animals in the ability to deliberately deceive.

In the course of his research, the author revealed a unique FEATURE OF THE PHENOMENON OF PERSONAL MANIPULATION (deception, self-deception, self-delusion, etc.): ILLUSIONISM AND MANIPULATION HAVE A ROOM IN ALL SPHERES OF PERSONAL ACTIVITY - VITALITY, ACTIVITY, COMMUNICATION, SELF. THIS FEATURE ISSUES THE PHENOMENON OF MANIPULATION AS A UNIVERSAL COMPONENT OF THE PERSONALITY DISSOLVED IN ITS OTHER COMPONENTS

That is why this work is the first to show the "cementing" role of manipulations in the system of PSYCHOTHERAPY METHODS (see Chapter 4).

THE MAIN PERSONAL MANIPULATION IS THE PHENOMENON OF SELF-MANIPULATION OR SELF-DELUSION. In the process of psychoanalytic research, it turned out that the psychological unit of any manipulation (interpersonal, intergroup, etc.) is the phenomenon of self-manipulation

(self-delusion) personality as a substitution of one's own "I" by illusory self-awareness. Consequently, deception, no matter how complex it may be (at the interpersonal or social level), ultimately consists of elements of self-manipulation of the individual. Self-manipulation is primary in relation to manipulation. It will be shown below that, on the one hand, the deceiver comes to deception due to his inner self-deception, on the other hand, the deceived himself wants to be deceived. More often, according to the author's statistical studies, there is just such a duet: deceiving - deceived (manipulator - manipulated).

Consider the phenomenon of illusionism and manipulation in various spheres of personality activity.

1. VITALITY OF THE PERSONALITY. This includes not only the physical aspect of man's existence, but his being as a psychophysical whole. In particular [26], "well-being is not well-being" in the vital sphere is understood as a measure of his safety experienced by a person in his relationship with the natural and social environment; at the early stages of ontogenetic development, it can manifest itself in "basic trust" or "anxiety" (Erickson), and later - in the experience of merging with the world (A. Camus) "ontological fears" (J.G. Sartre), ways and means restoration by a person of his relations with the world in crisis moments of life (E. Lindenmann, V. Frankl, F. V. Vasilyuk).

Illusionism and manipulation in such a sphere of activity as vitality manifest themselves as the construction of illusions by a person (see below), thanks to which a person survives or

remains a person in a borderline situation. A person experiences various methods of self-delusion. If he loses this ability, he ceases to be a person, turning into a passive or aggressive being. These phenomena are well studied in works on the psychology of war and war stress [27].

In this paper, increasing the ability of alcoholics to construct illusions is the main factor in the success of treatment for alcoholism.

2. PERSONAL ACTIVITIES. It can be disclosed [26] as the production of objects of spiritual and material culture by a person and is presented in the form of processes of objectification and de-objectification of human "essential forces" (ie Batishchev, VV Davydov, AN Leontiev, N.N. Trubnikov). Any activity is unthinkable without illusionism and manipulation. This is the focus of Chapter 6.

3. COMMUNICATION. Illusionism and manipulation in the field of communication are misinformation interactions between different subjects. Psychological studies of personality as a subject of communication are represented by works in the field of symbolic interactionism (works by J. Mead), transactional analysis (E. Bern and his school), social perception (A.A. Bodalev, G.M. Andreeva, A.U. Harash and others), social influence and power (Cartwright, Tannenbaum, Thibault, Kelly, etc.).

4. SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS. IN THE PROCESS OF ANALYSIS OF VARIOUS WORKS AND OWN RESEARCH THE AUTHOR COMES TO THE CONCLUSION ABOUT THE EXISTENCE OF THE PHENOMENON OF ILLUSIONISM OF THE PERSONALITY, WHICH CONSISTS IN THE SUBSTITUTION OF OWN "I" BY THE ILLUSIONAL SELF. This self-manipulation (self-delusion) of the personality is a psychological unit (element) from which manipulation (DECEPTION, in particular) is built in general, no matter how complex it may be. Moreover, a person has a thirst and the ability to self-manipulate (self-delusion), so TRUTH (approaching the truth) is not always necessary to solve the HUMAN problem.

In this work (see Ch. 2.4) it is shown that often the disinformation action of the subject leads to the solution of the problems of another subject. Disinformational action can bring a person closer to his INNER TRUTH, which only he needs. Obviously, this truth may not be true for everyone.

THE PATIENT'S PREPOSITION TO SELF-MANIPULATION (SELF-DELUSION), THE THIRST FOR SELF-DELUSION, ALLOW THE PSYCHOTHERAPIST AT TIMES TO DO THE INSIDERABLE, SENSE NEEDS

MANIPULATIONS THAT LEAD TO A POSITIVE EFFECT DUE TO THAT THE PATIENT FINDS THE SENSE AND USEFULNESS IN THESE MANIPULATIONS.

All world psychotherapy, in the author's opinion, is a system of creating illusions as ways of transition of mental formations from one state to another. THE PSYCHOTHERAPIST GIVES A PUSH TO THE PATIENT TO HEALTHY SELF-DELUSION. So, for example,

PSYCHOANALYSIS [28], FROM THE AUTHOR'S POINT OF VIEW, IS A METHOD OF CREATING THE ILLUSION OF THE DEEP CAUSE OF THE DISEASE. The stronger, more reasoned, exotic and impressive this illusion, the better the disease (for example, neurosis) passes into another positive qualitative state and lingers in it longer. As a result, attacks do not visit the patient for a long time. The more impressive and convincing the alleged cause of the disease, the greater the therapeutic effect. PSYCHOANALYSIS ALLOWS TO LOGICALLY CONSTRUCT ANYTHING CAUSE OF THE DISEASE.

In no case should you be disappointed in psychoanalysis, because it solves the problem of healing. Unfortunately, not seeing confirmation of the theory of psychoanalysis in their practice, many psychotherapists give up this method.

The above reasoning can be given for all methods of psychotherapy.

It is the ABILITY OF THE PERSONALITY FOR HEALTHY SELF-DELUSION THAT IS THE REASON FOR THE EXISTENCE OF HUNDREDS AND MORE OF THE METHODS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, "WHICH ALWAYS CLAIM FOR SCIENTIFIC UNIQUENESS" IN REALITY.

Man is a being who has been deluding himself all his life, deceiving himself, constructing and exposing more and more new illusions (see Chapter 2). Consequently, a person has no right to choose and what he chooses is not ultimately what he wanted to choose. Therefore, freedom of choice does not exist, and thanks to this, a person is often not responsible for his actions. The strongest survives. This is an objective process that must be looked at objectively and regulated in various ways. The more manipulations in a society, the more dangerous it is. REMOVING SELF-DECEPTION IS AN IMPROVED LESSON, BECAUSE THE FREEDOM OF WILL DOES NOT EXIST.

IN THIS WAY, ILLUSIONISM AND SELF-MANIPULATION (SELF-DELUSION AND SELF-DECEPTION) ARE ONE OF THE MAIN AND CEMENTING COMPONENTS OF THE PERSONALITY. ILLUSIONISM AND SELF-MANIPULATION, ON THE ONE SIDE, DISSOLVED IN ALL SUBSTRUCTURES OF THE PERSONALITY, WITH THE OTHER REGULATE THEM, AND WITH THE THIRD, CONNECT AND CONCRETE EVERYTHING OF THE PERSONALITY. ALL OF THE ABOVE ALLOWS TO CONSIDER A PERSONALITY AS A SUBJECT OF SELF-MANIPULATION (MANIPULATIVE SELF-DELUSION) - ONE OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CONCEPT OF THE ILLUSIONISM OF PERSONALITY.

Based on systematic studies of personality manipulations in various types and forms of activity, the author proposes a new direction in psychology - PSYCHOLOGY OF ILLUSIONISM, which includes four separate directions:

On the PSYCHOLOGY of PALMIRATION in Kazan (1996, November), a seminar was organized for the first time on the basis of the psychological Center headed by the author.

Separate seminars on other areas of psychology of illusionism (manipulation psychology) are planned.

For clarity, the manifestation of the principles of illusionism in some areas of activity can be presented in the form of a table (see below).

Learn to see these principles in all areas of activity.

PERSONALITY IS A SUBJECT OF SELF-MANIPULATION

It will be shown below that deception is only part of manipulation. Manipulation, a more capacious psychological process covering all spheres of human activity: vitality, activity, communication, self-awareness. In other words, the deception that takes place in various spheres of activity is not deception in the traditional sense (deception as disinformation communication), but is something else called manipulation.

Self-manipulation (manipulative self-delusion) is primary in relation to manipulations that "go out into the outside world." Consequently, self-manipulation of a person or a subject (group, society) is the cause and root of manipulations aimed at another person or subject.

In the process of observation, questioning and psychodynamic analysis of manipulators, various fields of activity (see Chapter 6), the author came to the conclusion that there are four levels of development of personality manipulations:

1. The level of self-manipulation (tendency to internal manipulation).

2. The level of external manipulation (manipulation process).

3. The level of manipulation results.

4. The level of self-exposure.

The first level is the level of intention to external manipulations. At this level, manipulations take place only within the personality, the personality manipulates itself (for example, self-deception). At this level, self-manipulation can develop to such an extent that it can "overflow" the personality so that it "spills out". Self-manipulation gradually goes out into the outside world and begins to "embrace" other subjects. It is from this moment that the level of external manipulation begins (for example, the process of deception). And finally, at the final stage

Sometimes in the book the concept of "self-manipulation" will be replaced by "self-delusion" or "manipulative self-delusion". (Manipulative self-delusion is different from just self-delusion, which happens due to ignorance of the environment).

summarizes manipulations - the results of manipulation. Thus, IN ORDER TO DECEIVE OTHERS, A PERSON FIRST DECEIVES HIMSELF.

At the first level of manipulation development, the PRINCIPLE OF SELF-MANIPULATION is fulfilled (see the concept of personality illusionism).

At the second level of development, the PRINCIPLE OF MANIPULATION is carried out

Let us trace the development of these levels using the example of the QI MANIPULE IN THE COMMUNICATION OF SUBJECTS - NEGATIVE DECEPTION.

THIS WORK FOR THE FIRST TIME FORMULATES THE PROBLEM OF DETERMINING THAT BORDER OF PERSONAL SELF-DECEPTION, WHICH

GOES INTO EXTERNAL DECEPTION. THIS IS UP-TO-DATE, FOR EXAMPLE, IN ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION OF CRIMINAL DECEPTION. KNOWING THE LAWS, THE DYNAMICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PERSONAL SELF-DECEPTION, IT IS POSSIBLE TO PREDICT THE STAGE OF THE BEGINNING OF THE PERSONAL DECEPTIONS IN INTERACTION WITH THE OUR WORLD.

According to the author's research, there are THREE TYPES OF PERSONAL SELF-DECEPTION:

1.type of stable minimal self-deception that does not grow into deception,

2.the type of gradual development of self-deception

3. type of quick and short development of self-deception, which sharply develops into deception.

This typology was obtained by the author on the basis of an analysis of the behavior and communication of children and schoolchildren aged 7-10 years, as well as adult manipulators (see below). The analysis of external deception allows you to understand the self-deception of the individual at a deeper level.

Likewise, LIKE DISRESPECT OF THE PERSONALITY LEADS TO DISRESPECT OF OTHERS, LIKE SELF-DECEPTION OF THE PERSONALITY LEADS TO DECEPTION OF OTHER PERSONALITIES.

The above regularities are also confirmed by the well-known psychologists PRINCIPLE of "THE EXTERNAL THROUGH THE INNER IT", formulated by S.L. Rubinstein. In this case, self-deception is internal, and personality deception is external.

An experienced psychoanalyst should begin the search for the roots of self-deception of personality with an analysis of the phenomenon of protection and resistance of the personality, well studied by Z. Freud [28].

On the whole, the phenomenon of self-manipulation has the same regularities and structure as the phenomenon of self-government of an individual [29], but the question is "who belongs to whom?" remains open. In the author's opinion, self-manipulation is a more capacious process that includes self-management, due to the fact that control without manipulation is impossible, and manipulations without control can exist. Manipulations perform a cementing role in the management of the personality.

The relationship between the phenomena of subjectivity and personality manipulation requires further research and will be continued by the author.

Example. Here are the stages in the development of self-deception of the "scientist" personality (based on the investigation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs):

1. The stage of an illusory idea of one's abilities and research results (pathologically overestimated self-esteem). Internal role: "I am an academician, everyone calls me an academician." The development of self-deception develops into action. Consequently, the second stage begins.

2. The scientist organizes his own "academy", in which he is an academician or buys a doctorate degree (now they are sold on the street). A journey begins with a fake diploma in banks and various organizations, and the deception comes out, growing into a criminal deception.

3. Manipulation of public funds, falsification.

4. Self-exposure or exposure in law enforcement agencies. n

ABOUT SELF-RELEASE

Self-exposure of criminal deception, according to the author's research, is of two types:

1. Exposing the true secrets of deception.

2. A game of self-exposure. In this case, “secrets of deception” are gradually revealed, which are far from true secrets. n

THE HUMAN IS A SUBJECT OF MANIPULATIVE SELF-DELUSION

NEW PSYCHOLOGICAL PARADIGM: THE PERSONALITY IS THE SUBJECT OF SELF-MANIPULATION (SELF-DELUSION)

Self-manipulation is the only self-sufficient mechanism for a person's spiritual survival. As long as a person is able to construct illusions and deceive himself, a person lives.

The loss of this ability leads to illness and death. It is this manipulative self-delusion that allows a person to spiritually survive under the pressure of the absurdity of his BEING and the subconscious thought of death. Man is a being that encrypts all his psychological phenomena using two categories: LIFE AND DEATH (thoughts about life and death). If the preference is given to the first category, the person lives without depression, with the meaning of life. The second category is the cause of all soulsdiseases. The author was the first to develop a method that allows "decrypting" the structure or "code" of manipulative self-delusion. It is in the "failures" of the mechanisms of manipulative self-delusion that the author sees the cause of many mental illnesses. The disclosure and awareness of the deep mechanisms of SELF-DELUSION in the categories of thought about life and death (see below) allows the patient to escape from the world of destroying into the world of creative illusions.

ILLUSIONISM AND BORDER SITUATION

One of the main proofs of the fourth principle of illusionism, which considers the person as a subject of self-manipulation, is the data of studies of patients with cancer (cancer patients). The author studied 26 hopeless cancer patients. Most of them have already started metastases.

In general, this group could be divided into three subgroups according to the ability to self-delusion.

Members of the first subgroup had the ability to self-delusion and construct illusions about survival.

The second subgroup is the middle one.

The third one did not show this ability at all.

In the first subgroup, which has a significant capacity for self-delusion, the level of anxiety and anxiety was the lowest, and its members remained individuals until the end of their days.

At the same time, in the third subgroup there was deep depression, leading to death due not to cancer, but to cardiovascular failure.

THUS, THE SUBJECT, WHICH IS ON THE BORDER OF SITUATION BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH, REMAINS A PERSONALITY TO THE END, IF DOES NOT LOSE THE ABILITY OF SELF-MANIPULATION (SELF-DELUSION).

Chapter 2

ILLUSIONISM AND THE MANIPULATORY PSYCHOLOGY OF ALCOHOLISM AND CODING

"In the behavior of a drunken person, there is no longer pleasure from life, but weariness from it."

(Epigraph from the author)

INTRODUCTION

(About the phenomenon of drunkenness)

"Wine heals all ailments of the heart,

Eternal pangs of reason heals wine ... "

O. Khayyam

The concept of "drunkenness", in the author's opinion, did not make it into encyclopedic dictionaries (philosophical and psychological, including) due to the negative stereotypical attitude towards this phenomenon and underestimation of it as an essential form of the human spirit. At the same time, life shows that this form of the human spirit is essential due to the fact that most people on our planet allow themselves to "relax" with the help of alcohol and this state of mind takes up a significant part of their active life along with sleep and soberness.

MORE THAN, ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR'S SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES, DEEP PHILOSOPHICAL DISPUTES BETWEEN PEOPLE OFTEN END WITH A "DRINK CONSENSUS"

According to research by narcologists, the effectiveness of alcoholism treatment falls without a philosophical and psychological approach to the patient. Psychotherapy of alcoholism should be on strong philosophical and psychological positions. Thus, on the basis of the above, we can conclude that the DRINKING PHENOMENON MUST TAKE A SPECIAL PLACE IN THE PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY OF THE HUMAN

SPIRIT, and therefore qualitatively new approaches are needed. We must not oppose this phenomenon to the philosophy of a healthy mind, but must accept the position that the phenomenon of drunkenness is an objective and natural component of our life. Only proceeding from this position, we can solve this problem as a negative phenomenon. (According to many religions, drinking is a sinful process.)

Each person in his own way "is looking for his place in the sun." This cannot be forbidden to him. As a child, he is satisfied with the joy of life, since he "sucks" something new from it every day. The child is "drunk".

Garifullin R.R. Personality Illusionism _____

from the knowledge of the surrounding world. Everything pleases him! Growing up, the thirst for knowledge decreases due to the fact that much has already been learned: "he did not become a cosmonaut", communication with the opposite sex is already a passed stage, the family is bored, their own children are already independent, and the sun is already shining somehow differently, etc. .d. etc. A person begins to get bored because he cannot find qualitatively new feelings and discoveries of life. Loses the ability to create illusions for himself, self-delusion. He is potentially hungry for SPECIAL JOY AND HIGH from life. How can one again (as in childhood) plunge into the world of illusions that were previously? HOW TO GET BIG JOY FROM LIFE SIMPLY?

In search of this joy, some (the majority in Russia) try alcohol and make a "discovery" for themselves. On the day of this discovery, a person begins a new countdown. From this moment on, in the human brain there will always be a comparison of images, perceptions and sensations in an intoxicated state with images and sensations in a sober state. If, in the process of these two competing phenomena, the first (drunk) predominates with preference, then the person will be a lifelong alcoholic, since in the process of life he will never find an object thanks to which he would experience a harmless high simply from a sober life.

Unfortunately, most people on the planet find it difficult to find something worthy of competing with the high from alcohol. Therefore, those who have not tried alcohol can be advised, just in case, not to make these discoveries. This advice is mostly addressed to children of alcoholics, since the gene for alcoholism is very strong.

So you've discovered alcohol. It turns out that after drinking for 1-2 hours, you can feel joy, lightness, the perception of life as if "rounded off". For some, this is really a "discovery", since the joy of drinking alcohol is higher than any other joy that a person has had in a sober state.

ACCORDING TO SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, ABOUT 35% OF RESPONDENTS SAID THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GET HIGH SOBER LIKE THE BUZZ FROM ALCOHOL. 12% GAVE THE OPPOSITE ANSWER. 22% of RESPONDENTS who CONSUME ALCOHOL BELIEVE that the MAIN ILLUSION of THEIR LIFE is the feeling of high from once successfully drunk alcohol. For many, this "main illusion"

cannot compete with the illusions of a sober life. The effect of ALCOHOL CONTRAST is triggered, for the first time

described and studied by the author. What is its essence? Thanks to this effect, the joys of life that were previously significant become faded, gray and insignificant. The General philosophical principle of relativity is triggered. Black becomes more black against a background of more white.

This effect is similar to the phenomenon of the discovery of orgasm by a teenager. From the day of this discovery, a person is drawn to the opposite sex with great interest.

In SEARCH of the MAIN ILLUSION (HIGH from ALCOHOL), MANY EMBARK on A "LONG JOURNEY", the END POINT of which IS the LOSS of the ABILITY to EXPERIENCE HIGH, ILLNESS, SUICIDE, Etc., Etc.

In this "journey" they make a second "discovery" - they learn the hangover syndrome, alcoholic psychoses, which in their viciousness and torment are not inferior to the viciousness experienced earlier in non-alcoholic life. This torment is in most cases the cause of suicide. n

THE ALCOHOLIC AND THE THERAPIST AS OBJECTS OF STUDY

Communication and interaction between an alcoholic and a psychotherapist is a "special struggle of minds", in which the art of manipulation is concentrated more than anywhere else. THIS IS THE INTERACTION OF THE MANIPULATOR-MANIPULATOR SYSTEM. THE STRUCTURES AND MECHANISMS OF THIS INTERACTION FORM THE BASIS OF THE MANIPULATIVE PSYCHOLOGY OF ALCOHOLISM AND CODING . This is what this work is dedicated to.

More than 600 patients with alcoholism were studied. In addition, the work of psychotherapists involved in the study of alcoholism was analyzed (22 psychotherapists were studied).

The questionnaire survey was chosen as the main research method.

The paper mainly presents material based on the experience of the author of this book.

IS ALCOHOLISM CURABLE?

ACCORDING TO THE PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY OF ALCOHOLISM DEVELOPED BY THE AUTHOR, ALCOHOLISM IS CURED ONLY WHEN THE

PATIENT HAS A COMPETITIVE AND COMMENSURATE WITH ALCOHOLIC BLISS SOBER STATE OF MIND. In other words, there is no contrast and difference between the state of alcoholic intoxication and the joys obtained from a sober life. Therefore, the tasks of the psychotherapist are:

1. Removal of neurosis and mental anxiety (causeless depression, etc.).

2. Influence on the subconscious mind in order to develop indifference, aversion to alcohol, as well as the removal of fantasies on the topic of alcohol intoxication.

3. Raising the level of awareness of the alcoholic about the deep causes and roots of his mental state. Training in self-regulation and methods of non-alcoholic stress relief.

4. Logotherapy, or help in finding the meaning of life, its fullness, withdrawal from delusion:

a) increasing responsibility in all areas;

b) search for potentials of life tension: goals, tasks, circumstances;

C) restoration of lost abilities to experience and perceive the WORLD as in childhood (as before);

d) search for creative work that brings spiritual and material satisfaction;

e) search for positive illusions.

Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality_____

The effectiveness of the treatment of alcoholism depends on the ability to anticipate and remove the impending mental anxiety in an alcohol-free way.

THUS, IF A PERSON WITH ALCOHOLISM HAS SOMETHING THAT OBSCURES THE ILLUSIONS OF ALCOHOL INTOXICATION, THEN HE CAN EASILY REFUSE TO DRINK OR NOT DRINK AT ALL. In order to open this SOMETHING, you need to perform the four above procedures. Although this is SOMETHING people can discover without the help of a psychotherapist.

THE PROBLEM OF DRUNKENNESS IS SOLVED MORE EFFECTIVELY, IN THE AUTHOR'S OPINION, IF WE CONSIDER THIS PHENOMENON AS

A NATURAL STAGE of PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT, REGARDLESS OF its POSITION in SOCIETY, RACE, PARENTS, Etc. Drunkenness is not a very successful form of mental protection, since alcohol relieves stress and neuroses only for a while, driving it deeper. The final result is negative.

IN ORDER TO DISCOVER A WORTHY ALTERNATIVE TO AN INTOXICATED STATE, IT IS NECESSARY TO TEACH THE PATIENT TO "DRINK IN A SOBER WAY". Therefore, we will analyze what" positive " gives a person alcohol consumption:

1. Pleasant bodily sensations: lightness, warmth, smoothness of movements, "meditative-bodily comfort".

2. Removing barriers and complexes in communication. Longer and more numerous conversations.

3. The illusion was found for the meaning of life. The "fullness of life and its meaning" opens abruptly. Everything is rounded off. The" roughness " of life disappears.

Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality_____

4. painful mental worries are Temporarily blunted, joy appears.

Is it possible to organize the above points for a person in a non-alcoholic (non-narcotic) way?

The first point is achieved by sports, creativity, a good bath, meditation, yoga, etc.

The second point can be implemented through the psychocorrection of the subject (communication training, consultation with a psychologist, etc.)

The third point, related to the acquisition of meaning, requires qualified logotherapeutic assistance to the patient. Religious and psychotherapeutic approaches are possible here. The work should be aimed at increasing the responsibility, creativity of the subject and the search for a new meaning instead of the old one, focused on drinking. The psychotherapist must understand that he takes away from the patient a means (alcohol), thanks to which he finds the meaning of life. It is necessary to compensate for this loss.

The fourth point is well achieved thanks to competent psychotherapeutic and medical assistance.

Obviously, it takes time to organize the above procedures. ANOTHER THING IS DRINKING ALCOHOL, WHICH IN ONE SECOND, IMMEDIATELY FILLS ALL FIVE OF THE ABOVE POINTS!

THIS POINT OF VIEW IS HELD, ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR'S SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, BY THE MAJORITY

PATIENTS WITH ALCOHOLISM . Unfortunately, nature has arranged a person so that if he gets high in an artificial and fast way, then mental and physical diseases begin. The BUZZ MUST be EARNED, and THEN IT will BE HARMLESS, I.e. WITHOUT BAD CONSEQUENCES. Take a look at the athlete after a good physical activity, creative workers after a long work, people who have been in a good bath, Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality_____

a woman who has received sexual satisfaction, etc., etc. In all this, you will see that there is joy and excitement in life, harmless, but achieved by a certain load and tension. A harmless high is achieved due to the effect of contrast (relativity). Having experienced a strongly negative phenomenon, things that were previously innocuously zero may seem positive.

An axiom for patients with alcoholism should be the expression: "there IS no ETERNAL high, BECAUSE it is DEATH!" A clear proof of the correctness of what has been said is an experiment conducted by scientists-psychologists. The mouse was placed in a box with two holes. The first one had cheese. In the second, voltage was applied to electrodes previously implanted in the mouse's brain. Thus, putting the head in the first hole, the mouse could eat cheese, putting it in the second, experience a feeling of sexual orgasm. She was left for some time, after which it was discovered that she died from orgasm, without biting off a single piece of cheese. ETERNAL ORGASM IS DEATH! Similarly, alcoholics are sucked into a drunken swamp that has no positive end. End point-psychoses, suicides, etc. n

NEW IN THE THEORY OF ALCOHOLISM AND CODING

This paper presents an analysis of the methods of coding alcoholism conducted by various psychotherapists, as well as the results and experience of the author himself.

The author has developed and presented a qualitatively new psychological theory of coding and alcoholism. n

Part 1

PSYCHOLOGICAL CODING THEORY —

THE BASIS OF MANIPULATIVE PSYCHOLOGY

ALCOHOLISM AND CODING

Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of
personality_____

Currently, there is perhaps no more popularly known medical concept as the concept of "coding". This is due, on the one hand, to the large alcoholization of the population, on the other, people are searching for the most effective ways to treat alcoholism. In addition, among the various methods of treating alcoholism, coding turned out to be the most advertised in the media. All of the above has led to the high popularity of the coding method not only among doctors, but also among patients with alcoholism. THE IDEOLOGICAL PARADIGM OF CODING HAS ENGULFED THE MINDS OF

DOCTORS AND PATIENTS SO MUCH THAT IT IS NOW ECONOMICALLY MORE EXPEDIENT TO USE THIS METHOD.

It should be noted that the method of treating alcoholism by coding has a large psychological HALO effect. Therefore, this method is often attributed to something that it does not actually possess. In other words, the positive effect of this method is often higher than the inherent capabilities of the method itself. This allows us to call the coding method a qualitatively new way of treating alcoholism. THE IDEOLOGICAL PARADIGM, WHICH IS BASED ON THE MOTTO: "AFTER CODING, DRINKING IS DANGEROUS — YOU CAN DIE!", IS VERY STRONG AND POPULAR THANKS TO LIVE AND TRADITIONAL ADVERTISING . This is what allows many healers engaged in the treatment of alcoholism to parasitize on the method. "DO WHATEVER YOU WANT WITH THE PATIENT, AND THEN GIVE THE INSTALLATION THAT HE WILL DIE IF HE DRINKS, AND THAT'S ALL..." - THIS POINT OF VIEW IS HELD BY MANY CROOKS OF MEDICINE . Therefore, the coding method is currently being discredited. What are these pseudo-healers of alcoholism wrong about? Let's name the main features of the encoding method.

1. The method is based on scientific medical and psychological mystery that owned by a few psychotherapists. It contains scientifically developed psychological and medical mechanisms that allow you to influence the subconscious of the patient, as a result of which not only the fear of drinking, but also indifference to alcohol is developed.

2. the possession of secret information about the coding method does not always allow the psychotherapist to effectively conduct treatment. There is SOMETHING connected with the personality and intuition of the psychotherapist himself, which, organically combined with the scientific foundations of the coding method, gives a positive therapeutic effect.

In other words, often the result of treatment and the coding method itself depend entirely on the talent of the psychotherapist.

3. The method of encoding is a creative process. Every therapist should understand this. Otherwise, the method can turn into a pipeline and lose its essence.

4. the Effectiveness of the method is promoted by the patients themselves, advertising it, giving positive feedback. Psychological induction is triggered as the main method of indirect suggestion.

The therapist should take care of the aura surrounding the method. The more positive the aura of the method is among people, the more effective the coding process is. Otherwise, the method is discredited, leading it to medical fraud and "money coding" of a patient who does not consume alcohol because a lot of money has been paid.

5. after coding, appropriate contact between the therapist and the patient is necessary, which allows you to insure yourself against undesirable mental processes in the first years after treatment. In addition, the interaction of the therapist with the patient allows you not to pollute the positive halo of the method in the case of ineffective treatment.

Thus, CODING is a METHOD of SPECIAL INFLUENCE on the SUBCONSCIOUS mind IN order to CHANGE the PATIENT's ATTITUDE TO ACTIONS that HARM his MENTAL and PHYSICAL HEALTH.

This change in attitude can be expressed as:

1. in the indifference, disgust and fear of drinking alcohol, as well as the removal of alcohol dependence;

2. in the disappearance of bad habits: Smoking, sucking, spitting, swearing, etc., etc.

3. in reducing the need for food (from obesity), salt, sugar;

4. in the removal of deep mental conflicts and psychoses (removal of damage, evil eye, etc., etc.).

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THE USE OF CODING FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM, AS CAN BE SEEN, IS ONLY A SPECIAL CASE IN THE GENERAL CODING SYSTEM.

CLASSIFICATION OF CODING METHODS AS MANIPULATION METHODS

ALL METHODS OF CODING AGAINST ALCOHOLISM ARE BASED ON WORK (USE) THE PHENOMENON OF THE BOUNDARY PHASE PASSING BETWEEN BEING AND NON-BEING. According to existential philosophy and psychology [1], being in this borderline phase, a person learns about himself, removes the code of being, there is a comprehension of life, etc., etc. it Is the fear of death that can influence a person's thinking and behavior like no other phenomenon of the human soul. Competent organization of these processes for the treatment of alcoholism is carried out by psychotherapists who conduct recovery by coding.

From the author's point of view, a patient with alcoholism who has deciphered the cipher of his being loses the desire to create the illusion of life perception with the help of alcohol, since other harmless and natural ways of creating illusions come in return after treatment. Knowing the code of one's own existence allows a person to remove the "illusory film" that has been put on him all his life. It is in the desire to remove this illusion that the underlying causes of drunkenness lie. A person gets drunk, lost in himself, buried in illusions about himself, not understanding himself. THIS ILLUSORY SELF-IMAGE IS THE CAUSE OF DRUNKENNESS.

There is a double delusion. On the one hand, a person is deluded in his illusions in a natural way, and then seeks a way to remove this delusion in an artificial delusion by consuming alcohol. Thus, natural illusions, combined with artificial ones caused by alcohol, further confuse the person. This can lead him to lose the meaning of life. After szh-analysis, szh-coding, developed by the author, a patient with alcoholism learns the cipher of his own being and, as a result, Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality_____

removes this illusion. A person acquires a REAL meaning instead of an artificial ONE, focused on alcohol consumption.

The author has DEVELOPED A system of "SMOOTH IMMERSION" of a PATIENT with ALCOHOLISM in the BORDERLINE PHASE BETWEEN BEING and non-BEING. As a result, the patient does not experience the fear of death in the same form as it happens in the treatment of rapid coding (stress therapy).

Smooth coding is more efficient than fast coding, and there are no negative effects at all.

THE METHOD OF SMOOTH CS-CODING IS APPLICABLE IN THE TREATMENT OF NOT ONLY ALCOHOLISM, BUT ALSO OBESITY, SMOKING, BAD HABITS, VARIOUS NEUROSES AND REMOVAL OF SPOILAGE.

It should be noted that coding is often confused with other anti-alcohol methods of psychotherapy. CODING IS A METHOD THAT IS BASED ON THE USE OF THE PHENOMENON OF THE BOUNDARY PHASE THAT PASSES BETWEEN BEING AND NON-BEING, BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH . It is based on either "fast" stress or stress dissolved through life (the method of smooth CS-coding). Any method that in one way or another allows you to "reach out" to the cipher of being and the subconscious can be called encoding from something. In General, all coding methods are divided into three groups:

1. self-coding method,

2. fast coding method (Dovzhenko A. R. system),

3. the method of boundary (smooth) coding (Garifullin R. R. system).

CODING METHODS ARE BORDERLINE PSYCHOTHERAPY METHODS and are BASED on the existence of a BORDERLINE PHASE (see below).

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SELF-CODING METHODS. Some patients after severe illnesses, thanks to which they almost went to the "other world", begin to evaluate their life, themselves, and their health

differently. The fear of death experienced by them allows you to permanently end the consumption of alcohol. There are many self-coded patients with myocardial infarction and other diseases. As the saying goes "to each his own, and saved Paradise."

Self-coding can occur as a result of natural physiological stages of the body's development, and the code (indifference to alcohol, Smoking, etc.)" drops " suddenly. A person who wakes up can experience indifference. This is a natural protective reaction of the body, which produces a complex of biochemical substances that cause disgust, indifference to alcohol, Smoking. Some people suddenly stop overeating and start losing weight.

A psychotherapist can contribute to self-coding by performing certain work beforehand. It should be noted that this method of encoding should not be confused with the encoding method,where there is no self-coding. The talent of a psychotherapist sometimes lies in the ability to see in the patient the ability to self-code. The psychotherapist in this case needs to organize a "competent push". n

FAST CODING METHODS.

(It should be noted that the speed here is conditional and relative. This method, in comparison with smooth coding, plunges the patient into the borderline phase relatively faster).

These coding techniques are often referred to as stress therapy techniques. Therefore, their main task is to influence the patient in order to create a stable stress not only when trying to drink alcohol, but also when thoughts and fantasies about alcohol arise

All fast coding methods can be represented as a flowchart 1.

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In scientific psychology, this classification is presented for the first time. The author came to it through his research and analysis of the work of his colleagues.

Most of the coding methods offered in this flowchart are developed by the author, and the authorship is protected.

Ideologist method of stresserei in the Soviet Union was Dovzhenko, J. R. In a vague manner by strastoterpets always engaged and continues to engage the state (anti-alcohol propaganda, harsh laws against drunkenness, etc.). Unfortunately, it all goes on deaf ears of most alcoholics, and "tresorerie" is either behind bars or in the intensive care unit. The method of stress therapy in the 18-19 centuries was used by many doctors, but finally this method was formed thanks to Rozhnov V. E. and Dovzhenko A. R. [2]. It would be incorrect to talk about the discovery of this method, if only because it was more or less dissolved in other methods of treating alcoholism and was intuitively used by many narcologists of the late 19th-early 20th century.

How can you effectively instill FEAR and indifference to drinking alcohol? This question is often asked to the author by novice psychotherapists.

The main thing is to understand that this process should take place entirely within the framework of manipulative psychotherapy and psychology developed by the author of the book:

1. Principles manipulations (sanginovna, Velimirovi and brown).

2. Knowledge of the psychology of manipulation and illusion.

3. the Requirements and responsibilities that a psychotherapist must endure when starting this complex manipulative game with a patient. (Read about all this in Chapter 5).

Methods of CODING or stress THERAPY ARE ONLY PART OF the General system of MANIPULATIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY (see Chapter 5) DEVELOPED by the AUTHOR

A psychotherapist who is well versed in the basics of manipulative psychotherapy will also be good at coding.

Fast coding can be represented as a diagram:

As you can see, all stages of the principle of illusionism work here.

At the first stage, there is an analysis of the suggestibility of patients, the presence of a halo effect of the coding method (belief in the power of the method), the peculiarities of the patient's psyche, etc.

At the second stage, the most suitable coding method for the patient is selected and organized (the patient should not know about this stage). This is the stage of preparation for the third stage. At the second stage, the method is tested and tested for effect, but the patient does not know this.

The most important of all stages is the binding stage, since it depends on it whether the encoding will be effective or not. It is at this stage that the patient feels the miracle and magic of influence. The patient begins to BELIEVE in the extraordinary and miraculous nature of the psychotherapist and method.

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And finally, at the fourth stage, the act of CODING itself is performed . It is a key ritual that fixes in the subconscious of the patient the achievements of the binding stage for a long time.

THUS, THE FAST CODING METHOD IS COMPLETELY BASED ON THE CONCEPT OF ILLUSIONISM. n

PAL'myrivka. Selection and organization of coding

Blackmail Fast coding

Passivation Binding and Analysis

PHYSIOLOGICAL (CONDITIONED REFLEX) CODING IS A SPECIAL FORM OF MANIPULATION.

Let's follow the above steps on the example of INFORMATION-PHYSIOLOGICAL (CONDITIONED-REFLEX) CODING.

Example 1. at the reception of a psychotherapist there were three patients with alcoholism. At the first stage, the patients were introduced and tested. Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality_____

It turned out that two of them are poorly suggestible, neurotic personality type. The third patient was of the hysterical type, very suggestible (the degree of alcoholism is very high). At the second stage, it turned out that both neurasthenics strongly believe in the method, since their close friends had previously passed coding. Hysteric, on the contrary, does not believe in the method and has not heard about its effectiveness. At this stage, it was concluded that during binding, it is more expedient to carry out conditioned reflex action only for both neurasthenics.

Conditioned reflex action took place at the binding stage. Patients were administered intravenously with special pharmaceuticals, and three hours later a "rehearsal" of the code was carried out and the body's reaction to drinking alcohol was checked after the trial coding. During the" rehearsal", a hysterical patient was present, and he was also given a code (the drug was not administered). Neurasthenic patients, after drinking a small amount of vodka, immediately felt the deadly horror of their condition: severe vomiting, deep depression, painful sensations in the head and body, gradual death, etc. The therapist asked them to report all their feelings. The hysterical patient, through psychological induction and strong suggestibility, experienced the same States. He also began to vomit and feel vile. All three began to ask for the removal of the code, otherwise they would die. The code was removed by the introduction of a pharmaceutical that removes the effect of the previously introduced one. Hysteria "code removed" due to suggestion and manipulation of "code removal".

At the last, final, coding stage, the code was finally entered and warned that alcohol consumption is deadly. (Obviously, the drug was not administered). STRONG STRESS EXPERIENCED ON THE EVE OF CODING (AT THE BINDING STAGE) WILL "SETTLE" IN THE SUBCONSCIOUS FOR A LONG TIME

PATIENTS-THIS WILL BE THE ACTION OF THE CODE. AFTER SUCH CODING, THE CODER WILL EXPERIENCE A FEAR OF DRINKING, IN ORDER TO AVOID THOSE DEADLY HORRORS THAT WERE WITH HIM DURING THE TREATMENT. PRACTICE SHOWS that AFTER such CODING ABOUT 7-8%

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PATIENTS AFTER ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION REALLY BEGIN TO EXPERIENCE THE SAME HORRORS AS DURING THE BINDING . Thanks to these patients, a positive halo effect of the method (faith in the method) is created, which contributes to the fear of drinking in many coded people.

The above coding is often done in groups of 20-25 people. The introduction of a pharmaceutical product that causes vile sensations after alcohol consumption is carried out in 4-5 patients. Usually these patients are called the seed group, creating psychological induction and the halo effect of the coding method. Communication of these patients with the rest of the group allows all patients to finally believe in the POWER of the CODE. Conditioned reflex action is carried out only to a small number of patients who do not know the true causes of the consequences caused by a pharmaceutical product that gives a "deadly" reaction only after mixing withalcohol. IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE CODE IS ONLY A RITUAL. THERE IS A SUBSTITUTION OF THE TRUE CAUSE OF THE EFFECT (MIXING A PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCT WITH VODKA) FOR A FALSE ONE (CODE). THIS IS BLACKMAIL — THE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF MANIPULATIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY. Thus, any ritual manipulation can act as a code (touching and pressing on certain points of the head, exposure to light, sound, heat, passes with hands, etc., etc.). the Psychotherapist must treat these rituals responsibly, as they penetrate into the subconscious and create a psychological framework of the physiological code.

Coding will be called purely physiological conditioned reflex, if the game is open, i.e. the therapist talks about a special injection (the injection is a code). In the case of information-physiological coding (example 1 above), the reason for the binding effect is hidden, and the code is a ritual.

Often, abuse of the coding ritual without the use of strong binding (conditioned reflex, etc.) leads to a decrease in the effectiveness of treatment. Many pseudo-healers do not know the binding at all, engaging in the ritual with all patients, regardless of personality type. This ultimately leads to the discrediting of the method

coding and medical fraud. Therefore, many psychotherapists would be advised by the author to conduct a series of lectures on the dangers of drinking alcohol after coding, demonstrating the above binding effects in the audience. The talent of a psychotherapist is the ability to organize a good binding.

Above was described the method of conditional reflex (UR) coding, which in its pure form (without information impact) causes "death terrors" after drinking alcohol. The code can be a shot, which really, mixed with alcohol, causes these "horrors". But most often, the code is encrypted in the form of a ritual, and the true cause of the" horrors " is hidden from the patient.

FEATURES OF MANIPULATIONS IN REFLEXOTHERAPY AND BIOENERGETIC CODING

The situation is similar with REFLEXOTERIC (RT), (acupuncture) and BIOENERGETIC (be) CODING. Note that RT and be coding are most often accompanied by information impact. So for example, when there is coding by the method of needle exposure to certain key areas that determine alcoholism, the psychotherapist gives an additional installation (information impact) on various "vile" sensations and reactions that will occur after drinking alcohol. The author adheres to the point of view that purely reflexotherapeutic coding is not effective enough, additional suggestion is necessary. Perhaps there are "needle virtuosos" who have original combinations and techniques, thanks to which it is possible to create a binding of a value equal to the conditioned reflex action (see above).

The advantages of reflexotherapy (RT) and bioenergetic (be) coding are that they are more effective in developing indifference to alcohol, while conditioned reflex coding is effective due to the existence of a fear of drinking.

RT and be coding have a low binding effect on fear of consumption, but a high binding effect on indifference to alcohol. HOWEVER

CURRENTLY, DUE TO THE HALO EFFECT OF CODING IN OUR COUNTRY, RT AND BE CODING ALSO CAUSE FEAR OF DRINKING AND, AS A RESULT, STRESS-THERAPY ATTACKS AFTER DRINKING.

In the case of RT and be — coding, the blackmail stage, i.e. substitution of the causes of the effect, does not exist. The patient knows that the whole effect is either in acupuncture or in bioenergetic action. Virtuosos of reflexotherapy coding at times so effectively affect various areas that after that alcohol consumption can cause severe and unbearable pain in the head and other parts of the body. These pains are so unbearable that patients have enough patience for 15 minutes. Then they require decoding. Having experienced the horrors of such feelings and depression, they know that after coding, it is not worth taking risks with alcohol. The psychotherapist in this case gives an installation about the possible consequences: stroke, paralysis, etc.

Very often, bioenergetic (be) and reflexotherapy (RT) coding act as a ritual code in the system of conditioned reflex (UR) coding (see above). So, for example, a patient is

injected with a pharmaceutical drug, which, mixed with alcohol, causes stress. The cause of this stress is explained to the patient by be or RT-exposure, and not by the influence of a pharmaceutical product. This technique is a pair-complex coding of UR-be (see the block diagram).

Most often, psychotherapists use complex coding (pair-complex, triad-complex, Quad-complex-see the flowchart).

Pair-COMPLEX CODING is a type of combined blackmail (see Chapter 4), which includes two coding methods at the same time. These two coding methods can operate independently of each other, or one method can be the ritual code of the other (see the example above), etc.

In the case of TRIADOCOMPLEX CODING, as a more complex complex action, three coding methods are involved. Their relationship may be different:

1. independent;

2. interdependent;

3. mutually dependent;

4. ritual.

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For clarity, we present options for some complex types of coding.

OPTION 1.

Pair-complex coding. The patient was hypnotically induced to feel disgust (coding) for the word "vodka" (or the smell of vodka), and so that he heard it, feels sick. In addition, bioenergetic effects ("biofield of the hands of a psychic") were performed on the area located in the abdomen, which is responsible for vomiting reactions. Bioenergetic exposure was coding, since after it was given a setting for a deadly outcome in the case of alcohol consumption. It is explained to the patient that the code is introduced into the subconscious by both hypnotic and bioenergetic methods.

OPTION 2.

Tradecomplex coding. The patient at the session of group psychotherapy is shown the terrible consequences that can be after the consumption of alcohol by a person coded in a reflexotherapeutic way. (The patient was only an observer). Then, acupuncture coding was performed and warned that the consequences would be similar. In fact, in a patient who demonstrated the effects of drinking after coding, the deadly unbearable condition was caused by conditioned reflex coding (the introduction of a special pharmaceutical product

that, when mixed with alcohol, gives a negative reaction). The patient was explained that the code was entered by acupuncture and hypnotic methods (indirect suggestion).

Often triadocomplex coding includes simultaneously hypnotic, bioenergetic and acupuncture therapy coding.

Thus, complex coding includes influences that have a purely ritual function, and those that actually cause negative reactions, contributing to stress therapy. The same effect can play a ritual role in one case of complex coding, and in another, the role of a true effect that causes negative reactions after alcohol consumption. n

CODING BY SURGICAL METHODS (STITCHING) AND PSYCHOSURGICAL MANIPULATIONS — A TYPE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MANIPULATION

Surgical manipulations (stitching, torpedoing, etc.) cause stress both during and after coding. The alien body sewn into the patient as a talisman always reminds him that he is coded and drinking is dangerous. The effect of this stress therapy is no longer from the influence of the sewn object, but from its presence and the halo effect that it has in society. After sewing in, the psychotherapist should correctly give an installation about the dangerous consequences that can be after alcohol consumption. The setting is given using the basics of manipulative psychotherapy (see Chapter 4).

Psychosurgical operations with "abundant blood production" and cleaning" from the formations that have grown in the body due to alcoholism" also cause severe stress during the "operation". The patient sees with his own eyes the objects that were inside him and caused alcoholism. The therapist explains to the patient that the cause of alcoholism has been removed and he will never be drawn to drinking. In some cases, the therapist gives the installation that after such a "surgical" intervention, drinking is deadly for a long time. (For the technique of psychosurgical manipulation, see Chapter 4).

MANIPULATION OF SHOCK THERAPY

In psychopharmacology, drugs have been developed, after consumption of which alcohol causes a more negative reaction than in the case of conditioned reflex coding. This reaction is similar to the sensation of shock. The patient is literally given seconds to feel this state. It remains for a long time in the consciousness and subconscious of the patient. The psychotherapist gives the installation that this state of shock will occur immediately in the case of alcohol consumption after Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality_____

encoding. As a ritual, this procedure can be used for various effects (acupuncture, bioenergetic, hypnotic, etc.). Obviously, the patient should not know the true cause of the shock state.

MANIPULATIONS OF ILLUSORY-REFLEX CODING

For patients with a high degree of alcoholism, the method of illusory-reflex coding is very effective. Such patients usually have visions, illusions, hallucinations. (For more information about illusionism and visions, see Chapter II.3.) during the treatment process, the therapist forms and causes the patient terrible illusions, leading to significant stress. The patient develops a reflex to the appearance of terrible illusions around a bottle or glass of alcohol in the event of a smell and thoughts about alcohol. After such coding, the patient is haunted by terrible illusions in the event of alcohol appearing in reality or in his thoughts. Therefore, the patientgradually loses the ability to even think about alcohol. This is a protective subconscious reaction.

The psychotherapist should study which type of illusions causes the patient the greatest stress, and it is on this that the illusory-reflex coding is carried out.

EXAMPLE 1

.Patient P., who has alcoholic illusions, underwent illusory-reflex coding on illusions that were "born" only during the session. The main elements of these illusions were "unpleasant worms" that appeared in the groin area and "gnawed" his genitals. This illusion was tied during the session to alcohol and thoughts about it. As a result, as soon as the patient in the field of vision (or smell) appeared alcohol or the thought of it, then "worms appeared". These illusions caused unpleasant "sensations of movement" in the inguinal region of the patient. Gradually, the thought of alcohol visited the patient less and less and finally disappeared altogether. Currently, the patient walks a long distance around places where alcohol is sold and consumed.

EXAMPLE 2.

The method of illusory-reflex coding can develop indifference to alcohol, without causing stress. In this case, the work with illusions goes in terms of the aura that surrounds the patient, and he sees it. In the process of therapeutic suggestions and "influence" on the aura, the patient is convinced that it becomes less loose, dense and approaches the characteristics of the aura of a healthy teetotaler. (Read about working with the aura in Chapter 3).

the setting is given that his aura has become normal (and he sees it) and is able to protect him from psychic attack from the outside (offers to drink, stress over trifles, etc.).

CODING SECRETS AND ALCOHOLISM PATIENTS

It may seem to the reader that the method of stress therapy (coding) loses its power if the patient knows the secrets of the method. In fact, this is not the case due to the fact that:

1. the Patient is interested in recovery and is "happy to be deceived". He has an internal subconscious mindset for uncritical perception of illusions and delusions formed by the psychotherapist. This is a defensive reaction.

2. the psychotherapist conducting coding should not conduct it in a primitive form, while adhering to the basics of manipulative psychotherapy.

3. it is very difficult for the patient to know where and when he is being misled, since the therapist spends more time on the true picture. It is difficult to detect elements of delusion against the background of truth. If the therapist is a master of binding, then coding will be effective even in the case of suspicion on the part of the patient.

4. the Code does sometimes work so hard that there are cases that are life-threatening. Surprises of the subconscious are unpredictable, even if Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality_____

the patient knows that he has been misled. Perhaps the MYTH of the consequences of coding is held up by consequences that actually had other causes, but society blames them on coding. Therefore, coding is somewhat like a lottery. Someone will be "lucky", someone will not. N

DISADVANTAGES OF FAST CODING METHODS

In conclusion, the review of fast coding methods should be noted that all of them for a short period of time in one way or another immerse the patient in the borderline phase between being and non-being (life and death). In other words, a critical situation is created in which the patient makes a reassessment of himself, his position and decides the dilemma-to drink or not to drink? If all this is not present after encoding, then the encoding can be considered as failed. Unfortunately, not all psychotherapists can stand it

these demands, and the method gradually loses its power in their hands. Often the reason for this lies not in the actions of the therapist, but in the shortcomings of fast coding methods.

1. the Effectiveness of the method is mainly determined by the talent and personality of the psychotherapist. The formula runs: "There is talent, there is a method, no talent, no method." In other words, the method is not universal.

2. every year the halo effect of the coding method decreases. This is due to the illiterate use of the method and, as a result, its discrediting.

3. Not all patients are amenable to the coding method.

4. for many years after coding, patients experience severe stress, driven into the subconscious. All this affects the psycho-emotional health.

5. Rapid coding is a PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAP for the patient. All of the above disadvantages are practically devoid of the method of smooth CJ-coding developed by the author of the book.

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It is also, like the fast coding method, a BORDERLINE PSYCHOTHERAPY, i.e. it is associated with the borderline phase (being — non — being, life-death). This method is described below.

PART 2

BORDERLINE CODING —A NEW DIRECTION

INTRODUCTION TO THE WORLD OF BOUNDARY PHENOMENA

(Philosophical and psychological analysis)

"The true state of things can be known only by being on the border between them" (Epigraph from the author)

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO KNOW THE WORLD WITHOUT STUDYING BORDERLINE PHENOMENA, SINCE THE WORLD OF BORDERLINE PHENOMENA CONTAINS FEWER ILLUSIONS AND THEREFORE WE ARE CLOSER TO THE TRUTH IN IT. THIS IS WHAT MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE THE "WEIGHT AND VOLUME" OF ILLUSIONS.

The most interesting thing in the world around us is happening on the border between touching objective or subjective formations. This boundary layer, which takes a DECISIVE part in the interaction and ultimately the development of two contiguous systems, is still poorly understood in physics and chemistry, biology, psychology, and philosophy. First, let us consider borderline phenomena in objective formations. In physics, for example, it is postulated that there are no boundary phenomena between a charged particle and the electrostatic field emanating from it. In other words, there is a positively charged particle and there is a field, and what is between the field and the surface of the particle is not taken into account. One can, of course, assume that such a consideration is meaningless, since the particle "generates" the field and it is all one system, and therefore it is artificial to talk about the boundary phase. The counterargument to the above is the obvious existence of two phases: the charged particle (dense phase) and the field (less dense phase). The solution of this problem will probably be facilitated by

studies of the structure of the electrostatic field and the boundary phase between space and time.

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Now, boundary phenomena associated with the flow of a viscous liquid (gas) at the surface of a solid body flowing around it or at the interface of two liquid flows WITH DIFFERENT VELOCITIES, TEMPERATURES or CHEMICAL COMPOSITION are not surprising . Something unusual is happening in the boundary layer. So, for example, there the temperature changes dramatically. In this system, there are two, although it is usually said about one temperature of the "liquid-solid" system. There are practical problems in which it is impossible to ignore this boundary temperature (in the chemistry of high-molecular compounds, etc.).

Very interesting boundary phenomena occur between biological systems such as cells. Biological membranes, being on the surface of cells, having selective permeability, regulate the concentration of metabolic products in cells. The life of a cell is completely determined by what happens at its border.

Thus, the importance of boundary phenomena in physical, chemical and biological formations is obvious. Analysis of the studies conducted in these areas allows us to conclude that the development and state of two contiguous formations significantly depends on the development of the structure and state of the boundary phase located between them.

No less interesting phenomena occur in the borderline phase between psychological formations (personality, groups, etc.). the State and development of interpersonal communications sometimes completely depends not on the characteristics of the subjects of communication, but on the intermediate link between them, i.e., the borderline phase of the information field. For example, persons who perform intermediary functions, being on the border of interpersonal interactions, sometimes intentionally (or unintentionally) mislead or misinform one or both parties.

Interpersonal communication in its pure form (without intermediaries) also has its own boundary layer. For example, such a factor as the common interests of the parties significantly determine the development of interpersonal communications. The more common interests, the "thicker" the boundary layer and the more it affects the state of the parties. The above is the case for both positive and negative (conflict) communication.

Thus, not only auxiliary subjects of communication, i.e. intermediaries (mediums, communication guides, couriers, diplomats, children between spouses, intermediaries of

intergroup communication, intermediary organizations), but also some components of the General information field of communication subjects (common interests, etc.) can act as a boundary phase between psychological formations. The state and development depends on the state and" transparency " of the boundary phase interacting psychological formations. If the border phase of subject-subject relations is transparent (the intermediary does not distort information), then only some components of the information field will remain as the border phase. It is obvious that disinformation boundary phase will slow down the communication.

In socio-psychological formations (personality — society, group — state, group — personality, personality — state, etc.), it is necessary to consider intermediary groups (organizations) as a border phase, depending on their geographical (spatial) position. It is the latter factor that is sometimes the criterion of whether a socio-psychological group is a borderline phase.

For example, socio-psychological formations that are aggressively opposed to the government exist in all regions of the country, but only those located in the city where the government meets are in the border phase. This borderline phase sometimes decides the fate of the state. It may be small, but it will make a coup d'etat. To be Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality_____

in this borderline phase, it is life-threatening. In it, all the tensions of society are concentrated in a concentrated form. It is she who comes into contact with the government.

Another example. It is known that "the king is made by the retinue". Thanks to this, it is difficult to find a common language with the people in the hands of a person in whose hands power is concentrated. The retinue acts as a boundary layer between the ruler and the people. The fate of the people sometimes depends on the state of this border phase. That is why our state is currently "stalling" in its reforms thanks to mafia-mediated social groups that are in the border phase between the government and producers.

In social formations (state — state, ethnos-state, ethnos — ethnos, region — state, etc.), the border phase is similar in its characteristics to those given above. It can be individuals, groups (organizations), etc.The line of the boundary layer between social entities runs not only purely geographically, but also where economic, political, cultural and other interests intersect.

For example, the most significant processes in interethnic relations take place at the geographical border between them. The fate of States sometimes depends on the fate of their borders and adjacent territories. From how the interplay between

the processes that take place in the state are social formations on the border of States. The true face of a state is determined by the processes taking place on its border (geographical, political, economic, etc.).

So far, we have considered borderline phenomena between objective entities. No less interesting borderline phenomena occur in the borderline phases between subjective formations in the process of perception, thinking, experience, creativity, etc. (note That the division into objective and subjective formations is conditional due to the fact that they are interdependent with each other).

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At the border of seemingly incompatible Sciences, such new Sciences as chemical Cybernetics, Psychophysics, psycholinguistics, bionics, socionics and others emerged. The development of the Sciences as a whole essentially depends on the processes occurring at the border between them.

The same thing happens in art. Thanks to the contact of fine art and cinema, a separate direction was formed-animation. There are many such examples. From the author's point of view, all borderline phenomena can be represented in the form of a flowchart 2.

In this paper, the boundary phenomena between subjective formations in the process of perception of thinking are investigated for the first time. Studies of the boundary phases were carried out by the method of CS-analysis developed by the author. The essence of the method is that all psychological formations, from the author's point of view, are reduced toto a complex combination of elements of the thought of life and death. The processes of the human soul are the complex development and interaction of C-elements and W-elements.

The C-element is a subjective (conditional) category that represents pure thought about death. The g-element is the thought of life. In its pure form, these elements do not exist. When they are formed by a complex mechanism, they form something that does not look like a pure thought about death or life, thus forming thoughts, associations, fantasies, images, dreams, etc. Any thought is a complex combination of C-and W-elements, the addition of thoughts about death and life. For example, the thought of fear consists mainly of C-elements. Although a person sometimes thinks about death, nevertheless, at this time, thoughts about life are "interspersed" in this thought.

EDGE CODING — SMOOTH CODING

This method, AS well as the method of RAPID CODING, IS BORDERLINE PSYCHOTHERAPY, I.e. it is ASSOCIATED with the BORDERLINE PHASE (being-non — being, life-death).

Recall that the methods of RAPID coding are so named due to the relatively rapid immersion of the patient in the "borderline phase". In other words, the borderline phase or its illusion is created by the psychotherapist within a relatively short (compared to smooth coding) time interval of 7-10 days, and the installation is given within 1 minute.

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Thanks to this speed, the patient remains stressed for many years. A person consciously or subconsciously reflects on life and death, if he sometimes has a desire to drink after coding. Fear drives away this desire. Thus, the method of rapid coding, thanks to fear (stress), makes a person think about life and death. This is one of the disadvantages of the method. The stress inherent in the subconscious during the coding process has a negative effect on the psychoemotional health of the patient.

THE SMOOTH CODING DEVELOPED BY THE AUTHOR IMMERSES THE PATIENT IN THE BORDERLINE PHASE GRADUALLY AND WITHOUT STRESS. After smooth coding, the patient also thinks about life and death, but this thought is stress-free. In the process of this BORDERLINE PSYCHOTHERAPY, the UNDERLYING CAUSE that CAUSES the DESIRE to get DRUNK is REMOVED. The patient gradually becomes aware of his essence(existence), clearing himself of the illusions that caused the consumption of alcohol. Thanks to this, the worldview changes in a positive way, and the patient returns the previously lost ability to enjoy (get high) in a natural (non-alcoholic) way.

A person sees the structure of what he forgot, as in childhood, to enjoy life. The subconscious " gin "of the fear of death, which caused causeless depressions and, as a result, the desire to get drunk (to relieve depression), gradually "leaves" the patient in the process of smooth borderline psychotherapy.

This is due to the fact that the patient begins to realize these fears and thoughts about death, their structure and deep essence. Disappear thanks to this causeless depression, which then led to the consumption of alcohol. The course of treatment lasts 3-4 weeks.

At the first stage, the acceptability of this method for the patient is analyzed. Then comes the boundary analysis itself (see below). At the third stage, the patient is trained to explain all his internal psychological processes in the categories of borderline analysis (CS-analysis). At the last stage, the formation of the code (cipher) of the patient's personality

being takes place, contributing to self-understanding. In the future, this contributes to a new interpretation of yourself. Knowledge of the cipher of being is knowledge of the mechanism of the "psychological spring" that leads the individual to movement, to activity, to the desire to live and enjoy without alcoholic illusions. This is the search for positive illusions. Knowledge of the cipher allows the patient to "fix and lubricate" this "spring" in time. Thanks to this, the patient can find illusions of joy and high, not inferior to those caused by alcohol intoxication. This method the author sometimes calls the decoding method, because there is a search and removal of the code of being.

BORDERLINE ANALYSIS (FR ANALYSIS)

THE ESSENCE OF THE METHOD OF ANALYSIS IS THAT ALL PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES ARE REDUCED TO A COMPLEX COMBINATION OF ELEMENTS OF THINKING ABOUT LIFE AND DEATH. The processes of the human soul, according to the proposed model, are a complex development and interaction of C-elements and W-elements. The C-element is a subjective (conditional) category that represents pure thought about death. The g-element represents pure thought about life. In their pure form, these elements do not exist. when they are FORMED by a COMPLEX MECHANISM, THEY FORM SOMETHING that does NOT RESEMBLE a PURE THOUGHT ABOUT DEATH OR ABOUT

LIFE, thus FORMING THOUGHTS, ASSOCIATIONS, FANTASIES, IMAGES, DREAMS, Etc.

This view is somewhat analogous to ancient Chinese philosophy — the science of YIN and YANG, which symbolized the interaction of extreme opposites [3].

Any thought, according to the boundary analysis developed by the author, is a complex combination of C-and F-elements, the addition of thoughts about death and life. Each person has their own thoughts and different ones. Any PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENON IS a FUNCTION of THESE two ARGUMENTS C AND J. KNOWING THIS FUNCTION (in BOUNDARY ANALYSIS, IT is CALLED a CIPHER OR code of BEING), as well as the VALUES of C and W, you CAN DESCRIBE ANY PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENON of a PERSON . (For example, predict behavior, reactions, psychological characteristics Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality_____

of the individual). So, for example, according to this approach, the thought of fear consists mainly of C-elements. Despite the fact that a person sometimes thinks about death, nevertheless, at this time, thoughts about life are "interspersed" in this thought.

Even when a person dies, he retains hope (maybe even "microscopic") for life until the last seconds of his life. This is a protective mental reaction of a person. There is no doubt that the physiological life of a person is a struggle between the biological processes of life and death. Man was born, and death was born in him. Psychological life is also a struggle between life and death, only on a psychological level. An infant does not understand after birth what death is, just as it does not understand what life is. But everything he does psychologically: crying, laughing, etc. - in all this, the elements of C and J. are dissolved. the thought of death and life in the child exists, but on a subconscious level. As an adult, he will someday ask his parents: "Will I ever die?", fully aware of the fear of death. From this point on, all his thoughts and actions will be determined by the thought of life and the thought of death, although in pure form these thoughts will not exist, since there will be a complex combination of C-and F-elements.

Let us consider some psychological phenomena through the prism of CS-analysis.

Communion with God (in full health) is communion with death. Communicating with God, a person understands his place in the world around him, his path and the end (outcome). FAITH allows a person to remind him of death every day, "PACIFYING" the person, doingits more calm, less lost in small values. FAITH allows a person not to be psychologically short-sighted in the perception of the surrounding world, contributing to a holistic perception of the WORLD. Through FAITH, a person's thoughts are diluted with thoughts of death, and this allows him to treat himself and others differently.

The thought of death and life is constantly present in a person, even if he is not in a borderline situation associated with death, suffering, fear, guilt, struggle. When he is young, the C-and F-elements are combined so that a compound is formed that is nothing like a pure thought about life and death. By Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality_____

as we grow older, the number of C-elements begins to predominate, so that the thought of death (of life) becomes more pure and true. In the end, when a person is on the border of being and non-being, he learns a pure thought about death and life, which was genetically laid down in him, but due to the encryption (a complex mixture of C-and F-elements) was not available during life. (The task of SJ analysis is to recognize this cipher). Let us briefly analyze how the C - and W-elements are distributed in psychological processes.

When a person is young, the process of cognition in him prevails over other processes. Therefore, COGNITION is a process with a predominance of W-elements.

Depressive state — a state with a predominance of C-elements.

The state of FAITH in the SUPREME is the predominance of C-elements.

Sexual feelings — the predominance of W-elements.

Any disease is a predominance of C-elements.

In the future, if the psychological process will be dominated by C-elements, we will designate it C-process. Accordingly, processes with a predominance of W-elements are W-processes.

It is known that in the process of physiological life there is a struggle between the elements of life and death. Biologists have already deciphered these elements at the cellular and biochemical levels. It is obvious that in a young organism there are more elements of life than of death. The biochemical balance is shifted towards the formation of the elements of life rather than death. As a person ages, processes with a predominance of C-elements begin in his body. This occurs after the middle of the physiological life of the organism.

Similarly to physiological life, psychological life also has its middle and periods with a predominance of C-or W-elements. Not always physiological and psychological.

they match. For example, a young man can be with the views of an old man and, conversely, an old man - with the views of a young man. Thus, a young person may have psychological processes with a predominance of C-elements and he may grow old soul ahead of time. An indicator of this, for example, may be a reluctance to learn about the world around us. (Knowledge is a W-process).

Until the psychological middle of life, the W-elements predominate over the C-elements. Conversely, after the psychological middle, the C-elements (elements of the thought of death) predominate over the G-elements.

Thinking about death and life can be explicit (relatively pure). We conducted STATISTICAL STUDIES OF 600 PEOPLE[4] of VARIOUS AGES (YOUNG, ADULT, RETIRED) ABOUT THIS particular THOUGHT about DEATH. IT TURNED OUT THAT A PERSON AGED 20 TO 30 YEARS THINKS ABOUT IT EVERY OTHER DAY. AFTER A DAY AND A HALF, THESE THOUGHTS ARE VISITED BY PEOPLE AGED 30 TO 40 YEARS. AND THOSE WHO ARE BETWEEN 40 AND 50, THEY THINK ABOUT THE IMPERMANENCE OF LIFE TWICE A DAY. THE OLDER AND WISER PEOPLE ARE, THE MORE OFTEN THEY THINK ABOUT THE INEVITABILITY OF THE FUTURE. AFTER 50 YEARS, A PERSON THINKS ABOUT DEATH ALREADY 3-4 TIMES A DAY. AFTER 60 YEARS, THE RESPONDENTS THOUGHT ABOUT DEATH ALMOST HOURLY!

Activity(W), Desire(W), Imagination(G), Storing(W), Will(F) Interest(G) Love(G), Self-Actualization(W), Conscience(F), Humanity(W), Desire(W), Temperament(Train), Euphoria(W), Game(G), Work(W), Humor(G), Responsibility(F),

Memory(From), Forgetting(C), Illusion(With, depends on what), Synthesis(S), Reflection(s), Suggestion(S) Affect(C) Pain(C), Excitation(C) Hallucinations(C)

Hypnosis(C), Complexes(C) Melancholy(C) Tension(C), Exclusion(C) Prejudice(C), Distraction(C), Stiff(S), Passion(C), Fear(S), Stress(C) Shame, (C) Anxiety(C) Stubbornness(C) Fatigue(C) Fatigue(C), Phobias(C) Phlegm(C) Frustration(C) Egocentrism(C), Credibility(C) Genius(C) Fanaticism(C) Depression(C) Ambition(C), Conflict(With), Hatred(C), Psychic protection(C), Lust for life(With), Suicidal desires (C), Neuroses(C), Psychoses(C).

The technique of CS-analysis developed by the author is similar to psychoanalysis (analysis of free associations, thoughts, dreams). The only difference is that the analysand does not recognize the underlying conflict of consciousness and subconsciousness, but the C - and F-elements in everything that happens to it. This is the other side of the motivational sphere of the individual. All psychological processes are translated into the language of C-and W-elements. As a result, the objective (the analyst builds) and subjective diagrams (the analyst builds) of the number of C - and W-elements by hours, days, months, and years are constructed. As the awareness of C - and F-elements in the analysand (who is being analyzed) changes the attitude to the world around them, positive changes in psychoemotional health are possible. The main task is to remove the disguise from the thought of death and life. CS-analysis allows you to remove this "code of being". THE PATIENT IN THE COURSE OF THE SESSION COMES TO THE CONCLUSION THAT ANY OF HIS PICTURE OF THE WORLD IS SOMETHING ALLEGORICAL. IT IS AN ALLEGORY AND DECRYPTS

Activity(W), Desire(W), Imagination(G), Storing(W), Will(F) Interest(G) Love(G), Self-Actualization(W), Conscience(F), Humanity(W), Desire(W), Temperament(Train), Euphoria(W), Game(G), Work(W), Humor(G), Responsibility(F), The Memory(C) Forgetting(C), Illusion(With despite what), Synthesis(S), Reflection(s), Suggestion(S) Affect(C) Pain(C), Excitation(C) Hallucinations(C) Hypnosis(C), Complexes(C) Melancholy(C) Tension(C), Exclusion(C) Prejudice(C), Distraction(C), Rigidity(C) Passion(C) Fear(C), Stress(C) Shame(C) Anxiety(With), Stubbornness(From), Fatigue(C) Fatigue(C), Phobias(C) Phlegm(C) Frustration(C) Egocentrism(C), Credibility(C) Genius(C) Fanaticism(C) Depression(C) Ambition(C), Conflict(With), Hatred(C), Psychic protection(C), Lust for life(C) Suicidal desire, (C), Neurosis(With) Psychosis(C).

ANALYSAND WITH THE ANALYST JOINTLY, EACH TIME GETTING CLOSER TO A TRUER KNOWLEDGE OF ONE'S OWN INDIVIDUALITY AND AUTHENTIC MEANING OF HIS EXISTENCE. THUS, CS-ANALYSIS ALLOWS US TO ORGANIZE A BORDERLINE SITUATION BETWEEN BEING AND NON-BEING WITHOUT ANY KIND OF PROFOUND SHOCKS . (Death, illness, suffering, guilt, risk, etc.) thus, the cipher of being is a complex combination of C and G-elements (elementary acts of pure thought about death and life).

According to existential philosophy [1] at the moments of the borderline situation (between life and death), a person learns the true meaning of being, it is then that the "collapse of the cipher" occurs: a person is freed from the burden of his daily worries (from existing being in the world) and from his ideal interests and scientific ideas about reality (from transcendental being in himself). His world opens before himdeeply true existence ("illumination of existences") and its authentic experience of God (transcendental). All that man has previously lived appears to him as an illusory being, as a world of appearances; in this borderline phase he begins to understand that this world separated him from the real being, which is transcendent in relation to this world. Man is really in touch with GOD.

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Many talented priests are partially proficient in SJ analysis, without knowing it themselves. If a priest has developed self-SJ analysis, he is a deep believer. Self-SJ analysis in some people develops as a protective reaction to external reality. A priest who has not deciphered the code of his being is a false priest. The ascetic way of life, knowledge not only of sacred writings, but also of LIFE itself, contributes to the deciphering of the meaning of being.

If the SJ analysis is correct, then the analysand develops a true RESPONSIBILITY and HUMANISM to everything AROUND him, he finds the true meaning of his existence. Improper conduct of the session can even contribute to suicide. Therefore, the SJ analysis should be in the hands of people who are specially trained.

Here is an example. An elderly patient K. complained of apathy, depression, and loss of interest in everything around him. During the analysis, it turned out that he often comes to think about his apartment and the heir, since he is lonely. The apartment is his main value, which he has accumulated in his entire life. The question arose as to whether this Duma should be attributed to S or Zh. During the analysis, it turned out that he repeatedly repeated the phrase "MY apartment", emphasizing the word "MY". This was more of analizand's concern for himself than for others (a second cousin of a ten-year-old niece who is disabled and may be an heiress!) Thus, we attributed this thought to the thought of death (C-element). Thanks to the CS analysis, the patient learned to recognize where the C and F elements are, which allowed him to become truly responsible and get rid of previous complaints. Obviously, behind the anxiety about the apartment was hidden the thought of DEATH, although in its pure form this thought almost did not come to the patient.

In the process of CS-analysis with the help of reasoning and beliefs, any psychological processes must be constantly extrapolated to the CS-elements. Subsequently, the analysand itself learns this (interpretation stage).

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A special place in this method is occupied by the analysis of the past. A person begins to realize in a different way everything that happened to him. In the course of our research, it is shown that if such awareness does not occur during life, it comes in the borderline phase between life and death. THESE CJ-ELEMENTS, " DRIVEN" IN THE SUBCONSCIOUS, DURING LIFE THEY BEGIN TO BE VISUALIZED IN THE FORM OF ILLUSIONS, HALLUCINATIONS, NEUROSES AND PSYCHOSES IN A BORDERLINE SITUATION (BETWEEN BEING AND NON-BEING). IF A PERSON PERCEIVES THEM WITH PLEASURE (POSITIVE ILLUSIONS AND HALLUCINATIONS), HE FALLS INTO A "BORDER PARADISE". OTHERWISE, HE FALLS INTO A "BORDERLINE HELL", PASSING AWAY ACCOMPANIED BY TERRIBLE ILLUSIONS, HALLUCINATIONS AND VISIONS.

This process is borderline visualization of C-and W-elements. Thus, a person enters heaven or hell already during life (borderline phase).

A person who has been subjected to SJ analysis in the borderline phase of his existence passes away much more calmly, without experiencing "hellish illusions".

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THANKS TO CS-ANALYSIS, A PERSON FEELS HIS UNDIFFERENTIATED INTEGRITY WITH THE OBJECTIVE WORLD, WHICH IN EVERYDAY LIFE IS INACCESSIBLE TO EITHER RATIONAL OR SPECULATIVE THINKING, WHICH OFTEN TAKES PLACE "IN COMMUNION" WITH GOD. The God with whom one communicates in everyday life is not a transcendental God, it is an illusion and a delusion. Feeling himself in true unity with the World, a person finds FREEDOM. A PRIEST WHO HAS ELEMENTS OF SJ-ANALYSIS WILL NEVER LEAD HIS PARISHIONERS TO A DEAD END DURING CONFESSION. SJ-ANALYSIS IN THIS CASE IS PRESENTED IN A DIFFERENT QUALITATIVE FORM - THE FORM OF RELIGIOUS COMMUNICATION. SJ-ANALYSIS AND THE RELIGIOUS PROCESS GO TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF GOD FROM DIFFERENT SIDES. In the first case (SW analysis) we come to God from the understanding of life and death. In the second - on the contrary. (Figure 1 shows various SW diagrams).

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM BY FAST AND BORDERLINE (SMOOTH) CODING

Before the start of coding, most patients stopped drinking on the day before the start of treatment, some-the day before it. In all patients, the pathological attraction to alcohol was expressed to varying degrees.

The application of coding methods resulted in the results shown in the table.

It can be seen that the second method (border coding) was more effective. When performing smooth coding after 7-8 days, patients noted an improvement in mood (it became "calm in the soul", anxiety, anxiety, tension, anger significantly decreased or completely disappeared).

The majority of patients (82%) who were previously encoded by the method of rapid coding (stress therapy), and then underwent borderline coding, Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality_____

they noted that they do not drink not because there is a fear of drinking (as in the table), but because there is no desire to drink.

Some critics of borderline coding are against the fact that there is a creation of ILLUSIONS, which allegedly on the contrary can plunge a person into depression. They argue that if life is an illusion, what is the meaning of life? It makes no sense? This is not the case and here's why:

1. Illusions can be both POSITIVE and NEGATIVE. Positive illusions are what give rise to the activity of life.

2. The realization that some things are illusions, does not diminish the validity of these things. So, for example, cinema is the main of all the invented illusions of the XX century. We know that this is an illusion, and yet we watch and enjoy it.

3. the need for self-affirmation is inherent in a person. n

WHAT COMES FIRST — THE ALCOHOLISM OR THE LOSS OF THE MEANING OF LIFE?

Truth is all that has its opposite. What is between opposites is often perceived as a delusion or illusion. The main truth of life is death. Life itself is less of a truth, because it is not a truthit is diluted by death due to the fact that with the birth of life, death is born (but not Vice versa!). In life, the elements of death are dissolved both on the psychological (the thought of death, see below) and on the physiological (biological processes of aging) level.

Thus, life and death are not opposites. Death is the truth, and the life — illusion. What, then, is the opposite of death? The opposite is the act of giving birth to life, not life itself. Life is illusory, and the birth of life is truth.

There are two types of non-existence:

1. non-Existence before the birth of life (non-existence of the 1st order)

2. non-Existence after death (non-existence of the 2nd order).

What is the difference between non-existence of the 1st order and non-existence of the 2nd order? In the non-existence of the 2nd order, there is more of a subjective form of existence in the form of a MEMORY of the life of that which is in non-existence (a Less "blurred" form).

In non-existence of the 1st order, there is more subjective form of existence in the form of a future about the life of what is in non-existence (a More "blurred" form).

A correct understanding of non-existence develops a truly philosophical sense of responsibility, which is very lacking in alcoholics.

FOR PEOPLE, ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR'S SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, THE EXISTENCE OF DEATH IS A GREATER TRUTH THAN THE EXISTENCE OF GOD. THEREFORE, THE AUTHOR BELIEVES THAT IF A PERSON DOES NOT HAVE THE ABILITY TO BELIEVE, THE PSYCHOTHERAPIST HAS THE RIGHT TO WORK WITH THE CATEGORY "DEATH". For men, there is more truth in death than in GOD. If the therapist manages to change the person so that he changes his point of view on this issue to the opposite, then we can assume that he helped the person in finding the main ILLUSION (see below and above). In order for work in this direction to be successful, it is necessary to conduct a borderline analysis (CF-analysis, see below).

ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR'S SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, 7% OF RESPONDENTS BELIEVE THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO DISCOVER THE FEELING OF GOD ONLY IN A STATE OF DRUG INTOXICATION. MANY WESTERN COMPOSERS ARE CONVINCED THAT THEY OWE THE DISCOVERY OF THEIR TALENT TO DRUG INTOXICATION. ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ARE THE MAIN ILLUSIONS OF THESE PEOPLE'S LIVES.

Chaliapin, Rachmaninoff, Mussorgsky, Alekhine, etc., etc. drank well. This list can be continued by many prominent individuals for whom drinking was an essential illusion of their lives. In any case, this "operational" illusion helped them out in difficult moments. Drunkenness and creativity at the initial stage are compatible. At this stage, drinking can even contribute to creativity, but this stage is short. This gain does not cover the loss, which takes a longer period than the rise of creativity due to drunkenness.

IT IS HARMLESS FOR CREATIVE PEOPLE TO EXPERIENCE THE ILLUSION OF FEELING GOD THROUGH DRUG INTOXICATION, BUT ONLY ONCE!!! SUCH AN EXPERIENCE CAN ONLY ENRICH CREATIVITY . A person can carry this illusion through his entire life, creating his own creations. The drug acts here as a catalyst for one-TIME USE.

The great king of rock ' n ' roll, Elvis Presley, thanks to drug intoxication, created his best works and at the same time did not create what he could have created if he had not died. E. Presley lost the meaning of life due to the fact that he achieved everything and could not find higher landmarks. I didn't find any tension that would make it move higher. It had a zero-plus loss of meaning, i.e. from, what has achieved everything (there is a zero-minus loss of meaning, when a person can not achieve anything at all, because he is deprived of the necessary means of existence). E. Presley found himself in a difficult situation and found the MAIN ILLUSION (meaning) in drug intoxication. He discovered God through drugs, so " God took him to another world."

In a state of creative depression, alcohol is a lifesaver for many artists. Many of them believe that they survived creative depression easily thanks to alcohol. Then they are again captured by creativity, and they do not drink, etc. the Author believes that the creative depression for many of them is alcohol depression, which comes with a certain periodicity.

What is primary for an alcoholic — drunkenness or loss of meaning in life?

Drinking can lead to a loss of meaning in life. Conversely, losing the meaning of life can lead to drunkenness.

According to the author's research, there is an interdependent relationship between drunkenness and the loss of the meaning of life (loss of illusions), which shifts in one direction or the other:

It should be noted that for some, periodic hangover and recovery are periodic "birth and death", which contributes to creative activity.

With each turn, the loss of illusions of life increases, which is compensated by alcoholic illusions.

ACCORDING TO SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, 41% OF SURVEYED PATIENTS WITH ALCOHOLISM ALCOHOLISM, AS THEY SAID, IS THE RESULT OF A LOSS OF MEANING. 39%, on the CONTRARY, LOST MEANING AFTER DRINKING. 9% SAID that DRINKING AND loss of MEANING are mutually DEPENDENT PROCESSES. n

BORDERLINE ANALYSIS (CS-ANALYSIS) OF A PATIENT WITH ALCOHOLISM

(It should be noted that borderline analysis is very effective in the treatment of various depressions. Thanks to the borderline analysis, which allows the patient to realize the previously repressed thought about death in the subconscious, it is possible to achieve high results).

Borderline analysis is one of the stages in the formation of positive illusions for a patient with alcoholism. This is the stage of removing the negative illusion of life, which is the cause of fears, neuroses, depression. A person is deciphered (and he does it himself) the way death is encrypted in the spiritual life of a person (the thought of death). Thus, he gets rid of the cause that caused the disease.

The patient is trained to interpret all his psychological processes through the category of life and death. Gradually, this process passes into the subconscious and depressions disappear.

TO THE PATIENT WITH ALCOHOLISM, WHO HAS DECIPHERED THE CODE (CIPHER) OF HIS OWN BEING (DRUNKEN BEING, IN PARTICULAR), AFTER BORDERLINE ANALYSIS COMES INSIGHT, INDIFFERENCE, AND SOMETIMES EVEN AVERSION TO ALCOHOL . He begins to enjoy life without alcohol. It acquires positive illusions and, as a result, the meaning of life.

In all other respects, the borderline analysis of alcoholism is similar to the analysis carried out by patients with depression, noogenic neuroses, etc.

HOW TO OPEN A PATIENT WITH ALCOHOLISM NEW POSITIVE ILLUSIONS OR RESTORE FORGOTTEN OLD ONES?

TO DO THIS, YOU NEED TO CREATE THE ILLUSION OF A "NEW BIRTH". PEOPLE WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED CLINICAL

DEATH, THEY KNOW WHAT IT IS. INDEED, THERE IS A SECOND BIRTH. WHAT WAS LOST: ILLUSIONS, GOALS, EXPERIENCES, WORLDVIEW-EVERYTHING IS UPDATED.

Can a psychotherapist arrange a rebirth for a patient? Stress therapy (rapid coding) does this to some extent. It depends on the therapist's talent to implement the proverb: "Free will, and saved Paradise."

Smooth SW-coding does this with greater efficiency. Borderline analysis allows a person to be "born again". Thanks to him, the patient "digs" to the deep mechanisms of the causes of his depression. Similar to psychoanalysis, borderline analysis allows you to realize thoughts about death that were in deep childhood (1-2 years). The deeper the therapist and the patient descend into childhood, the more likely it is to restore the lost illusions of childhood. It is the subconscious and conscious thoughts about death that are the causes of the loss of illusions of childhood, youth of life.

In the process of borderline analysis, there is an analysis of everything that was and what happened to a person through the prism of C and W (life and death). All possible versions of the main thought about death, which "sunk" into the soul and determined the development of the individual in the spiritual and psychological direction, are being reviewed.

One of the MAIN tasks of BORDERLINE ANALYSIS IS also the AWARENESS of a PERSON of how he CREATES NEGATIVE ILLUSIONS (DECEIVES, MANIPULATES, DECEIVES HIMSELF, CONFUSES HIMSELF, Etc.), EGOCENTRIC ILLUSIONS that DRIVE HIM into the "SWAMP" of DEPRESSION. The following paragraph is devoted to this.

HOW WE CREATE ILLUSIONS ABOUT OURSELVES. NEGATIVE ILLUSIONS AS A CAUSE OF ALCOHOLISM

Modern man has great difficulty with harmless illusions. He may have a secure position in work and society, but he may not have illusions that would please him. That is why he often comes to alcohol. He misses you. The only thing that relieves boredom is the alcoholic illusion or illusions that he creates for others. He is misleading people and is himself a victim of delusion. How can we help a person to acquire harmless illusions that would bring TRUE JOY and creativity?

We all mislead ourselves and others in one way or another by using various false techniques in order to gain benefits for ourselves.

Obviously, not every delusion or illusion we create is a BAD thing. The author will show below what illusions and manipulations are useful for health and are necessary for a person in his struggle for existence. But there are ILLUSIONS that we create about ourselves for others, which are harmful, because they can drive a person into a dead end (loss of the meaning of life, various neuroses, etc.).

A person is a subject who is always constructing illusions, and I would like to have only such illusions in his life that would develop the personality in a positive direction (joy, self-actualization, creativity, etc.). unfortunately, we create such illusions about ourselves or others that we later begin to suffer from neuroses and depressions. This in turn leads people to consume alcohol.

When do we have the ability to mislead others? Since birth. So, the child can mislead parents with his artificial crying in order to achieve the desired result.

We spend our entire lives deluding ourselves and others by participating in this ILLUSION called life.

A PERSON IS AN ILLUSIONIST WHO PERFORMS TRICKS NOT ONLY WITH OTHERS, BUT ALSO WITH HIMSELF.

A person is an illusionist who plays with life and seeks to create a saving illusion for himself.

A person with a greater desire bathes in illusions than in the realities of life, which is nothing without illusions, i.e. there is a vicious circle that leads to illusions. In order for a person to be genuinely happy for another person, it is necessary to break out of their own egocentric illusions and create positive illusions about the world around them.

There are people who spend their entire lives creating the illusion that they are intelligent and erudite. They do it among people who can't see through their true erudition. But the most interesting thing is that by creating such an image of yourself, a person by the end of the day is exhausted from this self-indulgence and falls into depression.

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There are women who demonstrate their femininity by constructing it. A truly feminine woman does not think about it at all, but for some reason everyone sees her femininity. According to statistics, the biggest liars of their husbands are Russian

women. They fake an orgasm without experiencing it. This is done so that the husband does not go to a more temperamental one. Often husbands, having learned about the truth, begin to get drunk. Deception in the family in most cases is the cause of alcoholism of the spouses.

Negative illusions (harmful delusions) lead to the creation of alcoholic illusions.

From negative illusions, from self-forgetfulness, a person begins to suffer.

A person needs to creatively create positive illusions.

HERE ARE THE MAIN ILLUSIONS THAT WE CREATE ABOUT OURSELVES FOR OTHERS:

1. Illusion all around. Lies everywhere.

2. the Illusion of superiority (shown above). A person misleads others by "demonstrating" their superiority: in power, knowledge, power, etc.

3. The illusion of compliance. Thanks to it, a person adapts to everyone.

4. The illusion of helplessness. Makes you do it for yourself.

5. The illusion of aggression. Often in danger.

6. The illusion of kindness. Ultimately, it's calculated kindness.

7. Illusions of emotions. (For example, he pretends that he is happy, but he is not).

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Note that we have listed only the main illusions that we create about ourselves for others.

Illusions that are created in the game that we play all our lives (E. Bern).

WHY DO WE CREATE ILLUSIONS ABOUT OURSELVES?

1. Man is a being who finds the meaning of life in illusions, whatever they may be. If they are not present — there will be no tension, which leads to activity (see below).

2. there Is another reason for creating illusions — everyday survival under the weight of the difficulties of being (conflict between oneself and the environment).

3. Illusion — a response to illusions (delusions) created by others. A person does not trust others.

4. The person experiences fear when bare his soul in front of others. Therefore, he creates an illusory shell around his soul, just as people put on clothes to hide their body. n

NEGATIVE ILLUSIONS MAKE PEOPLE BLIND

A person who misleads other people sees only his own illusions. He is blind and soulless, basking in his own egocentric illusions. He sees what he wants to see. Does not trust anyone, controlling everyone and everything. This ends in depression, often leading to drunkenness.

A person drives himself into UNFREEDOM and does it voluntarily, because he does not know this final result. Therefore, some people have only one choice-to escape from unfreedom through alcohol intoxication. n

MAN IN SEARCH OF ILLUSIONS

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Man is always in search of illusions. ILLUSION FOR PEOPLE IS THE MEANING OF LIFE, WITHOUT WHICH A PERSON LOSES VITAL ACTIVITY. A PERSON WHO HAS THE MEANING OF LIFE DOES NOT THINK ABOUT IT, HE JUST LIVES. LIVE BY ILLUSION, WHICH WAS CREATED AT THIS STAGE OF HIS LIFE. OFTEN THIS ILLUSION IS CREATED BY THE HUMAN SUBCONSCIOUS AS A DEFENSIVE REACTION. MOREOVER, OFTEN THE SUBJECT DOESN'T UNDERSTAND THAT THIS IS AN ILLUSION. REACHING THE GOAL AND REALIZING THAT IT HAS LITTLE TO DO WITH WHAT WAS IN HIS ILLUSIONS, PEOPLE USUALLY DO NOT UPSET AND IMMEDIATELY BUILD A NEW ILLUSION. In any case, this is what a normal person does from a psychoemotional point of view. MANY ONLY TOWARDS THE END OF THEIR LIFE BEGIN TO UNDERSTAND THAT ALL LIFE IS BUILT OF THE ILLUSION AND TRIED TO REACH THEM. BEEN ABLE TO ACHIEVE WHAT I WANTED TO BUILD, BUT THE FEELING IS ALWAYS NOT WHAT IT WAS IN THE MIDST OF PERFORMANCES THAT TOOK PLACE TO ACHIEVE THE GOAL.

Why do we call what a person tries to achieve in life illusions? Because always, when he reaches this goal, he understands that this is not what he would like to get. In any case, it causes sensations different from those that were in dreams. At this point, the person realizes that he was misleading himself. "You can't enter the same river twice," says a popular proverb. If a person initially knew that he was building illusions, he would not go to this goal. Therefore, the realization that something was an illusion occurs after the goal is achieved. This is one of the paradoxes of the phenomenon of illusions.

It is known that the prisoners of concentration camps [1] before they were supposed to be placed in the gas chambers, did not talk about what would happen, but were sure of the opposite, amused themselves with illusions. These illusions were formed in them subconsciously. Thus, a person has the ability to construct illusions as a protective reaction to external influences. Moreover, a PERSON IS a SUBJECT who CONSCIOUSLY and SUBCONSCIOUSLY MISLEADS HIMSELF AND BUILDS ILLUSIONS, and SUBSEQUENTLY EXPOSES THEM. Schematically, this can be represented as follows:

Thus, illusions can act, on the one hand, as goals, on the other hand, as a result of perception.

A PERSON IS ALWAYS IN SEARCH OF MEANING [1], THE CONTENT OF WHICH IS ILLUSIONS. THUS, A PERSON IS IN THESEARCH FOR ILLUSIONS. THE STRUCTURE OF MEANING CONSISTS OF ELEMENTS THAT ARE ILLUSIONS. THE END POINT OF MEANING IS ILLUSIONS. IT IS THE ILLUSIONS THAT ARE PERCEIVED BY THE SUBJECT, NOT THE MEANING. MEANING IS A MORE COMPLEX SUBJECTIVE AND ABSTRACT FORMATION THAT MANY PEOPLE DO NOT REALIZE DURING THEIR LIFETIME. AND ILLUSIONS, BEING MORE ELEMENTARY PSYCHOLOGICAL FORMATIONS, ARE KNOWN BY PEOPLE. AND IT IS WITH THEM THAT A PSYCHOTHERAPIST SHOULD WORK WHILE HELPING A PERSON WHO HAS LOST THE MEANING OF LIFE. THE THERAPIST SHOULD TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE PRINCIPLE OF THE PATIENT'S NEED FOR ILLUSIONS AND DESIGN HIS MANIPULATIONS, WHICH, IN TURN, SHOULD NOT CONFLICT WITH THE ILLUSIONS GENERATED BY THE PATIENT HIMSELF.

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THE WHOLE WORLD OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, IN THE AUTHOR'S OPINION, IS A SYSTEM OF CREATING ILLUSIONS AS WAYS OF TRANSITION OF MENTAL FORMATIONS FROM ONE STATE TO ANOTHER. FOR EXAMPLE, PSYCHOANALYSIS [5] IS A WAY OF CREATING THE ILLUSION OF THE UNDERLYING CAUSE OF THE DISEASE. THE STRONGER AND MORE IMPRESSIVE THIS ONE IS

ILLUSION, THE BETTER THE DISEASE (FOR EXAMPLE, NEUROSIS) IT PASSES INTO ANOTHER QUALITATIVE STATE AND STAYS IN IT LONGER.

AS A RESULT, SEIZURES DO NOT VISIT THE PATIENT FOR A LONG TIME. THEREFORE, DO NOT BE DISAPPOINTED IN PSYCHOANALYSIS, BECAUSE IT SOLVES THE PROBLEM OF RECOVERY.

Methods of suggestion are entirely based on the creation of various illusions of perception. sensations, etc.

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Rational psychotherapy [6,7] is also based on the construction of selective information (about the patient, the external environment, etc.), which is a delusion of the patient. There is a process of creating a "Truth" that is useful for the health of the patient, which is an information illusion (delusion).

Positive psychotherapy [8] in terms of the content of elements of illusions in it "by an order of magnitude" exceeds rational psychotherapy. The author teaches to mislead patients by the method of interpretation of the negative processes of the psyche as positive.

Note that when a psychotherapist helps a patient construct illusions, he may sometimes refer to them as illusions. For the patient, they are sometimes: goals, tasks, attitudes, biofield, energy, psychoanalysis session, etc. After the stage of exposure, we can say that these were illusions, because the person himself will form them in the future.

People experience various illusions throughout their lives. They live and amuse themselves with illusions. Some of them are the MAIN illusions of LIFE, some are secondary. FOR A PATIENT WITH ALCOHOLISM, THE MAIN ILLUSION OF LIFE IS THE ILLUSION OF PERCEPTION CAUSED BY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION . This illusion is the brightest and most joyful of all the illusions that he has constructed before. And yet, according to the author's "sociological research," most people have an alcoholic illusion that is less vivid than the non-illusory images of childhood. A person wants to get into childhood and creates the illusion of childhood through the consumption of alcohol. In any case, subconsciously this is what people want to feel when consuming alcohol. Drunkenness is the voluntary construction of illusions (feelings of childhood) by the method of alcohol. (Note that in the future, the concept of illusion and self-forgetfulness will be synonymous).

Good is the illusion that contributes to the development of the individual, his movement (positive illusion). As well as the one that is as close to the truth as possible and satisfies the person.

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THE DESIRE TO FIND, CONSTRUCT, IMPLEMENT, AND EXPOSE ILLUSIONS (SEE FIG.ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, IT IS AN INNATE MOTIVATIONAL TENDENCY OF ALL PEOPLE.

The absence of illusions creates a state of mental emptiness in a person.

The life of a teetotaler, like a drunkard, has its own drunkenness, which is filled with non-alcoholic illusions created in other ways. If he cannot create these illusions, a state of mental emptiness arises. If this condition lasts for a long time, it can end in suicide. That is why people create" quickly " alcoholic illusions in order to insure against suicide.

THE DRUNKARD UNDERSTANDS THAT HE IS VOLUNTARILY ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF ILLUSIONS, AND THIS SUITS HIM. ALSO, THE TEETOTALER SUBCONSCIOUSLY OR CONSCIOUSLY UNDERSTANDS THAT ALL THAT HE LIVES IS SELF-FORGETFULNESS (ILLUSIONS) THAT GO TO THE BENEFIT OF SPIRITUAL SELF-SURVIVAL .

Note that the classification of illusions as positive and negative depends on how much they contribute to the development, movement and spiritual survival of the individual. So, for example, alcoholic illusions can be negative in some, while in others — positive. Also, certain illusions of teetotalers can be positive for some and negative for others.

The potential due to the thirst for illusions is always present in a person, and if he does not discharge it in time, it is fraught with great mental stress. That is why many people discharge this potential with alcoholic illusions.

Understanding that these are illusions allows you not to stop after they are exposed, but to create new ones. This is the advantage of looking at the soul in comparison with other directions and theories.

THUS, THE MANIPULATIVE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE INDIVIDUAL (THE ALCOHOLIC, IN PARTICULAR) IS BASED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF THE NEED FOR ILLUSIONS (SELF-MANIPULATION). A PERSON SEEKS TO CREATE ILLUSIONS, AND IF THIS DESIRE REMAINS UNFULFILLED, HE FEELS FRUSTRATION OR A VACUUM THAT CONTRIBUTES TO THE ALCOHOLIZATION OR DRUG ADDICTION OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

Finding positive illusions is a matter of vocation. Illusions are subjective, a person invents them by "finding them in the world", in real reality. Therefore, illusions can be called the main subjective elements of the meaning of life. The complex structure of elements (illusions) forms something that we call the meaning of life.

Note that the illusions we are talking about here are a rough approximation of the illusions of the theory of knowledge (the science of truth), the theory of relative truth, etc. We do not speak of illusions as the relativity of truth in the knowledge of the surrounding reality.

The illusions considered in the work are more psychological than philosophical, i.e. our consideration is less General.

The subject creates something in his soul that allows him to find meaning. These are something of an illusion.

A person all his life drives away thoughts and thoughts about death, building illusions (delusions). If he knows how to do it, then he has the meaning of life. Thus, the meaning of life is illusions that obscure and destroy thoughts of death. Let's consider them.

1. It is the illusion of creativity, creative work. A person sees something more in work than is connected with making money, creating an "illusory shell" around the work, from which he draws energy for new creative discoveries. Ask anyonea creative person (artist, writer, artist, Turner, etc.), he would be able to create if he did not have a developed illusory perception of reality. Of course not.

2. Illusions of experience. One of the main ones is love. Love is the Queen of Queens of all illusions of experience. The fact that it was an illusion, a person begins to understand after love leaves. A person, self-indulging, creates this beautiful illusion for himself.

At a certain stage of life, the subject transfers all the beauty of the feelings of love that are embedded and bursting out (if there are any) to another subject who does not agree with the illusion of himself created by the person in love with him. There is something in the illusions of perception of a person in love that allows another lover to change in the direction of the illusions created about him. This mutually deluded process between lovers enhances love. If the construction of these illusions begins to fail, Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality_____

love begins to fade. "Blind" lovers again become "sighted", and the most important illusion (love) disappears.

Therefore, love is a moment. There is no eternal love, because there are no eternal illusions, due to the genetic ability of a person to create and expose them (see the flowchart). Memories of a past love can be eternal. Although it is theoretically possible to assume that if the lover does not expose the illusions, he can carry the feeling of love through life.

ILLUSIONS DON'T NEED TO SEARCH AND FIND IN OBJECTIVE REALITY, THEY ARE CREATED BY THE INDIVIDUAL AS A PROTECTIVE REACTION, THE VALUE OF WHICH DEPENDS ON CALLING . The therapist should influence the patient so that this ability is enhanced. The therapist cannot give the main illusion of finding the meaning of life. Manipulative psychotherapy aims to increase the ability of patients to see the full range of potential illusions that can arise in any life situation. A person should be open to illusions, consciously try to see all possible illusions (positive and negative) and choose the necessary one.

HAVING FOUND THE ILLUSION, THE SUBJECT MUST REALIZE IT AND CARRY IT OUT WITHOUT FEAR OF ITS FURTHER SELF-DISCLOSURE . Looking at the

meaning of life as an illusion allows a person not to lose heart and construct new illusions-to find new meanings after exposing and realizing the old ones.

The philosophical view of life through the category "meaning of life" stops the course of life, while through the category "illusions of life" allows you to move through life. The reason for the movement is eternal self-forgetfulness. If a person organizes it successfully, he finds the real meaning of his existence.

A person never knows until the very last moment whether he has fulfilled the meaning of his life by DYING with ILLUSIONS.

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Thanks to a well-developed illusory perception, a person less often thinks about the meaninglessness or absurdity of being, he more easily comes to terms with it. To do this he must create SUPERALLOY. It's a shame that for many people, superillusions are illusions caused by alcohol intoxication.

The SUPER-ILLUSION for a person is to feel and communicate with GOD. A person has never seen it, he creates it to the best of his knowledge, talent, and conscience. God is the main illusory object. How will construct people this SUPERALLOY depend on all the rest of the illusion. The formation of different ideas and life must go through the prism of superillu about God. There is an interdependentthe influence of superalloy on the illusion of a lower level and Vice versa. These combinations and the addition of illusions are similar to a telescope or microscope, which creates magnification (double illusion) by superimposing illusions from two magnifying lenses. In the future, this combination ("device") will be called a SUPERSCOPE.

A PERSON WHO IS ABLE TO FORM ILLUSIONS OF LIFE THROUGH SUPERALLOY (GOD), HAS SUPERSCOPE HELPING TO PERCEPTION . When the person comes to inspiration, intuition, "communication with space", "relationship with God" — all this supercopyfile perception. True works of art arise only from this perception.

The discovery of the microscope and telescope was useful for humanity. No less useful is the discovery of a SUPERSCOPE, a "device" for a holistic and philosophical perception of BEING. Each person in the course of his life must open his SUPERSCOPE.

The illusion created by alcohol consumption, in contrast to supercheesy illusions, similar to perception through dirty, murky glass. In other words, illusions from alcohol can be identified with the illusion from a cloudy glass, while illusions from superscopic perception can be identified with a telescope that has a high resolution.

A person cannot be disillusioned under any circumstances. Illusions can always be found.

The method of smooth coding developed by the author for the treatment of alcoholism is aimed at removing negative illusions and searching for positive ones.

The manipulative psychology of personality deals with a person's illusions about himself.
n

RESULTS OF RESEARCH ON THE ILLUSORY WORLD

INTRODUCTION TO THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ALCOHOLIC ILLUSIONS

The phenomenon of drunkenness and alcoholism is quite well studied from a medical point of view [9]. The psychology of alcoholism is practically not studied [10,11]. This paper presents a view of alcoholism from the point of view of manipulative psychology, which means that it studies all the main manipulations (delusions, illusions),

which is carried out by a psychotherapist in the treatment of alcoholism, as well as manipulations (illusions and delusions) that lead a person to drunkenness and alcoholism. Special attention is paid to the delusions of patients with alcoholism.

The phenomenon of drunkenness in this work is considered as a kind OF the world of ILLUSIONS surrounding a person. The paper describes for the first time the possibilities of applying manipulative psychology to alcoholism .

The difficulty of treating alcoholism is that:

1. It is difficult to determine that hurts the patient. The tests don't show anything negative. A person's soul hurts. The patient himself cannot point out the sore spot.

2. Man can not define that line when he's sick. When the disease comes, it is already running. It comes unnoticed.

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In this paper, for the first time, the reasons why a patient with alcoholism "hurts the soul"are revealed.

A huge amount of literature (see references in the book[9]) is devoted to the consequences of alcoholism. This propaganda machine worked, unfortunately, not effectively. In this paper, the processes leading to drunkenness, and subsequently to alcoholism, are revealed [9].

BASED ON NUMEROUS STUDIES AND OPINION POLLS, THE AUTHOR CAME TO THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS:

1. THE WORLD OF ILLUSIONS (ILLUSORY WORLD) EXISTS AS AN INDEPENDENT WORLD WITH ITS OWN INTERNAL LAWS, ALTHOUGH IT IS GENERATED BY REALITY AND THEREFORE IS AN ILLUSION.

2. THE WORLD OF ILLUSIONS AND REALITIES ARE "FUELED" BY EACH OTHER. THE EXISTENCE OF ONE DETERMINES THE EXISTENCE OF THE OTHER. WITHOUT ILLUSIONS, REALITY FOR A PERSON CAN DISAPPEAR, AND HE LOSES THE MEANING OF LIFE. CONVERSELY, WITHOUT REALITY AND ITS ACTIVITY, ILLUSORY WORLDS CANNOT ARISE.

3. THERE ARE VARIOUS ILLUSORY WORLDS THAT CAN INTERACT WITH EACH OTHER AND ARE LOCATED RELATIVE TO EACH OTHER:

a) according to the principle of multi-layer overlay ("multi-layer cake"), i.e. revealing one world of illusions and developing it, a person gets to another, more complex and organized, layer of illusions. This is an eternal creative process that reveals a person's talent. This process can also go in the opposite direction.

b) Chaotic independent arrangement of illusions on one level (illusions of one layer). A person can linger on one layer and "travel" along it in a horizontal direction.

C) Interaction is going on (layers) both vertically and horizontally.

4. The INTERACTION between ILLUSORY WORLDS WITH EACH other PRODUCES NEW ILLUSORY WORLDS WHICH are LOCATED ON the PRINCIPLE of "LAYERED CAKE" (see paragraph 3).

5. THE ADDITION OF ILLUSIONS CAUSED BY DIFFERENT FORMS OF PERCEPTION GENERATES QUALITATIVELY NEW FORMS OF ILLUSIONS.

6. WORLD of ILLUSION HAS ITS own HIERARCHY of PERCEPTION (see table above illusionism), NOT to be CONFUSED WITH the ABOVE LAYERING.

It should be noted that illusions for a person are often perceived as an objective reality, and not as products of his own brain. Therefore, illusory images cause the same psychological processes as the real world.

As can be seen from the table of illusionism (see above), psychological illusions are only part of the world of illusions.

The world of illusions can be divided into:

1. the world of positive (positive) illusions;

2. the world of negative (negative) illusions.

Positivity and negativity in this case is determined by the criterion of usefulness and personal development, and not by attractiveness. (So, for example, drug illusions can be attractive, but not positive. Conversely, there may be TORMENTS of CREATIVITY, the content of which may be positive, but unattractive illusions).

Illusions for many creative people are objective, because thanks to them they create, feel, they are covered by thoughts, actions, etc.

Illusions capture only a part of the personality, i.e. a person seems to have one foot in the real world, the other in the illusory one.

If illusions completely capture the individual, they turn into something else, sometimes dangerous for the individual and the surrounding society .

In turn, positive and negative illusions can be attractive and unattractive.

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In the world of attractive illusions (for example, alcohol intoxication, creative inspiration), a person evaluates himself and his capabilities differently. There is a sense of power, elation, cheerfulness. Similar feelings arise in people of art.

In the world of unattractive illusions, on the contrary, there is a complete loss of strength, discomfort, and depression.

An illusory image can exceed other images in its activity and influence on human behavior. n

THE WORLD OF ALCOHOLIC ILLUSIONS

The effectiveness of treatment of alcoholism, in the author's opinion, is low, falls if there is a contrast between a sober lifestyle and an alcoholic one, i.e. when attempts are made to combine, mix, and subsequently reduce the world of alcoholic illusions to the world of sober illusions (a sober lifestyle). This contrast, as long-term experience shows on the example of drunken Russia, does not give anything positive.

The world of ALCOHOLIC ILLUSIONS is a world with its own internal and independent laws. This world must be studied SEPARATELY, in isolation from a sober lifestyle. Only then can you truly understand the alcoholic and help him. That is why the author believes that the most powerful psychotherapists are those who have known this world and left it.

The psychology and philosophy of a drunk person has its own internal laws. This is a special science. Only by knowing it, a psychotherapist can help a patient with alcoholism.

THE WORLD OF ALCOHOLIC ILLUSIONS HAS ITS OWN SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND SELF-WORTH, BECAUSE IT IS OFTEN THE ONLY MEANING OF LIFE.

The psychotherapist must understand that sometimes, by curing alcoholism, he takes away from a person the meaning of life — the alcoholic illusion. Therefore, before selecting, it is necessary to think about replacing this illusion with a worthy one. The more worthy this illusion, the more effective the treatment.

It is necessary to look at alcoholic illusions from the point of view of alcoholic illusions themselves, i.e. from the inside. This can advance the understanding of the underlying causes of drunkenness.

Alcoholism is often an illusory compensation for the personality of its complexes, mental conflicts, loss of meaning. The very loss of meaning a person does not realize.

ALCOHOLIC ILLUSIONS ARE ATTRACTIVE ILLUSIONS. HERE ARE THEIR CHARACTERISTICS (ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR'S SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH):

1. THE WORLD BECOMES MORE ALIVE AND MEANINGFUL (81%)

2. BRIGHTER (60%)

3. EVERYTHING is ROUNDED off, I.e. all THE roughness of PERCEPTION DISAPPEARS (57%)

4. VOIDS ARE FILLED. THERE IS A FEELING OF FULLNESS OF LIFE (41%)

This alcoholic world can consist of elements of only a sober life, and additional images that appear only after intoxication.

The trouble with the whole science of alcoholism is that it did not understand that a person who has experienced the high and the world of alcoholic illusions is no longer able to return to the real world from which he came, because:

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1. the contrast effect is Triggered, i.e. against the background of alcoholic illusions, the real world becomes more faded. The person is already returning to another world. The real world is perceived to be different (not attractive).

2. "you can't enter the same river twice." While a person is being treated for alcoholism, the world is changing. A person embarks on a journey in search of nostalgic feelings, but this is another world

Many creative people who have experienced a creative high and illusions, descending into the real world, see it as unattractive and begin to compensate for this loss with alcohol. Therefore, one of the reasons for the drunkenness of art people is the art itself, or rather, the inability to feel the creative buzz in large doses.

There are 2 ways to return a person to the real world (at the same time, so that there is no craving for the world of alcoholic illusions):

1. Find an illusion worthy of attractiveness, comparable and superior to the alcoholic illusion. So, for example, this is possible by creating or getting a person into a borderline situation and getting out of it (between being and non-being).

2. from alcoholic illusions to make something similar to the "real world", i.e. that alcoholic illusions were not attractive. Turn alcoholic images into ordinary ones. By the way, many patients with alcoholism come to be treated precisely because of this.

3. Destroy the illusory reality by psychotherapy (see below).

THE AUTHOR CONDUCTED SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF ALCOHOLISM PATIENTS AND ASKED THE QUESTION: "DO YOU KNOW A HAPPY TEETOTALER?"

- 51% - ANSWERED THAT THEY KNOW

- 10% - found it DIFFICULT, Because THEY CAN'T SEE INTO PEOPLE'S SOULS

- 39% - SAID THAT THERE ARE NO SUCH PEOPLE

The question arises, how long does it take to be in the world of ALCOHOLIC ILLUSIONS to lose the ability to return to the real world (not faded)? This is an individual question. According to the author's research, less time spent in the world of alcoholic illusions is enough for women to do this.

At the initial stage of alcoholism, alcohol intake is necessary only to relieve, relieve complexes, increase creative activity, etc. Short illusions are created that facilitate certain psychological processes.

At a later stage, these illusions are no longer short, but turn into life, i.e. the person lives completely in these illusions. Living in alcoholic illusions becomes the goal of life. In this case, the world of illusions is simplified and contains a small number of elements: processes and situations of drinking, a bottle of wine, etc.

There are positive illusions that develop a person. It is a creative illusion. The person who creates them during his creativity gradually begins to feel that they begin to spread throughout his life, to other areas of his activity.

A patient with alcoholism already at the thought of alcohol begins to perceive alcoholic illusions: his mood increases, there is a temporary purposefulness, etc.

ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR'S SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, ABOUT 75% OF ALCOHOLICS HAVE PARENTS WHO SUFFER FROM ALCOHOLISM

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE FIRST STAGE OF ALCOHOLISM

A teetotaler has illusions that are both attractive and unattractive. Even if he drinks, other ATTRACTIVE illusions (CREATIVE, ENTERTAINING, COGNITIVE, SPORTS, ETC.) can overlap alcoholic illusions. So this does not harm the personality until some time, because these alcoholic illusions are short-term in nature and after them the person returns to reality without consequences (i.e., sobers up). The disease occurs at the moment when the experience of alcoholic illusions becomes self-worth and the person prolongs this illusion by taking additional doses of alcohol [9]. If a healthy person has a short-term intoxication, then an alcohol-dependent person, feeling a decrease in his level of intoxication, takes more alcohol, restoring lost illusions.

In the world of illusions, a person is at will, so that in it he can play the same attractive (or Vice versa) scene, i.e. he can "turn it on like a record on a record player" a thousand times. While in reality, he can not do this. He may laugh suspiciously much and also cry etc etc

Thus, there is no habituation in the illusory reality. This "hurdy-gurdy" of alcoholic illusions is hard to stop. Therefore, the person still takes an additional dose. THIS IS A BINGE.

BINGE DRINKING IS AN EXTENSION OF ALCOHOLIC ILLUSIONS, IN WHICH A PERSON DECIDES AND LOSES CERTAIN PLEASURES OR TROUBLES OF LIFE.

When a teetotaler creates creative illusions for himself, he actively participates in them through his external actions. While an alcohol-addicted person is only involved in their imaginations.

As the experience of alcohol consumption increases, a person begins to consider all his life goals through the prism of alcoholic illusions, to adjust to them. There is a substitution of all goals for one-to consume alcohol and plunge into the world of illusions generated by it.

At the first stage of the disease, all non-alcoholic events are still perceived adequately: that means responsibility on the job, child birth, salary, etc.

An alcohol-dependent person in the first stage simply gets carried away and begins to experience joy at the thought of drinking. There is interest, but there is interest in other things. A person does not yet exist in alcoholic illusions, but simply rarely sees them.

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THE SECOND STAGE

At this stage of alcoholism, the ILLUSORY REALITY begins to exist as an independent reality. The world of alcoholic illusions becomes a significant part of human life. Without this world, life is not life. The world of alcoholic illusions is expanding more and more, and the non — alcoholic world is narrowing.

By the end of the second stage, a person passes to EXISTENCE in the world of alcoholic illusions. The non-alcoholic world becomes a condition for immersion in the world of alcoholic illusions. A person understands all the negative aspects well, but still gets drunk. He leads a double life and experiences this duality.

A person discovers the world of ALCOHOLIC ILLUSORY REALITY AS an INDEPENDENT REALITY. Man seems to live in two worlds. Thisalcoholic illusory reality is similar to non-alcoholic reality and therefore has its own ATTRACTIVE and UNATTRACTIVE ILLUSIONS, its own INTERNAL LAWS and CHARACTERISTICS. In order to understand a person in this "reality", it is necessary to immerse yourself in it. That is why a drunk always understands a drunk, and a drunk sober (or Vice versa) does not understand. A sober person in a drunken company becomes superfluous.

Alcoholic illusions in the 2nd stage of alcoholism become the norm, which is why in a certain sense they are a reality. n

THE THIRD STAGE

In the third stage of alcoholism, periods without the presence of alcoholic illusions are extremely difficult for the patient. The world of alcoholic illusions in this case no longer consists of attractive or unattractive illusions. A person does not have the strength to perceive attractive and unattractive illusions. A person consumes often, but little by little. A person at this stage degrades as a person. He has only primitive actions and experiences.

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Based on all of the above, it can be concluded that such impact systems are necessary that:

1. Shoot images (fantasies, reflections, ideas, associations) about alcohol, the content of which are alcoholic illusions experienced earlier.

2. Reduce the attractiveness of alcoholic illusions i.e. reduce the attractive elements from the world of alcoholic illusions.

3. "Not enough" would quickly sick with alcoholism and "dragged" him to sobriety. This "grasping" was previously external, i.e. without an internal psychological understanding of the phenomenon of alcoholism. Previously, there was simply the opposition of alcoholism to sobriety (an authoritatively imposed norm). there is no ORMA.

ILLUSORY SALON OF ALCOHOLISM TREATMENT

The illusion project was first developed by the author.

In it, the illusions of alcoholic intoxication are created according to a qualitatively new principle, i.e. not from within, as it was earlier, when the brain perceives the surrounding reality "through an alcoholic prism", which sits in the brain due to the intoxicated state.

In this case, the surrounding reality behaves in such a way that the brain, being not intoxicated, perceives the illusion of a drunken state. A person is in an illusory world not because of alcohol, but because of an external influence that creates drunken illusions .

A person sees a movie of his drunken illusions, and this movie is identical in color and sensations with traditional intoxication (see the section "Manipulative psychotherapy" Chapter 4).

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Obviously, in such a salon, a combination of visual, auditory and kinesthetic illusions is created, i.e. this world of illusions is not limited to the visual perception of illusions. The patient feels pleasant bodily sensations similar to those he experienced after drinking alcohol.

In other words, there is a whole complex of feelings of alcoholic intoxication: joy, ease, comfort, desire to communicate, euphoria, etc., etc. This is not just a world of interesting images, sounds, it is a world of special inner sensations created by a specially developed system of point bioinformatic and hypnotic effects. Its main advantages are:

1. Universality (regardless of the characteristics of the psyche, illusions are created at a fairly effective level).

2. the Ability to adjust the world of illusions (for example, the ability to instantly turn off).

This salon should be visited by a patient with alcoholism at the time of their alcoholic depression, i.e. a strong craving for alcohol. Salon compensates for the patient's needs for alcohol, bringing the patient out of depression, without poisoning the body with alcohol.

Regular visits to the salon for half an hour completely cures alcoholism. In any case, the patient can visit it without harm, " at least for the rest of his life."

Only then will an effective dialogue between the patient and the therapist be possible. Therefore, as a NEW PRINCIPLE OF treatment of ALCOHOLISM, the AUTHOR PUTS forward the PRINCIPLE of APPROACHING ALCOHOLIC ILLUSIONS to REALITY, AND not Vice VERSA (as it was earlier). This principle States:

"IN ORDER FOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM WAS HIGH, THE NECESSARY ILLUSION OF REAL LIFE, THE BRIGHTNESS IS NOT INFERIOR TO THE ILLUSIONS OF ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION".

In the future, the world of virtual reality will be called the world of ILLUSIONS. It is more correct to call it so, due to the fact that, from a philosophical point of view, illusions

are not reality, even if the word "reality" is added to the word "virtual". It is still the same little-studied world of illusions. Apparently, people got tired of the old concept of "illusion" and came up with such a concept as virtuality. Virtuality in science is an artificial simplification and delusion created for a simpler solution of the problem, i.e., for the purpose of solving the problem. a simplified virtual version of the problem is solved (which does not exist in the world), and then real conditions are added. Another reason is that the concept of illusion "scares" many, associated with deception.

Currently, virtual REALITY SALONS are being opened, which in reality are ILLUSIONS with the use of complex COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY.

Thus, the world of virtual realities is not a new discovery, it is a continuation OF the world of ILLUSIONS at a higher philosophical, scientific, and computer level. n

TREATMENT OF DISEASES AND RITUAL

Various methods and techniques of medicine have their own narrow scope of application. Unfortunately, often a new method of medicine begins to make a universal method of treatment for all diseases. Therefore, the author believes that if the newly developed method begins to claim universality, then the underlying causes of recovery are not in the method itself. The method itself is in this case only a ritual action, which somehow sometimes gives a positive result.

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ALCOHOLIC — THE MANIPULATOR

So far, we have talked about how the therapist misleads, manipulates the patient with alcoholism to help in his problem.

In reality, the dialogue between a psychotherapist and an alcoholic is a dialogue between two manipulators. In other words, there is a complex "struggle and game of minds". Who will win this game? I would like the therapist to win more often.

In connection with the above, we will try to acquaint the reader with the causes of manipulation and deception that patients with alcoholism undertake when communicating with a psychotherapist. The author analyzed interviews with three hundred patients with alcoholism.

Here are the main methods of delusion, myths and manipulations that alcoholics use when communicating with a psychotherapist.

1. ABOUT 32% OF PATIENTS WITH ALCOHOLISM DO NOT RECOGNIZE THEMSELVES AS ALCOHOLICS, CLAIMING THAT THEY CAME TO BE

TREATED UNDER PRESSURE FROM RELATIVES. BUT AT THE SAME TIME, THEY SAY THAT ONCE THEY DRINK, THEY "CAN'T STOP."

2. "I'M NOT AN ALCOHOLIC. I CAN DRINK — I CAN NOT DRINK. RECENTLY I DIDN't DRINK FOR one MONTH", etc., etc. (11%). IN REALITY, THEY ARE NOT AWARE OF THE FACT THAT THEY DRINK PERIODICALLY AFTER ALL.

3. "I AM NOT AN ALCOHOLIC, AS I DO NOT HAVE BINGE DRINKING, BUT I DRINK EVERY DAY" (6%).

4. " CAN'T I AFFORD A DRINK ONCE A DAY AFTER WORK?! MY FATHER ALWAYS DID IT, AND EVERYTHING WAS FINE IN THE FAMILY" (32%).

5. "RUSSIA DRANK AND WILL DRINK, THE PRESIDENT OF RUSSIA DRINKS" (4%).

6. " DRINKING IS HEALTHY. ALCOHOL CLEANSES THE BODY. I READ that DOCTORS RECOMMEND", etc., etc. (9%).

7. " MY DAD DRANK ALL HIS LIFE AND LIVED TO BE 80 YEARS OLD... AND NOTHING" (5%).

8. "I DON'T WANT TO DRINK, BUT I'M OFTEN FORCED. IF YOU REFUSE — THEY WILL BE OFFENDED" (22%).

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9. "THEY POUR FOR THE WORK DONE, BUT THEY HAVE NO MONEY" (9%).

10. "VODKA RELIEVES STRESS WELL" (19%).

11. "IMPROVES APPETITE" (5%).

12. "SEXUAL POWER INCREASES" (3%).

13. "WHAT AM I, NOT A MAN, OR WHAT, I CAN'T DRINK?!" (16%).

14. "I am NOT yet such an ALCOHOLIC as SOME who lie ON the STREET, THINK for THREE IN the DOORWAYS," etc. (9%).

15. "I'M NOT AN ALCOHOLIC, SINCE I'VE NEVER BEEN TO A SOBERING-UP CENTER" (2%).

16. "I'M NOT AN ALCOHOLIC..." (AND THEN BEGIN TO LIST ALL THE SIGNS OF ALCOHOLISM-10%)

17. "I ONLY DRINK ONCE A WEEK, AM I AN ALCOHOLIC?!" (7%)

18. " GREAT PEOPLE GOT DRUNK (AND THE LIST OF HISTORICAL FIGURES WHO CONSUMED ALCOHOL WELL BEGINS-4%)

19. SOME PATIENTS WITH ALCOHOLISM (8%) WANT TO BE BROUGHT TO TREATMENT, THEN TO JUSTIFY THAT THEY VOLUNTARILY CAME TO TREATMENT, CONSIDERING THEMSELVES NOT ALCOHOLICS. IN CASE OF UNSUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, EVERYTHING IS BLAMED ON THOSE WHO BROUGHT THEM TO THE TREATMENT.

20. " I LOST THE MEANING OF LIFE — SO I STARTED DRINKING." IN FACT, IT IS MORE OFTEN THE OPPOSITE: LOSS OF MEANING-AS A RESULT OF ALCOHOLISM (6%)

21. " I'M NOT AN ALCOHOLIC, BECAUSE I NEVER GET DRUNK." THE QUESTION ARISES: "HOW CAN YOU TELL IF YOU'RE AN ALCOHOLIC OR NOT IF YOU DRINK EVERY DAY?!" (10%)

22. "I AM A SUPPLIER (OR OTHER PROFESSION), DRINKING IS NECESSARY FOR BUSINESS" (4%)

23. "I'M NOT AN ALCOHOLIC, I JUST HAVE A BAD NERVOUS SYSTEM" (11%)

24. OTHER METHODS OF JUSTIFYING A REASON TO DRINK (3%)

25. Fear for their health leads to drug treatment rooms 52% of fans of the "green snake" who want to end the disease. In second place — fear of losing your job (21%). Pressure from wives, children, relatives encourages 9% of respondents to be treated. And only a tenth came to this decision in a completely rational way.("Evening Kazan", 1996)

26. What are the roots of alcoholism? A psychological center led by R. Garifullin tried to find an answer to this global question by interviewing a large group of men and women who drink. 21.3% of respondents believe that the origins of drunkenness lie in the loss of meaning

life and spiritual emptiness, 26.1% are convinced that alcohol consumption is nothing more than a protective reaction to the difficulties and disappointments of a certain stage of life. 41.6% believe that everything starts with gratuitous drunkenness in young years, which then develops into a terrible disease.

27. "The most drinkers in the world" - the author came to this conclusion about our entrepreneurs after a survey on this sensitive topic. It turned out that 65% of representatives of this modern profession regularly drink at various transactions, at "business" banquets and receptions. So they can be pitied. n

SOME TIPS FOR ALCOHOLIC PATIENTS

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Learn to distinguish between bad mood and bouts of alcoholic depression. Alcohol depression has no cause (there is causeless anxiety. Bad mood depends on the situation and has a reason).

* * *

After undergoing treatment for alcoholism, do not forget that you need to monitor your mood in the event of neuroses, depressions and unreasonable worriescontact a psychotherapist. Track your seizures. Teach this to your loved ones. So, for example, the wife from the outside can see the impending attack of alcoholic depression. REMOVE THE ATTACK IN AN ALCOHOL-FREE WAY. ALCOHOL DOES NOT RELIEVE NEUROSIS.

* * *

Do not forget that most people who commit suicide are alcoholics who are in a state of hangover. In any case, do not go to this extreme step. You can be helped in a non-alcoholic way. Call a doctor. Relatives assuming such an outcome should urgently provide assistance.

* * *

God, Allah, and Nature have created man in such a way that he cannot get HIGH forever without earning it through suffering and tension. Therefore, diseases begin. Nature does not allow a person to FOOL around IRRESPONSIBLY. AND SENDS DISEASES.

If you have come to joy and high through work, tension, suffering, then from such pleasure you will never get sick.

* * *

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DO NOT FORGET ABOUT THE EXPERIMENT WITH THE MOUSE, WHICH DIED FROM ORGASM, WITHOUT BITING OFF A SINGLE PIECE OF CHEESE. ETERNAL ORGASM IS DEATH.

* * *

If a psychotherapist in the treatment of alcoholism humiliates you, calls you names, immediately leave this office. It can hurt.

* * *

An alcoholic is a MENTAL CORPSE who has lost the ability to live, to enjoy just life. It goes out every day. It's a game of DEATH. Acceleration of departure to the OTHER WORLD. THIS CORPSE CAN BE REVIVED. Do not believe those who claim that it is useless to be treated.

* * *

After drinking, look at yourself in the mirror carefully for 15 minutes. This is difficult to do, because you are unnatural in the reflection. Look at yourself through your tears. Soak for 15 minutes! This is a good technique for cleansing the soul.

* * *

Vodka does not relieve stress, because as a result, stress increases (the next day).

* * *

Do not forget the "Libra" technique. Before offering a drink, put the "positive" of drinking on one side of the scale, and the negative on the other. Believe me, the negative ALWAYS OUTWEIGHS.

* * *

The main meaning of life is responsibility and need for others. Fill the meaning of life with content.

* * *

Trust the author. You are not yet completely lost people. The structure of your personality still has a core. The structure of the personality decays completely after terrible sinful acts: murder, fraud, etc. How hard it is for the soldiers who fought in Chechnya and Afghanistan! Many of them, suffering from severe attacks of nervous diseases, are very drunk. But we help even them.

* * *

Alcoholism is self-HARM caused by:

a) loss of the meaning of life;

b) lack of protection from external psychic attack;

C) painful childish selfishness (get pleasure by any means). In second place is the damage from the outside world: grief, interpersonal communication, etc.

* * *

In most cases, the treatment of alcoholism is facilitated by mutual understanding of the spouses. But often wives still see their husband as an alcoholic, even though he has not been drinking for a long time. This is bad.

* * *

Ask yourself the question: "is Russia a country of alcoholic morons?"

* * *

A patient with alcoholism who has undergone a course of treatment is DANGEROUS to be idle. It is necessary to always be on the ROAD, in tension.

To set goals, to achieve the goal, to find temporary meaning, illusion. It is not for nothing that people say: "happy is He who dies on the way."

* * *

Female alcoholism is more difficult to cure. This infection sticks to women faster than to men. Among frigid and single women, the percentage of alcoholics is higher.

* * *

Vodka, like cement, rounds off all the roughness of life, but for a while. This cement is not strong. After the destruction of the roughness will be even more. And we need even more cement. It's a chain reaction.

* * *

Alcoholism sticks to some people, but not to others. If you grew up a boring, depressive child, then familiarity with alcohol is dangerous for you, because you can discover the "PINK world of JOYS" and you will always be drawn to it. This is alcoholism. That is why children of alcoholics often become alcoholics .

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF LETTERS FROM RELATIVES AND FRIENDS

PATIENTS WITH ALCOHOLISM

The author has for several years been published on the problems of alcoholism in the largest Republican newspaper "Tatarstan axillare". In response to the publication came a lot of letters. Thus, a content analysis of 500 letters from relatives and friends of alcoholism patients was carried out.

Almost all the letters formulated the problem of drunkenness and its consequences in the family, hopelessness, torment, grief, etc., etc.

The content analysis revealed the following problems and complaints of the authors:

IN the FIRST PLACE (62%) is THE PROBLEM of TREATING the PATIENT WITHOUT his KNOWLEDGE, I.e. the QUESTION of the POSSIBILITY of TREATING ALCOHOLISM WITHOUT a VISIT to a PSYCHOTHERAPIST. THIS IS DUE TO THE FACT THAT MANY ALCOHOLICS DO NOT WANT TO BE TREATED. 62% OF THE AUTHORS SENT PHOTOS OF PATIENTS WITH ALCOHOLISM FOR THE PURPOSE OF HEALING EFFECTS THROUGH THE PICTURE.

34% OF THE AUTHORS NOTED THAT THEY COULD NOT WITNESS THE "GRADUAL DEATH OF THE PATIENT".

28% EXPERIENCE COMPLETE ALIENATION TO AN ALCOHOLIC RELATIVE AND DO NOT WANT TO LIVE WITH HIM EVEN AFTER TREATMENT.

EVERY FIFTH LETTER (20%) IS WRITTEN BY CHILDREN OF ALCOHOLICS (10-16 YEARS OLD). ALMOST ALL CHILDREN'S LETTERS EXPRESS DESPAIR AND PITY FOR THEIR MOTHER.

19% OF AUTHORS WORRY THAT THEIR SUFFERING MAY LEAD TO THE MURDER OF AN ALCOHOLIC RELATIVE (91% OF THEM ARE WIVES AND CHILDREN).

AND YET, 80% OF THE LETTERS FEEL SORRY FOR THE PATIENT WITH ALCOHOLISM.

31% OF WIVES DO NOT UNDERSTAND, " WHAT ELSE DOES HE NEED, BECAUSE EVERYTHING IS THERE... MONEY, CHILDREN, HOME, Etc. " n

WHY DO WE DRINK?

According to the author's sociological research (310 people were interviewed), respondents who abuse alcohol, named the following reasons for their drinking (by places):

1. " I Drink because I've always drunk." This group of respondents became alcoholics gradually from their youth.

2. " I Relieve stress (hard work)".

3. "You can not drink, friends and company make you".

4. "What else is there to do? I don't know what I want in life. But there's one thing I definitely want, and that's vodka..."

5. " I Lost the meaning of life and started drinking."

6. " Everyone drinks, and I drink..."

7. " Because I want to..."

8. Other answers.

WHY ARE WE BEING TREATED FOR ALCOHOLISM?

(Also by location)

1. " Health is naughty. Almost died..."

2. " I'm Tired, I'm tired, I still don't see anything good. I'm just sick."

3 ." I'm getting fired from my job. Forced to be treated."

4. " the Family is breaking up. We have to do something."

5. " There are life plans."

6. " I Want to try to live without alcohol."

7. Other reasons. n

ARE THERE ANY PEOPLE WHO LIVE HAPPILY AND HAPPILY WITHOUT ALCOHOL?

The results of the survey of patients with alcoholism were as follows:

there is a stated 22%

no-59%

The others found it difficult to answer. n

VOLUNTARY TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM

84% of patients with alcoholism come to treatment voluntarily.

11% — under pressure from relatives.

BELIEF IN THE EFFICACY OF ENCODING

A sociological survey conducted in Kazan in 1996 showed that only 32% of respondents believe in coding. The percentage of alcoholics who don't believe in coding is increasing every year. This is due to the discrediting of the coding method by "crooks from medicine". n

MASTURBATION AND ALCOHOLISM

79% of patients with alcoholism abused Masturbation at a young age.

Chapter 3

ILLUSIONISM AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE "THIRD EYE" AND VISION

"The butterfly conductor

pulls up the threads.

It's reflected,

it's burning.

Butterfly mirror,

and it's mirrored:

Someone who will catch you,

no one knows..."

K. Kedrov (esoteric poet)

* * *

One of the MAIN MANIFESTATIONS OF the concept of ILLUSIONISM ARE the phenomena of VISION AND the "THIRD EYE" (as they are called in the people). Visions arise as a result of self-forgetfulness of consciousness and are either signs of a person's talent or signs of mental illness. In the case of visions, self-absorption can be MANIPULATIVE (yoga, meditation, etc.) and SPONTANEOUS (creative Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of the individual_____

vision, mental illness). In any case, the PHENOMENON of the "THIRD EYE" is a special form of self-affirmation of consciousness.

INTRODUCTION AND PROBLEM STATEMENT

Currently, a significant number of esoteric works of a near-scientific nature have been published. Many of them do not claim to be scientific. Unfortunately, from the point of view of scientific analysis, they turn out to be at best parascientific myth-making. It is interesting to note that many studies concerning extrasensory perception are written by people who have scientific degrees. In pursuit of fashionable trends, they change the scientific concepts developed in the world of psychology [1]. Emotions take over.

It is time to analyze and understand this "esoteric waste paper". In the author's opinion, this literature is of great importance for psychological science as an experimental material for the subjective practice of people with esoteric perception. This was done in this paper (see the conclusions of these studies below).

In General, all esoteric literature can be divided into three large parts:

1. Subjective experiences of geniuses [2], esotericists [3], as well as pathological individuals (schizophrenics, etc.) suffering from graphomania or morbid vanity (megalomania).

2. Plagiarism. Many publications are rewritten and slightly revised works of myth-makers and esotericists of the past years. (For ethical reasons, no references are given).

3. Really scientific research [4,5,6,7]:

a) researchers with esoteric perception,

b) researchers who do not have esoteric perception.

In the author's opinion, it is good when research is conducted by scientists who do not have esoteric perception (for example, vision). The data are more objective [7].

The recognition of the interaction of psychic energy with phenomena and material objects of the external world is connected with taking into account the conclusions of modern trends in physics, which accept the principle of the existence of a wave holographic nature of all material objects in our Universe [5].

Subjective images, from the point of view of their physical essence, appear in this case as REALITIES similar to standing waves, as peculiar field structures, as forms in their pure form, devoid of substance [5]. In the process of reflecting objects of the surrounding world, these material and at the same time information formations interact with the forms

of perceived objects. It is this field, wave interaction of forms that FORMS the BASIS of the PERCEPTION PROCESS [5].

Neuropsychologist K.Pribram [8] noted that the holographic principle of brain functioning involves the interaction of a subjective image with a real perceived object. The corresponding internal stimulation of the associative zones of the brain, says K.Pribram, causes dynamic excitation processes in the input channels of the analysers similar to those stimulated by real sensory stimuli. At the same time, these subjective images are still significantly different from the images caused by real influences; under certain conditions (sensory isolation or deprivation, etc.), they can form illusions and hallucinations.

In [9], the author believes that the success of healing practice is determined by the ability to concentrate consciousness and imagination. At the same time, the images used in practice reflect the individual properties and personal experience of the healer and the patient. The content of images, from the point of view of this author, does not necessarily correspond to real processes occurring in the body; these images are only distant, generalized analogies of the corresponding processes.

Most physiological hypotheses of illusions and hallucinations (image visualization) are based on the explanation of the phenomena of disorganization of homeostasis of brain functions (violation of the ratio of functions of the reticular, hypothalamic system and cortex) [5].

Foreign authors (D. Lindeley, D. Gelhorn, etc.) considered the appearance of visual illusions in conditions of sensory deprivation as an external projection of brain information that does not find the usual ways out [5].

Quite contradictory arguments are given by Grimak [5]. According to this author, psychics are able to sense the bioenergetic fields emitted by patients. At the same time, the paper does not even suggest that these sensations can be kinesthetic illusions (synesthesia, reflex illusions of sensations, suggestion), which are described in detail in [10]. At the same time, Grimac admits the existence of visual illusions and criticizes the possibility of materialization of images. For example, the paper says that " the heart chakra of a person who has experienced severe stress can emit a 2-3-meter beam." The work, on the one hand, does not make a reservation that this is the "real" world of illusory illusions of a psychic, on the other hand, does not give scientific facts of the physical existence of these rays. Perhaps this is done deliberately, so as not to expose the true cause of these visions, which can affect the activity of the healer. This paper presents various configurations of the biofield in healthy and sick people (cancer, schizophrenia, psychosis, tumors, etc.). This data is given without reference to anyone. Further, in contradiction to himself, the author writes that " the principles of recognizing diseases with the use of energy-informational signs set out in the work can only form the initial basis on which each energy therapist will create his own system for determining pathological phenomena in the

human body, in accordance with his individual extrasensory capabilities." Thus, apparently, there is scholasticism and arbitrariness in the pictures of visions and sensations of the biofield. Moreover, the research of the author of this book (see below) has shown that every psychic has his own vocabulary of visions. All this suggests that this world of visions and sensations of the biofield is an illusion. In this case, can these illusions be useful in practice and what is the relationship of illusions with the real picture? This is what the author's further research is devoted to.

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* * *

In 1987-1996, a huge number of people suddenly appeared in our country, engaged in psychological influence for the purpose of treating people. Mostly they are called psychics. Psychics were engaged in influencing a person using such concepts as biofield, aura, etc. Sorcerers and shamans also have their own semantic (symbolic, magical) forms of interaction with people who need their help.

As our observations have shown, psychics are heterogeneous in their composition. In this regard, we will consider their classification below and introduce certain concepts that will facilitate the interpretation of questions concerning the problem of the true mechanism

interactions of this kind of healers with people. It should be noted that the practice of psychics in our country has acquired hypertrophied and sometimes ugly forms. Nevertheless, in this "muddy water", in our opinion, it was possible to find a rational grain for medical practice. The author of the work shows that between a psychic of a certain type and a patient with certain characteristics there is a complex psychological interaction, the revealed structure of which is of scientific interest.

Statement of the problem

(A semiotic problem of visualization of images).

Philosophical and psychological research of the system consisting of the object of perception and the sign (symbol) corresponding to this object leads to three main semiotic problems [11]:

1. Syntactic problem — the problem of the relationship of the elements of a symbol to each other.

2. the Problem of the relation (perception) of an object to the symbols corresponding to it.

3. the problem of the connection (correlation) of an object with symbols corresponding to it (first-order correlation).

From the author's point of view, there is a fourth problem:

4. the problem of connection (correlation) of the structure of relations of elements of an object with the structure of relations of elements of a symbol corresponding to this object. In OTHER WORDS, CORRELATE WHETHER the STRUCTURE of INTERACTION of the OBJECT WITH the STRUCTURE of interaction of the CHARACTER ELEMENTS CORRESPONDING to the OBJECT (the correlation of the second order).

Thus, Z. Freud [12] for the first time solved the semiotic problem of the connection of the elements of sleep with the elements of reality. Dreams were considered as symbols that are connected and interact with each other according to laws other than the laws of reality.

At present, a similar semiotic problem has been identified in the study of subject relations if one of them (or both) has synesthesia (reflex, visual, auditory or kinesthetic illusions — synesthesia [1]). These illusions are usually called visions. There are, for example, psychics who are able to visualize painful foci in the body of the diagnosed person as painted in a certain color; other healers experience unpleasant sensations in those areas (organs) of their body that are sick in the patient, or hear a special sound when touching a sick place in a person, etc. [5].

In order to solve the semiotic problem of reflex illusions (visions), the author set the following tasks:

1. Explore the characteristics of vision.

2. on the basis of the identified characteristics, study the relationship between the elements of vision.

3. Evaluate the relationship of synesthesia (the subject who has visions) to their visions.

4. Establish the relationship between the characteristics of the object of perception and the characteristics of visions corresponding to this object of perception (first-order correlation)

5. Identify the relationship between the structure of vision and the structure of the object of perception (second-order correlation)

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6. Evaluate the attitude of the person who is the object of synesthesia perception to the visions.

The RESEARCH METHODS WERE: analysis of the literature on the problem under study, analysis of documents in the form of self-reports and interviews using content ANALYSIS (recording was made on tape or in text form), questionnaire survey, methods of mathematical statistics (assessment of various correlation coefficients). (In addition, the subjects were asked to draw the main fragments of their visions). Additional areas of experimental study were individual, group and intergroup comparative assessments.

THE MAIN OBJECT OF THE PERCEPTION OF SINESTESIA WAS THE AUTHOR OF THIS WORK.

Thus, 210 people (synesthetes) with reflex illusions were studied.

VISION CHARACTERISTICS

(Sensory painting and "biofield" signs)

Analysis of documents in the form of self-reports and interviews using content analysis (recording was made on magnetic tape or in text form) revealed a variety of synesthetic visions. This diversity is caused by the variety of shapes, colors, brightness, density, contrast, and dynamics of visions.

210 synestheses were studied. About 91% of them believed that they were not seeing an illusion. Most of them (82%) called their vision "biofield". Others called their vision an aura or energy envelope.

About 5% of the surveyed synesthetists believe that their vision is a consequence of mental illness or brain injuries and these visions "interfere" with their lives.

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For 69% of synesthetics, visions are a GIFT that was discovered after various life events: brain injuries (32%), diseases (28%), grief (14%), and others.

The analysis of the interviews revealed various "professional" and self-invented words and lexicons of synesthetics used by them in healing.

We present the results of a simple calculation of the frequency of occurrence of certain elements and concepts that synesthesists used to interpret their visions and sensations of the "bioenergetic shell". (Items are listed in descending order of frequency):

1. Biofield, bioenergy.

2. Energy (energy shell).

3. Aura.

4. Damage, evil eye, karma, energy screen.

5. Colors (auras): red, blue, etc.

6. Holes, channels, vampire, phantom.

7. Holes, zones, foci, clogged channels.

8. Rupture of the energy envelope.

9. Gaps, grains, flashes, mugs.

10. The symmetry of the shell (the asymmetry).

11. Deformation of the shell.

12. Failures.

13. Layers, vortices, layers, thickness, stripes,

14. Foreign particles.15. bio-Field projection (ejection), magnet.

16. Energy release.

17. The subconscious mind is prana.

18. Rays, radiation, colors, radiation, waves,

vibrations, vibrations of the aura.

19. Energy congestion, traffic jams.

20. Combs, cold or osteochondrosis combs.

21. Energy sand.

22. Biofield cap.

23. Biofield lump.

24. the Necklace.

Analysis of the visions described in interviews and self-reports showed that all the visions can be divided into 3 types according to their FORM:

1. ONE-PIECE TYPE. Vision of a luminous shell that frames the entire body of the object of perception (this vision was possessed by 18% of the subjects).

The shape of the shell varied from regular symmetrical to irregular elongated. The regular and symmetrical shape of the shell, according to the researchers, sometimes resembled the shape of an elongated egg (ellipse).

2. THE TYPE OF CROWN. Vision of a luminous shell framing only the head (68% of the subjects). Such luminous shells were, in turn, of two types:

a) radiant type. The outgoing rays form a crown. Rays can escape from various parts of the head and body;

b) the type of cap (or horseshoe).

3. THE MIXED TYPE. The luminous shell in this case is an overlap of the two types given above. (28% of the subjects studied).

According to the color of vision, IT can be classified into the following types:

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1. Type "multi color rainbow". In this case, there is an overlap (layering) of different colors in the thickness of the shell (22% of the studied) against the background of the main color.

2. the "multi-colored line" Type. Different colors are distributed in one layer of the shell around the perimeter without layering (51% of the studied).

3. Black and white type. The vision is a single-layer black-and-white shell (6% of the subjects).

4. Monochrome type (19% of the study).

5. Radiant-colored type. Multi-layered, colored, radiation emissions that do not have regular shapes and clear borders.

According to its INTERNAL DYNAMICS, visions can be divided into:

1. Flickering (vibrating) visions. Synesthesia sees a picture of the shell flickering over the entire area (14% of the subjects).

2. Iridescent visions. Colors change, overlapping, replacing each other depending on the internal and external conditions of synesthesia (39% of the study subjects).

3. Constant (stable fragments) visions. Shell visions that do not change over time (33% of the subjects).

By CONTRAST, the visions are:

1. High-contrast shells (16% of the subjects).

2. Medium-contrast (41% of the subjects).

3. Faded (low-contrast) visions (42% of the subjects).

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The analysis of the "density", elasticity and viscosity of the "bioenergetic" shell will be carried out below, since these are not visual characteristics, but kinesthetic perception (hand sensations, etc.).

It should be noted that some synesthetes could not even close to convey in words what they see. Their visions were so unusual that words, paints and pencils were not enough to accurately depict them. n

CONNECTION OF VISION ELEMENTS WITH EACH OTHER

The elements of vision overlap (61%). There are elements that represent stable zones with a certain color, against which other elements flicker and shimmer. In some visions (32%), there were no stable zones (in color, contrast, brightness) at all, i.e. everything was dynamic and changing in them.

Paired elements were found that occur only together with each other (4%). As well as multi-complex combinations (5%) of elements (aggregates, associations), which have their own internal constancy. These associations appear and disappear as a whole" block " of elements, i.e. not by the mechanism of constant splitting.

In some synesthetes, "lifetimes" of associations consisting of combinations and elements of different colors have been investigated. It was observed that the" lifetimes " of multicolored associations varied from 1 to 15 minutes.

Zones whose color changed due to mixing with other colors were found (8%).

THE RELATION OF SYNESTHESIA TO ONE'S VISIONS

About (91%) of synesthetics believed that they were not seeing an illusion. Most of them (82%) called their vision "biofield".

About 5% of synesthesists surveyed believe that their vision is the result of mental illness or brain injuries and these visions " interfere with their lives."

For 69% of synesthetics, visions are a GIFT that they have discovered after various life events: brain injuries (32%), diseases (28%), grief (14%), and others.

In the course of special experiments and lectures, the author introduced synesthesists to the true causes of VISIONS as ILLUSIONS. After that, 44% of sinestesia the agreement were that their visions are illusions. 21% of synesthesists remained on the same point of view, considering the visions to be reality. n

PEOPLE'S ATTITUDES TO VISIONS

According to the author's sociological research (300 respondents were interviewed), about 19% of respondents said that they believe in the ability of some individuals to see the biofield and aura of a person. 21% found it difficult to give an answer. About 59% do not believe in such abilities.

THE RATIO OF YOGIC IDEAS ABOUT THE COLOR OF THE AURA WITH THE IDEAS OF SINESTESIA

For the studied synestheses, a questionnaire was conducted in which they had to note the coincidence of the yogic representations of the aura [13] and their own. The synesthetics did not know that the proposed vocabulary was yogic. In the questionnaire, the following DICTIONARY OF colors of YOGIC IDEAS About the AURA was given:

The ETHERIC BODY (a copy of the physical body, a double) is PURPLE-GRAY.

ASTRAL (thin matter) - the main background of GOLUBOV is GRAY. It is changed by human experiences (yogis call it the "body of emotions").

MENTAL BODY-the body is egg-shaped. Light sparkling aura. The color depends on the quality of the thoughts.

The size of the AURA is 70-100 cm.

CALM AND THOUGHTFUL-the aura is permeated with green color streams.

Unrestrained and restless-RED-YELLOW STREAMS. (Little intellectual). As the intelligence increases, the green color grows.

SELFLESS NATURES — blue tones.

Fear — blue stripes with a reddish tinge.

A sense of EXPECTATION — red and blue stripes.

Strong excitement — orange-yellow dots.

Sexual excitement-screaming tones of the physical and astral body.

SPARKLING SPARKS are the eternal Self.

The brighter the mental layer — the more spiritual a person is.

Red shades — sensual desires. (First layer) (of the stomach, body, etc.)

1ST LAYER (ESSENTIAL):

GREEN (1st layer) - fear of effort to satisfy sensual desires.

REDDISH-GREEN AND YELLOW-GREEN — lack of skills in achieving the desired low-level goals.

Brown and muddy yellow — low selfishness.

Brownish-blue, gray-blue — cowardice and fear.

2ND LAYER (THE ASTRAL)

Brown and orange — selfishness, ambition.

Red-yellow spots — curiosity.

Light yellow is a good memory.

Blue is a sign of piety.

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Purple — deep religiosity.

THE THIRD LAYER (MENTAL)

Yellow — thinking (high universal).

Yellow-greenish — if cleared of sensory representations.

Green — love for all living beings.

Blue — readiness for sacrificial self-denial.

Light purple — self-sacrifice all over the world on Earth.

The ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT ONLY 8% OF YOGA PERFORMANCE TIONS (dictionary) COINCIDED WITH the VIEWS of SINESTESIA.

In this regard, the author has made the assumption that the perception of sinestesia far from yogic views (standard) due to the fact that synesthete could not cope with his inner experience, which is "smeared" vision. Therefore, synesthetic visions carried information not only about the object, but also about the subject of perception itself.

Thus, two problems of synesthetic perception arose:

1. The problem of learning and correction sinestesia aimed at finding a reference yogic perception.

2. the Problem of identifying your own consistent vocabulary of ideas about the aura, which helps effective diagnostic practice.

The first problem was not considered in this paper.

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RELATIONSHIP OF VISION CHARACTERISTICS WITH THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OBJECT OF PERCEPTION (FIRST-ORDER CORRELATION)

The majority of synestheses studied stated that the characteristics of vision mainly depend on the psychological characteristics of the personality of the object of perception (61%).

For 19% of the respondents, visions depended on the physiological characteristics of the organism of the object of perception. Accordingly, the first group of synestheses in the future will be called the PSYCHOLOGICAL group, and the second — the PHYSIOLOGICAL group.

In addition, almost all synestheses had a high bioenergetic sensitivity and not only saw, but also felt the bioenergetic shell of a person. Therefore, the third group was the BIOENERGETIC group.

PSYCHOLOGICAL GROUP

For the psychological group of synestheses, a questionnaire was conducted in which the subjects were to rank the psychological characteristics of the object of perception according to their significance and influence on the characteristics of vision. The questionnaire listed the following characteristics: voice timbre, voice pitch, intonation, speech analysis, physiognomy (face), posture, gestures and their dynamics, behavior, appearance (elements), traces of activity, love, tension, mood, giftedness, self-control, stress, anxiety (calmness), shame, temperament (phlegm, etc.), CHARACTER, egocentrism, hatred, facial expressions, eyes, deception. Sinestesia asked by to add characteristics that were not in the list.

The interaction of synesthesis with the object of perception took place in 4 stages. At the first stage, synesthesia and the object of perception were not allowed to conduct a verbal dialogue. At the second stage, a one-sided dialogue on the part of synesthesia was allowed. In the third stage, both could have a dialogue. At the fourth stage, the synesthesis could communicate with other synestheses and exchange about their visions, listen to other characteristics of the vision.

The results of the survey of the PSYCHOLOGICAL group were as follows.

Most of the subjects (39%) believe that the face of the object of perception (eyes, facial expressions, features of physiognomy) strongly affect the characteristics of vision. Therefore, this characteristic was put in the first place.

Thus, the following ranking was obtained:

1. Face (eyes, facial expressions, features of physiognomy) (39%)

2. Temperament. Character traits (17%)

3. Gender (15%)

4. Anxiety and tension (14%)

5. Behavior (9%)

6. Signs of selfishness (9%)

7. Voice (intonation, timbre, pitch) (8%)

It is interesting to note that the majority of sinestesia, put the person in the first place, had a vision of the type of crown (see below).

As the four stages described above progressed, synesthetic interactions with the object of vision were significantly transformed (56%).

Only 19% of sinestesia affirmatively stated that their vision has not changed.

THUS, FOR MOST SYNESTHETES, AS THEY GRADUALLY BECAME FAMILIAR WITH THE PERSONALITY OF THE OBJECT OF PERCEPTION, THERE WAS A GRADUAL TRANSFORMATION OF VISIONS.

When comparing the visions of synestheses with each other, no clear dependence of color and shape with the psychological characteristics of the object of perception was found. For example, for some synestheses, the color of egoism was yellow (9%), for others — gray (8%).

For some, the criterion for the presence of "male" colors was a faded blue color (6%), for others — a bright orange (3%). The color of anxiety and anxiety of the object of perception was red (9%), green (4%), blue (4%), yellow (3%)

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The asymmetry of visions for 8% of synestheses was indicative of temperament, for 6% it was a sign of gender.

No correlation was found between the lusher color dictionary and the synesthetic dictionary (3%).

Thus, for sinestesia has its own internal system of decoding characteristics of the vision (your synesthetically dictionary). This dictionary is individual.

During the analysis, it was found that the synesthetic vocabulary was not constant for 29% of synestheses.

In other words, sinestesi often wrong in interpreting your visions. So, for example, for some, the same color, but at different points in time, spoke of different properties of personality (objects of perception).

At the same time, synestheses confirmed a clear relationship (31%) between the dynamics of vision and the "variability" of the object of perception.

ALL OF THE ABOVE SUGGESTED TO THE AUTHOR THAT VISIONS DEPEND NOT ONLY ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OBJECT OF PERCEPTION, BUT ALSO ON THE CHARACTERISTICS (STATE) OF THE SYNESTHESIS ITSELF. In fact, the subjective assessment of the personality of the object of perception could not but affect the visions of synesthesia. In the visions of synesthesia, there must be characteristics that speak about the personality of the synesthesis itself.

In the course of further research, it was found that this assumption is correct. 21% of synesthetics noted that after a session of psychoemotional unloading, some elements of visions disappeared.

Thus, for some synestheses, elements of vision (flashes, grains, zones, circles, etc.) were identified, as well as colors that indicate anxiety and anxiety of the synestheses

themselves. In the process of introspection, some synesthetics identified elements in their visions that correspond to sexual desire (9%), the desire to eat (7%), their own headache (16%), and a good mood (8%).

Thus, the detected variability of the visions in time is connected, on the one hand, with the change (development) perceptions sinestesia about the identity of the object of perception, on the other — changing the condition of synesthesia in the process of perception.

The question arose: "What is more in the visions of synesthesia: the encrypted characteristics of the personality of the object of perception or the personality of the synesthesis itself?"

For 31% of synestheses, one of the stages of examination of the object is the stage of IMPLANTATION. Most of them stated that if they

it was possible to get used to the state of the object, errors in the interpretation of visions were less. If synesthesia could not cope with its inner experience, the number of errors increased several times.

Synesthetics with high levels of EMPATHY made the least mistakes, and their vocabulary was consistent. It should be noted that the error in this case was understood as the level of constancy of visions when perceiving the same unchanging object. (Analogous to the false-factor survey test.)

For synestheses that achieved a high level of supersensible communication with the object, there was a high correlation between the characteristics of vision and the characteristics of the object.

In other words, there was a high coincidence of the synesthetic interpretation with the true characteristics.

The majority of synesthesists thanked the author for the fact that they were able to understand the reasons for their mistakes and learn to distinguish in their visions information coming from themselves, from information that characterizes the object of perception.

Unfortunately, the majority of sinestesia (60%) were convinced that their visions are mostly information about them. 9% do not agree with the point of view of Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality_____

the author's defining contribution to the vision of the subjective experience of synesthesia.

In 51% of synestheses, the ability to "see" an aura or vision in inanimate objects (a Cabinet, chair, wall, etc.) was found.it is Obvious that these visions completely carry information about the synthesis itself. This feature allowed us to develop a method for identifying elements that characterize the state of synesthesia.

The technique was called the technique of INANIMATE ELEMENTS .

Its essence lies in the fact that synesthesis, thanks to the vision of inanimate objects, is trained to isolate inanimate elements from the visions of a living object.

PHYSIOLOGICAL GROUP

Similar studies and analyses were carried out in the physiological group.

For 19% of the studied synestheses, visions significantly depended on the physiological characteristics of the object of perception: health, diseases, features of the structure of the body, etc.

For physiological groups of sinestesia the survey was conducted, which investigated had to spend Rungis

identification of the physiological characteristics of the object of perception by their significance and influence on the characteristics of vision.

The questionnaire listed the following characteristics:

features of the body structure, health, diseases, Zakharyin-Ged zones, warmth, breathing (frequency, depth), pulse, pressure, smell (sweating), sounds of organs (stomach, heart), movement of internal organs, height, weight, sexual characteristics (vegetation on the skin, skin), complexion (features). Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality_____

If the synesthetics found that the above list did not contain a significant characteristic for them, they were allowed to add it themselves.

The interaction of synesthesis with the object of perception took place in 4 stages. At the first stage, synesthesia and the object of perception were not allowed to conduct a verbal dialogue. At the second stage, a one-sided dialogue on the part of synesthesia was allowed. In the third stage, both could have a dialogue. In the fourth stage, the synesthesis could communicate with other synestheses and exchange information about their visions, listening to other characteristics of the vision.

The results of the survey of the PHYSIOLOGICAL group were as follows. (Here is a ranking of characteristics by significance):

1. Facial Features (color, soreness, eyes) — 27%.

2. Features of the body structure (figure, fat content, etc.) — 22%.

3. Sexual characteristics — 11%.

4. Skin (9%).

5. Breath, smell and others (8%).

As the above four stages of interaction between synesthesis and the object of vision were passed, only 31% of synestheses were significantly transformed (in the psychological group 56%).

The majority of synesthetists (54%) said in the affirmative that their visions did not change substantially as they went through the four stages.

Thus, in the PHYSIOLOGICAL GROUP (COMPARED to the PSYCHOLOGICAL group, see above), the VISIONS WERE more STABLE.

When comparing synesthetic visions with each other, there was no clear relationship between the characteristics of vision and the physiological characteristics of the object of perception. Most often sinestesi physiological, ecological solutions group diagnosed diseases. For example, for some synestheses, increased brightness in the lumbar region indicated sexual attraction (9%), for others — about advanced osteochondrosis (4%). Headaches were determined by the presence of dark zones, at the level of the cervical vertebrae (6%), by the presence of head colors: yellow (2%), Golden (3%), metallic (4%). The LOOSENESS AND INDISTINCTNESS of the synesthetic visions indicated neurosis (8%) and low blood pressure (2%). Increased radiance in the abdominal area was the presence of ulcers (4%), disorders in the genitourinary system (3%). One of the synesthetists examined said that if he sees grass growing out of his head, it means that the patient has a migraine.

Thus, for synestheses of the physiological group, its own internal (individual) system of decoding the characteristics of vision was discovered.

Similarly to the psychological group, in this case it was also found that visions depend not only on the characteristics of the object of perception, but also on the state (characteristics) of the synesthesis itself. But this contribution to the overall picture of the vision was insignificant. Sexual preoccupation (8%), overeating (7%), illness (6%) and other factors that characterize the state of synesthesia were strongly "blurred" the vision picture.

No good correlation was found between the true characteristics obtained by traditional clinical methods and the characteristics based on synesthetic visions. The error was about 60%.

Although among synestheses (4%), there were also those who were much less likely to make mistakes (10% error). It should be noted that most of them had a medical education and good professional erudition.

BIOENERGY GROUP

Under BIOENERGETICA in this work refers to the ABILITY to FEEL with your HANDS "kind of energy" emanating from the object of perception. The main sensations of "this energy", according to the researchers, were: elasticity (14%), heat (heat waves) (21%), tingling (18%), density (6%), cold (1%). Most of the subjects noted that they have the ability to feel energy not only with their hands, but also with parts of the body and "insides" (42%). And yet, further discussions will concern more of the subjects who "feel energy" in the form of elasticity and heat, since they were in the majority. It should be noted that not all members of the bioenergetic group had visions.

It is the feeling of elasticity, according to the majority of the studied, that allowed them to determine the boundaries of the bioenergetic shell of the object of perception, its contours, shape, voids, thickness, dips, etc. During the experiments, more than 500 images of the contours of the bioenergetic shell of the object of perception were drawn. In addition, the thickness of the bioenergetic shell was measured in its various sections (three places) and its average value was calculated. The results of the research are given below.

The average processing of the contours (lines) of the" bioenergetic shell " resulted in TWO MAIN CONFIGURATIONS: SMOOTH TYPE (78%) and non-SMOOTH TYPE (21%).

The SMOOTH SHELL TYPE was characterized by a smooth envelope (framing) of the shell around the entire body of the object. 20% of them roughly followed the contours of the body, but at a certain distance from it. The entire configuration can be divided into two parts: the head and trunk. As we approached the legs, the thickness of the shell gradually decreased. The head thickness of the shell was always greater than the trunk (in 92% of cases). It should be noted that the thickness of the shell at the front of the object of perception in most cases was greater than at the side and back (61%).

The non-SMOOTH TYPE was characterized by dips not only in the neck, but also in other parts of the body. It was found that the number of dips on the back side was greater than in the front. It should be noted that in the case of non-smooth type of configurations, the thickness of the shell above the head was higher compared to smooth configurations. Many researchers called this feature the bioenergetic cap.

Next, an EMPIRICAL CORRELATION COEFFICIENT was calculated BETWEEN the AVERAGE thickness of the BIOENERGETIC SHELL (d) AND the MINIMUM PERSONAL DISTANCE (Lmin).

The average thickness of the bioenergetic shell was calculated as the average between the thickness of the shell in the area of the head, chest and waist.

The minimum personal distance (Lmin) was understood as the value of the minimum comfortable distance that a person can bring another person closer to himself.

The empirical correlation coefficient was calculated by the formula:

The correlation coefficient r WAS 0.74.

THIS ALLOWED US TO ASSUME THAT THERE IS A CLEAR RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE THICKNESS OF THE SHELL AND THE MINIMUM PERSONAL DISTANCE. In other words, the more the subject experienced comfort and predisposition to the object of perception, the smaller was the thickness of the bioenergetic shell. Closer acquaintance with the object of perception did not always lead to a decrease in the thickness of the bioenergic shell (32%). Obviously, this is due to the fact that communication does not always lead to an increase in predisposition to the interlocutor.

In some cases, the thickness of the bioenergetic shell reached gigantic dimensions and reached up to 3-4 meters. In addition, there were subjects who felt a large bioenergetic cap over the head (2-2. 5 m) of the object of perception. The analysis showed that in most cases this is due to "some magic" and superiority (19%), mystery (11%), secrecy (9%), falsehood (4%) of the object of perception.

If in the process of communicating with the "magical and mysterious" companion it was possible to learn and expose this "magic", then the thickness of the bioenergetic shell was sharply reduced.

THUS, THE PRESENCE OF A LARGE BIOENERGETIC CAP AND A LARGE THICKNESS OF THE BIOENERGETIC SHELL INDICATES THAT

The "MAGICAL INFLUENCE" (SUPERIORITY, UNKNOWINGNESS, POWER, Etc.) OF the object of PERCEPTION ON SYNESTHESIA.

It should be noted that the same object in one case could be with a giant bioenergetic shell, in another — with a small one. Everything depended on the subjective experience of the subject.

When comparing bioenergetic shells corresponding to the same object, no clear dependence of the "biofield" configurations with the characteristics (diagnoses, etc.) of the object of perception was found. For example, for some, the asymmetry of the biofield around the head indicated neuroses (6%), migraines (5%), and schizophrenia (5%). The stiffness and density perceived by the hand indicated the object's soreness (8%), good health (7%), and high blood pressure (6%).

Thus, it was shown that all the subjects have their own individual dictionary of decoding "biofield" signs.

Similarly to the physiological group, no good correlation was found between true diagnoses and diagnoses based on the analysis of the "bioenergetic field". The error was 62%. Some subjects had very low error rates (3%). This was also due to the fact that most of them had a medical education and good professional erudition and intuition.

EXPERIMENTS IN THE "PURE" BIOENERGETIC GROUP

In the previous paragraph, the ability of group members to PERCEIVE the "bioenergetic shell" and "bioenergy"was studied. In addition, some of the members of the group had the ability to "radiate" bioenergy with their hands and whole body. It is thanks to this ability that many of them manage to "restore" the bioenergetic shell of sick people: correct its shape, "mend" holes in it, remove congestion, "clean" bioenergetic channels, etc.

It is obvious that this is essentially a suggestion, i.e. a suggestion. But this suggestion has its own complex, selective, strictly directed structure. The suggestions made in traditional hypnotic sessions are primitive compared to this suggestion.

We have tried to understand the peculiarities of this suggestion.

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The study was conducted in a group of 42 people. Half of the members of the group, as shown by the traditional tests for suggestibility was quite suggestible and hypnotizability. Most of them were women.

Psychological ("bioenergetic") interaction was organized according to a certain program (see below), which took place between members of the group of different suggestibility. (The group members did not have visions.)

In the FUTURE, the SUBJECT CONDUCTING the SUGGESTION WILL be CALLED a SUGGESTION and denoted abbreviated Sr.

If the suggestion itself is suggestible (suggestive), then in this case we will denote it SSr. ("suggest"(English) — "inspire"), respectively, an UNINVITED SUGGESTION-NSr.

The SUBJECT to whom the SUGGESTION is DIRECTED, WE will CALL the SUGGESTION and denote St. Accordingly, the suggested suggestion is SSt, and the non — suggested suggestion is NSt.

Thus, the following notation is obtained:

SSr-suggested suggestion.

NSr-non-Intrusive suggestion.

SSt-suggested suggestion.

NSt is a non-Intrusive suggestion.

The main areas of study were individual and group comparative assessments.

The feelings of the group members were recorded on tape or in text form.

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Most of the members of the group had no idea of the Nature of their abilities and believed that they were really capable of sending bioenergy over long distances.

The main options for interaction in the group were the interaction of the following systems:

SSt — SSr, SSt — NSr, SSr — NSt, NSr — NSt, SSt — SSt, SSr — Sr, NSt — NSt, NSr — NSr

We will consider all the options as we describe our research and observations.

Take a typical Sr setup: "I'm sending my bio-field out of my hands to your face, so it's going to warm up." At the same time, the Sr is located at a distance of more than three meters to exclude infrared (thermal) interaction.

In the case of SSr-SSt interaction, both felt the warmth. SSr felt his hands warm up more and more as the session progressed. SSt's face also warmed up. The hand heat SSr and the face heat SSt were related and interdependent, although there was no physical correlation, because the physical interactions of these heats, as our instruments showed,were not. This particular form of correlation, due to complex external INFORMATION interactions, which in turn lead to INTERNAL BIOENERGETIC processes, will be discussed below. In the case of SSr—SSt interaction, as our observations have shown, feedback is possible, i.e. the SSt could "send a bio-pulse" that the SSr sensed. At this point, the SSt could report that his feet were getting warm for some reason, and the SSr, in turn, after checking this with his own hands at a distance of three meters, agreed with the SSt, saying: "My hands feel that the radiation from the legs really goes more." Feedback can be abbreviated as SSt or SSr. This type of interaction during bioenergotherapy was the most effective. The main stages in conducting an SSr session of bioenergotherapy with SSt are the stages of diagnosis and exposure (correction). The SSr acts as both an emitter and a receiver. SSt — only as a receiver.

Consider the NSr-SSt interaction that was under the same setup above. The NSr in this case felt nothing, and the SSt felt "bio-impulses that came from the hands of the NSr". In this case, there was no feedback. This type of interaction can be abbreviated as NSr-SSt. There was no correlation either, as there was no feedback. This type of interaction during biocorrection also had a positive result, but its effectiveness was lower than in the case of SSt SSr, since the NSr was not able to diagnose. Such NSr are usually called pseudo-PSYCHICS.

In the case of SSr—NSt interaction, the SSr felt the heat, but the NSt did not accept it (did not feel it). In other words, the participants of such interaction did not find a common language. The dialogue was prolonged, as SSr could not understand why NSt did not feel the warmth coming from him, and he (SSr) it feels. In the case of SSr — NSt interaction, the SSr still has more opportunity to teach the NSt to feel the biofield than in the case of NSr-NSt interaction, in which the dialogue did not take place at all (NSr-NSt).

One of the stages of studying the bioenergetic group was the consideration of complex interactions in which many Sr and St took part.

In the case of one SSr and a group of SSt, the traditional group suggestion session was very effective. Abbreviated SSr — (SSt)n.

In the case of one SSr and a group consisting of n SST —SSR—(SSt)n-sub-sents, the bioenergotherapy session was very effective.

It was a traditional mass suggestion session. Most of the SSt members were surprised that the radiation coming from the SSr was "enough" for the whole group. At the same time, the SSRS themselves could not understand that the heat coming from the group did not depend on the number of SSt. During the session, psychological induction was observed, i.e. the least suggestive SSt, seeing and hearing the reaction of the most suggestive SSt, became

infected, and over time their bioenergetic sensations increased. One SSr was overworked from overheating, because, according to him, "bioenergy increases with the amount of SSt."

In the case where the system consisted of one NSr and a group of SSt, the session was also productive.

The members of the group SSt felt the warmth coming from the NSr. The NSr itself did not feel its radiation. This session could take a long time, because NSr was not overworked. There was no correlation. And without feedback, the NSr — (SSt)n session was less effective than with SSr —(SSt)n interaction. This is a semi-bioinformatic interaction.

In the case of a single SSr and an NSt group, the session was ineffective. The group couldn't understand what SSr wanted from them, "why He feels something coming from us and we don't", "why we don't feel his radiation even though he claims to radiate".

The interaction of NSr and the NSt group, abbreviated NSr-(NSt)n, could be called zero information-bioenergetic interaction, because the dialogue did not work.

Of particular interest was the case when there was an interaction of several SSRS and one NSt. Abbreviated (SSr) n — NSt. In this case, the SSr sent a thermal pulse NSt. NSt did not feel this impulse, but he was asked to send it to SSr with his own hands. SSRs felt like the NSt was kind of reflecting that momentum on them. NSt was beginning to think about what it really radiated, and to believe in it. Thus, the NSt experienced a psychological shift, which in some cases led to the fact that the NSt was pulled up to SSr.

The interaction of SSt with itself deserves special attention. In this case, the SSt sent bio-impulses to itself with its hand and felt them on various parts of the body.

In General, all the options for dialogues in the bioenergetic group can be presented in the following table:

It is interesting to note that the analysis of receivers (NSt) in dialogues N13-16 showed that some of them had causeless spontaneous sensations of "biofield". At the same time, the emitter "did not direct" its energy. Some NSTS felt the "biofield" not in the areas of the body where it should be felt. Most of them suffered from neuralgia (see the table of classification of illusions). n

THE WORLD OF HAND MOVEMENTS — THE WORLD OF SENSATIONS

IN THE COURSE OF EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED IN THE BIOENERGETIC GROUP, THE PROBLEM OF STUDYING THE INFLUENCE OF VARIOUS FORMS OF HAND MOVEMENT OF A PSYCHIC ON THE SENSATIONS OF HIS CLIENT WAS REVEALED . The movement of the psychic's hands is a "special ballet", an art that can create extraordinary inner sensations of bioenergetically receptive subjects. Obviously, these sensations are in no way related to the physiological fields of the hands. This is a special form of receiving information about the movement of the hands, transformed into an internal bioenergetic sensation. HIS MAJESTY THE GESTURE REALLY DOES HELP!

EXPERIMENTS IN THE BIOENERGETIC GROUP.

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HAVING VISIONS (MIXED VERSION)

The task was significantly complicated when considering the members of the group who not only felt the bioenergetic shell, but also saw it.

It should be noted that the subjects who had a vision of the shell, in 82% of cases, also had a bioenergetic sense of it (increased suggestibility). At the same time, not all members of the group with good bioenergetic receptivity were ENDOWED with the ability to see.

For simplicity, in the future, subjects (synestheses) who have visions, we will denote Sz, respectively SSz-suggestible synesthesis, i.e. bioenergetically receptive (suggest (English) - suggestion). SSz-turned out to be 82%. NSz-non-induced synesthesia (5%).

SSz could not only feel the aura of the object with their hands, but also see it. (In the future, suggestibility will be identical to bioenergetic receptivity).

The NSz could only see the aura, they couldn't sense it.

Synesthesia can be a receiver of the "radiant" energy of the biofield, i.e. see it (SSz or NSz), as well as a "biofield" emitter, i.e. see how light is emitted by his hands or body. The SUGGESTED SYNESTHESIS of the emitter IS denoted SSv, the non-SUGGESTED-NSv.

SUGGESTIBLE SUBJECTS WITH only BIOENERGETIC PERCEPTION WILL BE called SENSORS and DENOTE SSr-IF IT "EMITS a BIOFIELD", SSt-if it is a receiver of the "biofield", receives bioenergetic influence (see Experiments in the bioenergetic group).

Non-IMMUNE (BIOENERGETICALLY IMMUNE) SUBJECTS "RADIATING the BIOFIELD" WILL be CALLED PSEUDOSENSORS and DENOTED NSr, respectively, non-immune

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the receivers of the "biofield" will be designated NSt. They "radiate", but do not feel it (according to interviews in the group).

Thus, the variants of dialogues (interactions) in a mixed group consisting of suggested and non-suggested SYNESTHETIC CALLS AND SENSES can be presented in the form of the following table:

SSz is a bioenergetically receptive synesthetic receiver.

SSv is a bioenergetically susceptible synesthetic emitter.

SSr-bioenergetically sensitive sense emitter (does not have visions).

SSt is a bioenergetically sensitive sense receiver.

NSz-bioenergetically unresponsive synesthetic receiver (sees the aura, but does not feel it with your hands, etc.).

NSv is a bioenergetically unresponsive synesthetic emitter (it sees its own radiation coming from it, but does not feel it).

NSr is a bioenergetically impervious sense emitter (it emits, according to the group members, but it does not see or feel itself).

NSt-bioenergetically unresponsive sense receiver (accepts the biofield, according to the members of the group, but does not feel it).

Bioenergetically receptive synestheses (SSz) not only saw the bioenergetic shell, but also felt it with their hands, "probing" every element: color, holes, flashes, sand, gaps, etc., etc.

For some of them, there was a clear dependence of the" pictures " of vision with sensations, i.e., as the characteristics of vision changed without any delay, bioenergetic sensations cha

nged (in 34% of cases). Among Sszs, about 12% said that visions do not immediately rearrange after changes in bioenergetic sensations.

Conversely, about 5% found that the sensations of the biofield do not immediately change after changes in the characteristics of the visions of the bioenergetic shell.

The MAJORITY (64%) SSz — SINESTESIA NOTED the discrepancy between the VISUAL SIZE of the AURA of the object of PERCEPTION and bio-energetic DIMENSIONS (feels like).

Dialogue N1, N2: SSz-SSz and SSz-SSv, can be called a dialogue of supersensible visual-bioenergetic communication.

SSz sent rays to SSz (SSv), seeing and feeling them himself, observed how they, reaching the aura of another SSz(SSv), change it in color, shape (according to others, *Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality*_____

elements). The SSv receiver(SSz) also saw and felt all this. In THIS PAPER, the GROUP CONSISTING ONLY of SSz And SSv was CALLED " PARALLEL WORLD" IN THAT CASE, IF THEIR VISIONS AND FEELINGS DID NOT DIFFER FROM EACH OTHER IN THEIR ASSESSMENTS . This was usually achieved as a result of prolonged supersensible communication, in which the members of the group adjusted their perceptions to each other and began to feel and see (visions) in relation to the same object in the same way. The search for such a subgroup was successful. The group " parallel world "(SSz-SSz) was collected (found). It included 6 people.

According to the estimates of the members of the "parallel world" group, the surrounding reality appears in a completely different form and with its own internal laws that differ from the real world. The author himself FOUND THAT the members of the "PARALLEL WORLD" GROUP ACHIEVED COMPLETE mutual UNDERSTANDING WITHOUT the use of SPEECH COMMUNICATION. PERHAPS THIS IS ONE OF THE MECHANISMS

OF TELEPATHIC COMMUNICATION. The members of this group were adequate in relation to the "surrounding reality of the parallel world" and saw it in the same way.

The dialogue between SSz synestheses and SSr senses was also a dialogue of supersensible communication, but the group phenomenon of "parallel world" between SSz(SSv) and SSr(SSt) was not detected.

In General, all possible dialog options (see the table) can be classified as follows:

N1, 2, 9, 10-dialogue of supersensible visual-bioenergetic communication.

N3,4,11,12,17,18,19,20,25,26,27,28 — dialogue of supersensible bioenergetic communication.

N33-48-dialogue of synesthesia, the visions of which are inadequate and are pathological (uncontrollable) illusions. With other members of the group *Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality*_____

there is no supersensible communication. NSz and NSv — can only act as an emitter, but not as a receiver.

N37-40, 45-48, 53-56, 61-64-numbers of dialogues of zero bioenergetic communication.

(See other options above).

The author raises the problem of a more systematic and in-depth study of all 64 dialogues as one of the important problems of nonverbal psychology (see the table).

Perhaps it is these studies that will solve many problems of General and practical psychology.

It is obvious that when analyzing the psychology of mutual understanding of individuals (in individual or group verbal communication), it will always be useful to know which of the above 64 types of dialogues this communication belongs to.

Sociometry of a group or society, based on the consideration of the above system of dialogues, will allow, from the author's point of view, to more effectively prevent emerging conflicts, "mental epidemics" of society. But this is a separate problem.

And yet, the author hopes that the "parallel worlds", which have been discovered so far only for 6 people (see above), will expand to the size of a society of supersensible understanding.

CONNECTION OF THE STRUCTURE OF VISION WITH THE STRUCTURE OF THE OBJECT OF PERCEPTION (SECOND-ORDER CORRELATION)

It was noted above that there was no good correlation between true characteristics obtained by traditional clinical methods and characteristics based on synesthetic or Sensa visions. *Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality*_____

For example, in the case of vision analysis, the error was 60%. In the case of the analysis of sensations of the "bioenergetic shell" — 62%.

Nevertheless, it would be interesting to consider how the structure of vision (or aura) is related) with the structure of the object.

Z. Freud at one time managed to decipher the structures of sleep and the laws by which they are formed. Is there something similar when constructing visions?

According to surveys of synesthesists who, like x-rays, could see through an object (4%), it turned out that their visions were mainly DETERMINED by previously seen human entrails when viewing surgery (this was stated by synesthesists with medical education), movies about the human body, as well as fantasies based on life phenomena seen in the past

Synesthetic visions in most cases were far from the actual structure of the internal organs (in color, shape, color). For the most part, these were specific biofield signs that had to be deciphered by color, shape, density, and contrast.

But the most interesting thing is that if synesthesis analyzed the biofield of another synesthesis, which in its perception was similar to the first, then this led to a good coincidence of visions and, as a result, an effective "correction of the biofield". In this case was explicitly the same result, and was seen both sinestesia. Sinestesi as if were in a "parallel world" is open only to them.

It was noted above that in one of the synesthetes, when perceiving patients with headaches in visions, "grass growing out of the head"was always observed. We have not been able to find out the reason for this vision. Although it is obvious that psychoanalysis is necessary to find out.

Based on numerous studies of synesthesia, the author PUTS forward THE following HYPOTHESIS:

There ARE SUBJECTIVE SIGN FORMS (AURA, OBJECT VISIONS, Etc.), the STRUCTURE of which is ESSENTIAL

IT DIFFERS SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE ACTUAL STRUCTURE OF THE OBJECT, BUT IT STRONGLY CORRELATES WITH THE PROCESSES OCCURRING IN IT.

It is thanks to the above that it is possible to organize complex physiological processes aimed at recovery through the aura.

Thus, for some psychics, the aura is a "helping intermediary" and a special symbolic form of intuition.

HOW DID SOME SYNESTHETICS GET RID OF HEADACHES?

Previously, it was noted that synesthetic visions are "blurred" by elements caused by headaches, sexual urges, hunger, etc.

IN THIS REGARD, THE PROBLEM AROSE THROUGH THE ILLUSIONS OF SINESTESIA AFFECT THEIR WELL-BEING AND HEALTH.

In this work, three synesthetists learned to detect and change the "colors of their headache" in their visions and thus eliminate their headache. n

DIAGNOSIS OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE OF AUTONOMIC REACTIONS SYNESTHESIA*

SELECTION CRITERIA

The conditions for the experiment were as follows:

1. Synesthesia should be practiced for at least 2-4 years.

2. The presence of a diploma (or certificate) for the right to work as a Biocorrector according to one of the methods.

COURSE OF THE EXPERIMENT

Ten synesthetes were asked to diagnose the same person. Prior to the session, a number of studies were conducted to provide a more or less General picture of the psychological state of synesthesia. The results of the studies (by agreement) were not told to synesthesists, because the methods were used repeatedly and could give a biased result. During the diagnosis, synesthesia verbally described their feelings and

visions that were recorded with a tape recorder. After the experiment, they were asked to draw in color the picture that they "saw".

RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

Of the vegetative reactions were recorded:

1. pulse rate (to detect arrhythmia),

2. breathing (to detect changes in the ratio of the phases of exhalation and inhalation),

3. the change in skin temperature,

4. galvanic skin reactions and sweating.

To diagnose the psychological state, the following methods were used::

1. the level of BT (anxiety and anxiety),

2. the level of EN (emotional tension),

3. the "Thermometer" method",

4. Luscher test.

THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

After processing the results of diagnostics and conversational information of synestheses, it can be generalized to say that between the unity of oneself with others and *Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality*_____

there is one stage of healing. This stage, in which synesthesia receives information, is called "reading".

Mediums and sinestesi use the "reading" of the aura to determi tion physical, emotional and mental health of the patient. They see the aura in color, but there are cases when the aura manifests in the form of waves or other manifestations of energy. Some do not even see the aura, but artificially create it, as it might look, in their opinion. Others simply FEEL the ENERGY surrounding a person, without expressing it in VISUAL IMAGES.

As already mentioned, the aura is not always visible in color. Many synesthetes see it as a wavy, flowing whitish streak.

For" reading, " many synestheses include their own so-called "mental" screen, so that you can see the aura in all its variety of colors and use these differences to determine the patient's condition.

Everyone sees the colors of the aura in a purely individual perception, although it is possible to give a General description of the special meanings of various colors and combinations.

According to the study's sinestesia, auras are in a constant state of change. Their colors and shapes change along with

All parameters were measured immediately before the session. The apparent spread of the readings is due to the fact that the measurements were made repeatedly. Obviously, in order to start a session, synesthesia must put itself in a stressful state.

The level of anxiety and anxiety was determined immediately before the session (numerator) and on the days when synesthesia did not conduct a single session (denominator).

The level of emotional tension was also determined immediately before the session (numerator) and on days when the sessions were not held.

The "Thermometer" technique included two scales, with the help of which synesthesia could determine its own condition. The first scale is used to determine nervous tension (in %), the second is the degree of self — confidence (in %).

In the table: numerator — % of nervous tension;

the denominator is % self-confidence.

Interestingly, when asked about the degree of confidence in their abilities, none of the synesthetes set themselves values less than 90%, and three of them are so confident that they crossed out values exceeding 100%. But it should be noted that the level of nervous tension before the session is very high, although on days when the sessions were not held, it also does not fall below 80%.

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It should be noted that all ten synesthetes answered "no"to question N8 in the BT questionnaire. (Answer: "of Course, I don't have enough confidence in yourself").

Apparently, the emotional tension during the session is very high. Perhaps that is why only a little more than 20% of those who have graduated from the "school of psychics" are seriously engaged in practice. Others leave it because of the harmful, painful effects on their own health.

Here are some characteristics of sinestesia.

SYNESTHESIA N 1

He has been practicing for about 5 years, a man of 42 years, has a diploma of bio-corrector and is a full member of various societies. During the session, he makes a diagnosis, causing himself to have an "image-a double nickname", and shines it through, as with an x-ray.

At the moment when he discovered his ability to "see" and heal, he suddenly began to draw professionally. All these abilities came to him after the tragic death of his parents. In 1979, he suffered another bereavement.

The "THERMOMETER" method gave the following results:

Obviously, the nervous tension is very high, but also the confidence in your own abilities is great.

SYNESTHESIA N 2

D. has Been practicing synesthesia for three years. Has a diploma that gives the right to diagnosis and treatment. 36 years old.

Aura sees only as a "crown" at the head of a person. The aura image is blurry.

Diagnostics is carried out by "getting USED" to the patient. He feels all the painful points on himself.

The color of the aura reads as follows:

WHITE — purity, innocence.

BLACK — evil eye, slander, grief experienced, severe illness.

RED — localized foci of the disease.

ORANGE — beginning to scar wounds.

The biofield is determined by making embracing passes with your hands, as if it rests on a rubber film. In places where the hands do not feel resistance-a violation of karma.

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He is mainly engaged in diagnostics. Removes the evil eye, hex, damage. Cures a number of diseases (a strictly limited circle established by synesthesia itself).

He is registered with a neurologist with a diagnosis of brain contusion.

SYNESTHESIA N 3

Synesthesia R. has been Practicing for 4 years, a man of 38 years. He has a diploma of Biocorrector.

The aura is seen as something closed in the form of an egg, covering the human body from head to toe completely.

Hands feel the biofield when approaching the patient, as if immersed in a viscous mass. Compares it to the protein of a raw egg. During the diagnosis, he feels a very strong pulse beating in his ears. In places where the patient's aura is disturbed, the pounding in the ears increases to painful, and the color of the aura is changed.

"Dictionary" of this synesthesis:

BLUE — a strong desire that encourages action.

YELLOW is the color of "Teacher".

GREEN — weakness of the nervous system.

WHITE — sacrifice, kindness.

The colors are clear, there are no transitions or layers.

At the age of 35, he discovered his ability to draw and write poetry.

SYNESTHESIA N 4

Synesthesis R. V. has been Practicing for about 8 years, the woman is 51 years old. He has a diploma of Biocorrector.

When diagnosed, the aura is seen in the form of a horseshoe, covering the upper part of the torso to the shoulders.

Sees the layering of several layers of aura of different colors. It has its own "dictionary" of reading aura colors.

When diagnosed, he experiences a strong nervous tension.

It is better to diagnose, according to her, in bad weather and in a state of ANXIETY. Very developed intuition.

SYNESTHESIA N 5

Synesthesia L. K. has been Practicing for about four years (the term can not be precisely named), a woman, 31 years old. He has a diploma of Biocorrector.

Sees the" third eye " of the disease, predicts the future. The aura is seen in the form of an oval. The colors in it vary depending on the state of health of a particular organ.

During the session, it requires perfect silence. The nervous tension is very high. The voice calling out to her during the diagnosis does not hear.

Has a very large clientele, enjoys authority among synesthetes. (He has been diagnosed with "Sluggish schizophrenia" since childhood).

SYNESTHESIA N 6

Synesthesia S., male 42 years old. He has a diploma of Biocorrector.

Very strong nervous tension in the diagnosis.

When diagnosing using the "Thermometer" method, all indicators are above 100%.

The colors of the aura, he said, are dominated by bright, clear colors, mostly all sorts of shades of red.

The aura is easier to distinguish in Sunny weather in the form of an arc starting from the top of the head.

Changes in vegetative reactions are obvious.

SYNESTHESIA N 7

Synesthesia A. N., a 47-year-old woman.

Doctor by profession, candidate of medical Sciences, has a diploma of Biocorrector. Specialization-neuropathology.

Very accurate in diagnosis, highly developed intuition.

The aura is seen as a solid oval covering the contours of the patient.

According to its color scheme, the aura has transitions from one color to another.

During the diagnosis, she is very agitated, there is a discoordination of facial expressions, the jaw muscles are strongly compressed. Unmotivated sudden movements of the head, twitching of the cheeks.

When diagnosing, it uses its own "dictionary".

SYNESTHESIA N 8

Synesthesia E. K. Age 47 years.

According to him, he has been practicing for more than 10 years. A doctor by training, but does not work in the original profession. At the moment, he works as a furrier at home and is engaged in diagnostics and treatment.

Aura sees in the form of radiating rays over the top of the head.

Reading colors is also carried out according to its "dictionary".

Very devout, prone to nervous diseases, suffering from vegetative-vascular dystonia.

During the session, the blood pressure changes greatly, and the breathing rhythm changes dramatically. Excessive sweating. Nervous tension according to the "Thermometer" method itself determines above 100%.

SYNESTHESIA N 9

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Synesthesia D. V. Age-27 years. He has been practicing for about three years and has a certificate that gives him the right to work with people on biocorrection. He has no medical education, although he has worked as a doctor. my brother spent four years in one of the hospitals in the city.

Before the start of the session, you need a certain amount of time to prepare yourself.

The color scheme of the aura colors does not distinguish, the diagnosis is carried out on the violation of the integrity of the aura.

There is a slight stiffness in the movements, the movements are slow, the posture is unnatural, a slight tremor.

During the session, high emotional tension

He is registered with a neurologist.

SYNESTHESIA N 10

Synesthesia N. V., a woman of 35 years.

He has a diploma of Biocorrector. He has a secondary medical education.

During the session, very excited, expressed tension.

After the session, some confusion, wariness.

Facial expressions are changed, eyebrows are raised high, blinking frequently.

The aura is not seen as a clear outline, but as something diffused, radiating from the contours of the patient's body.

When deciphering the colors of the aura, it uses its own "dictionary".

YELLOW is the color of intelligence. It is a process of change from the unconscious to the conscious.

PINK is the color of intuition and intense knowledge. Sometimes it can be called the "color of planetary intuition".

RED is the color of emotions and life fervor. It symbolizes strong feelings of any kind.

WHITE is the color of the highest spiritual attainment, purification and enlightenment.

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EXCERPT OF THE INTERVIEW

ONE OF THE TEST SINESTESIA

- Does music affect your visions?

- Yes, my patients have more magnet in their bodies. The brighter the light, the more magnet there is in the body. I work with the flowers of the sick, with their radiation, I come home, my hands stick to each other, stick until you wash them. I'm getting kind of sticky.

Sometimes a flash can cause a taste in the mouth. Sometimes I have a feeling that ammonia is coming out of my nose, an unpleasant feeling.

I'm having a lot of patients come in their visions, and give different advice.

As a child, I had visions before I went to sleep. I was getting scared and I hid under the covers. "It's the devils," my grandmother would say, and I was afraid.

— How does such a factor as the stomach affect your visions? If you're hungry, do your visions change?

— Before working with a patient, I specifically do not eat. On an empty stomach, visions are better. If I eat and go to a session, I get tachycardia and start feeling a lot of pressure from the outside, as if I was crushed. After eating, I go under the tap and wipe myself for 15 minutes. Sometimes I ask others to take that energy and pressure off of me with a wave.

When patients are ill at a session, the color scheme rises above their heads, and what was below the navel approaches closer to the navel. They feel very bad, and I bring the whole thing back down again, and they get better. Once shaken off on one strip, the lower you go down, the better they get. If I raise it higher, it gets worse.

Otherwise, I wouldn't know this rule if I didn't see it. I can see it, and it's easier for me to work. I feel when it's easy for them and when it's bad. If the images are converging or diverging, then they feel very bad. It is important to see the column of the spine. In no case can anything be touched in front. At the front

if you touch anything, the patient goes into a nightmare state, all the symptoms are disturbed. All the sessions I did through my back were effective. But if a group of patients is facing me, then they should form a ring so that what I was directing turns into a whirlwind. If it goes in one something's wrong. If they're facing me, they should be staggered. One must touch the other with his aura. Or tie your hands. If this is not done, then they have a feeling on the navel, inexplicable in words, cold, does not give rest, excites the cerebral cortex of the brain. This condition is removed from the vertebra. Shake it off, and after 15 minutes it disappears.

I eat very little. I don't want to.

— How does the weather affect your visions?

— There are clockwork mechanisms in nature that have a strong influence. For some reason, the colors are denser in summer. In winter, some of them are liquefied, weaker. The worst colors I see are under February (3 or 4).

— You see people on TV, and what are their auras?

"The auras of the people I see on the TV screen are no different from those of the living." And it does not depend on whether the image is in color or black and white.

If the patient is fat, I see some kind of "brake", and in a thin body I see a flash.

I am well aware that there is no quick cure. Many illiterate psychics work with symptoms, thinking that the disease is passing. The effect is temporary. Time is needed.

Sick people carry a sick magnet and can infect with this magnet. The more radiation, the more color, brighter and more beautiful. Each color has its own color limit. If this color limit is violated, then it is radiation. We are given the norm of color, but if we go deeper into the color, we will burn ourselves on it. A patient came in one day after a course of Bernard's currents. He's burning like a cigarette. It no longer lives, it burns. We can't receive radiation.

I was visiting. I look, the air is getting heavier, I can see it. I don't move. The air is even heavier. I see how I regulate this air. The guests felt it. My condition greatly affected their condition. Then I started letting it go, and people were relieved. Some of the guests said that a little more and we would be torn apart.

— Did you say that when you walk, you feel waves from yourself?

"You can feel the air, not the waves. I'm sensitive to heat waves.

- The aura depends on the position of the person in relation to something?

— So in the space field of the person evaporates. In the empty space I see the aura is not just worth it, and as it evaporates. This is similar to how the field evaporates during fog.

* When a person is facing death, it is hard to look at his aura.

— Can you see something more, predict?

- Yes, I always wait for a command from the subconscious and get to the point. I can't see the man, but I can see his radiation and perspiration. They were looking for a bull once, I say he died, in a field. I brought them to the place where he lies. Everyone searched for 3 days, and I-30 minutes. He ate a lot of alfalfa.

I get to know people I know better if they stand with their backs to me, not their faces.

I noticed that if people go up a stairwell, their colors jump, even separate, like the sun is evaporating. There is a vibration in the air.

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— What is radiated from photo pornography and pornographic films?

— What I've noticed about people is that if they look at a photo, the flashes come more from themselves than from the photo. When the patient has liver trouble, then a bright light. When viewing pornographic images in patients, the liver glows brightly.

— What form of aura does a person have? Egg shapes?

"Not an egg. There's more than one egg. You have, for example, three. They transition smoothly. It evaporates and ends. The density is weak. What is close to you is not dense, it is almost imperceptible. The farthest layers are denser. The first layer is one meter away. The largest aura egg you have is about three meters, it doesn't even fit in the room. Some people enter the room, and the deeper they enter the room, the more they have an aura, as they "drag" it into the room. Conversely, when they start to come out, the thickness of the aura begins to decrease. Once a woman came in, I saw only two layers of aura. She was panting. During the session, I found that she was suffocating because she couldn't fit the third layer of aura in the room. In General, I noticed that the wider the dome over the body, the more the patient suffers.

I remember one patient with a bull heart, was short of breath. I worked with vertebral branches (radiations).

There was a patient with a bright aura, complaints about the heart. The uneven flow of radiation in the region of the heart. I felt that somewhere there is enough energy, somewhere there is not. It seemed to me that his body was "full of holes" through and through. I put my hand on it-green, dark brown radiation and with some other shade. I even felt a hum. I heard not with my ear, but with my sound hands. I thought I was imagining it. I wanted him to press below the navel, the signal came that it is necessary to press there. The pain began to decrease. The color is green, that's how it wraps, began to flow around his shoulder, like this. The eddies decreased as the session progressed. The shortness of breath disappeared. I looked, the colors changed. And there was a fan. From here the vortex comes in, from the other side it comes out. I can unmistakably close this hole, this is the place of pain. I just put my finger on the spot where the vortex is. For some reason, the hands fall on this place themselves.

"Draw me my aura." Keep pencils and markers.

- Yes, there are two waves here. Mine and yours. The accuracy decreases. Who is closer, that sucks this wave. To be honest, there are no such colors that are in your aura. These colors must be mixed. There are no such pencils. Now I'll adjust the colors. (Draws).

Wow, interesting swirls, colors. This yellow color at the back is like this, yellow penetrates into blue. Here the blue is torn. Here's a kind of dirty color, passes below. Makes a circle. Yellow color in the shape of a heart. Your solar plexus is yellow. The yellow color goes behind your back for some reason. Just stand there, don't move. Don't take him away. The colors move along with you. Light yellow is closer to the hair. There is a red color, it changes. Yellow is the most common color. Red runs away for some reason. I can see that it's coming from behind you. There is a white stripe. Four red stripes.

— I'm smiling right now. Do the colors change?

The yellow color expanded. Red too. The colors of steel are speckled.

"Now I'm relaxing my muscles.

- Now all the colors are jumping across. Some balls have appeared. Then they turned into sticks. The color remains.

— I'm approaching you now.

- The colors go back. Stop. Now it's interesting. There was a yellow flash, and the whole wall turned yellow. A nightmare! Can't you see that?!

— I'm going to turn off one light bulb.

"The color hasn't changed. The green color became darker, the rest also remained. Cigarette color appeared.

- I'll turn off the light bulb. (Turned off).

— I can see the mugs, the lilac has become too strong. The middle is not blue. Above the head is blue, and on the sides there is a strange one. There was more red. Your body has become shimmering. The bottom one turned redder.

I turn on the light again.

- The colors have shifted.

*Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality*_____

— Now let's go back to what was previously drawn. What has changed?

"There's a lot of red behind me. Everything is quickly restored. Everything changed, there was more yellow, there was green again.

— I'll squat." What changes? (I squat).

"There's more red. Abruptly, a blue light appeared on top of his head.

I stand in profile.

- In profile, there is more yellow in the abdomen. The yellow color passes near the throat. Near the mouth of the blue for some reason.

— Now you sit down 10 times. (Crouches down.) Now see what has changed?

— It is interesting. Red appeared in your aura, and yellow for some reason became a lump.

— When you are under stress, what changes in the pictures?

- Pictures are bright blue, and a lot of flashes. I'm starting to stutter.

— And if on the contrary, when calm and satisfied?

— I'm starting to see clear boundaries between the layers. I'm not mistaken.

— When do you not see these pictures at all?

"They're always with me. But if I have bad blood pressure, the pictures become blurry. If I don't have the strength, I put patients next to me with great energy.

Sexual arousal improves the tone and work with the aura. I can feel the current rushing into me. I do not understand why the more I direct sexual flows at patients, the faster they recover. Especially skin diseases. In this case, I feel some kind of density in the brain, and *Garifullin R. R. Illusionism of personality*_____

the navel feels special somehow. Bright yellow and blue colors appear in the pictures. This is always the case.

— Do your visions float?" And what is more stable in them?

- The blue color is constantly present. The colors are glued to the body. Where the body goes, so do they. They change if you turn around, i.e. I discover the colors that you closed.

— What is the difference between women of color?

"They have brighter colors. Yellow and brown predominate. As you age, the brown is bigger.

- Funny people of what color?

— Catty people have a bright red color. Children have very clear bright colors without any impurities.

- Children and parents, how are their pictures related?

- The aura of the child is strongly stretched on the mother or father. The paint is stretched. But it doesn't happen separately

— How are diseases and images related?

— From the dermatologist's present a dark and muddy lane in the area of the stomach. If the stomach is sick, the lower part is heavy and cloudy. The core has a lot of bright green in the heart area. With a strong headache on the lower back, the white-light color is raised up more strongly than in other people. The white-light stripe is usually lower. The white color goes up if you have a headache.

Some people have wires in their eyes. Who has crocheted rays, they can enter the body. The eyes go into the body, when shooting with the eyes. The more I know a person, the more yellow they are.

— What aura do you see at the Cabinet?

"There's a light streak here. Then comes the white color, a more ashy color, then the blue color stands. Other colors are cloudy. N

THE PROBLEM OF CONNECTION OF THE STRUCTURE OF VISION WITH THE STRUCTURE OF THE OBJECT OF PERCEPTION

THE PRINCIPLE OF SIMPLIFIED SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTION

There are objective and subjective forms. For example, the shape of a chicken egg is an objective shape. And the image of this egg in the human brain is a subjective form. In this case, these two forms coincide, or at least the essence of these forms coincide. There are objects more complex than a chicken egg, for example, the form of interaction of the human-human system. Some hypothetically claim [13] that a person has a certain aura, which has the shape of an egg, which surrounds the person from head to toe. And some even see it: color, shape, dynamics, etc. (see below). These people, who call themselves psychics, work with this aura during treatment: they mend, change shape, color. As a result, the patient recovers psychologically and physiologically. This Is a fact. (We'll talk about this later.) Thus, the aura itself is not a fact (as shown our research is an illusion), and the work and positive results that healers get by working in terms of this aura is a fact. Subjective forms affect objective processes, and not just as it happens in at or hypnosis. Often, as observations show, there is a feedback of the patient with the psychic. The patient feels and sees that his

aura has been patched up, and recovers abruptly. The psychic also feels and sees this subjective form, which, in turn, allows him to influence objective processes and ultimately change objective forms. It should be noted that the objective and subjective forms in this case may even differ in their essence, but this will not prevent you from achieving a therapeutic effect. This is evidenced by our observations. Thus, many psychics have different visions of the aura, despite the same subject or disease. However, the results in the treatment process are the same.

It is interesting that with the development of science, humanity will really learn to see the aura with the help of devices (if there is one), but will this give the same results that modern psychics sometimes achieve? Therefore, subjective forms may be more important than objective ones. For the patient, it does not matter what the true picture of his aura is, it is important to relieve his condition. However, if he observes his recovery through a special dialogue with the psychic in terms of the aura, this only contributes to a faster recovery.

The true picture of the aura may be very complex, and in reality our brains and senses cannot see it. Therefore, the brain simplifies the perception of the surrounding world, creating illusions and fantasies. So, for example, the imagination of lumps in the throat or in the lungs is a complex physiological process that has complex objective forms, and the patient subjectively sees its simple forms and even color.

Imagining yourself as an insect (martial arts) also leads to complex physiological processes in the body. These simplified forms may be far from the true reality, but they change the state of the body. At the same time, if we inform the patient about what is actually happening in him, for example, we tell him about the EFFERENT-AFFERENT CONNECTIONS, this will frighten him and will not give any therapeutic effect, let alone achieve a reverse information-physiological connection. The brain, figuratively speaking, does not accept complex interpretations of physiological processes and creates more acceptable, holistic, simple in form subjective structures (for example, the illusion of aura), which, in turn, cause complex physiological processes. The brain does not "want" the body to be treated with true (or as close to the truth as possible) categories. This principle was put forward by the author and called it the principle of SIMPLIFIED SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTION. The brain does not perceive information about the details of physiological processes, because this is an intermediate stage of the overall process. It perceives the final information in a simplified form, which is more significant for the body and has a determining effect. All PSYCHOTHERAPISTS MUST be GUIDED BY the principle of SIMPLIFIED SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTION. Any magical action has simplified subjective forms, but the truth (the essence of the problem) is "buried" in them.

Science for psychotherapy did not give any results, it only drags with magic, explaining to the extent of its development of what is already known. Magic is practice. And practice is primary. In this regard, it is important to raise the role of science in psychotherapy.

A MODEL OF PSYCHIC INTERACTION

Based on the above studies, the author developed a model of supersensible interaction.

With the help of the concept of "installation" [1], many "miracles" of the human psyche can now be explained. So, for example, if the people being inspired are instructed to fall as soon as the " miracle worker "stands behind them, they will actually begin to fall, even if at that time the miracle worker does not say the words:" Fall!" To an outsider at this point, it may seem that the "miracle worker" has a certain long-range magnetism. If you complicate the task. Let's assume that not only the fallers are suggestible, but also outsiders, and they are given the installation on the suggested image (for example, the image of the aura, biofield, etc.), then the "miracle" for this audience becomes a reality. If there is one among them if he is not asked, then the audience will not understand him, because in this case he is wrong, due to the majority opinion. (There are witnesses who see the biofield, and there are people who feel it).

Let's call a conditionally INSPIRED VISION (IMAGE) VISION (from the English word "vision" — "vision"), and the inspired feeling of the biofield — feeling) - a sensor.

Then, in terms of these concepts, we can say that the psychic radiates (or receives) sensors and visions. The author usually gives the following formula: sensors + vision = illusion (more on this below).

That is why in the book these phenomena are also called illusionism. Analysis of the data (see above) about the psychics (sinestesia), allows to divide them into four types. The first is those who do not see their visions and do not feel their sensons. They are called pseudo-psychics. The second type is those who see and feel their visions and sensons. Third type: visions see, but sensons don't feel. And finally the fourth: sensons feel, visions do not see.

Analysis of our observations and studies has shown that there is a correlation between the radiation of the psychoinformational layer and visions (or sensons).

In the course of long-term observations, using the use of correlation analysis, this relationship was proved.

It is shown that the color, brightness, clarity, intensity, "time of life" and appearance and other characteristics of senses (or visions) depend on all forms of psychoinformational study (see the block diagram below), as well as on external (psychological state, etc.) and internal conditions (the state of the psychic). Thus, the radiation of visions and senses carries information about the physiological and psychological state of the object and the subject of perception.

Studies have shown that the process of extrasensory interaction can be schematically represented as follows:

Thus, the process of perception of a psychic is the reception, analysis, synthesis and transformation of elements of psychoinformation in accordance with the practice that the healer conducts with the patient. The psychic perceives the visions and purposefully influences the patient, changing the characteristics of the elements of psychoinformation, which, in turn, leads to a change in the patient's condition, and as a result, to a change in the characteristics of the visions. Here is such a vicious circle. This is a feature of the structure of the language of supersensible communication.

In the parascientific (parapsychological) literature, much is said about some special forms of perception, i.e. in addition to the existing five traditional forms of perception, there are supposedly specific channels of perception that need to be disclosed.

However, only on the basis of a scientific analysis of the existing traditional forms of perception can we conclude that it is not necessary to look for these special channels, but it is necessary to study the traditional ones.

Already the analysis of traditional ones shows how complex this problem is. Some authors, SIMPLIFYING IT, REDUCE extrasensory PERCEPTION TO SIMPLE INTERPRETATIONS, which DOES not GIVE IT TRUE DEVELOPMENT, TURNING it into a STATIONARY FORM of CULTURE and myth-MAKING.

The ability to supersensible perceptions is certainly possessed by gifted and talented people. They all have one thing in common — they all have a special organic interrelation and mutual influence both at the level of signals coming from traditional channels of perception, and at the level of images (visions, etc.) and subjective experiences. For example, in some synesthetics, auditory perception of music causes visions of color or smell. Or Vice versa, seeing color can cause a subjective perception of music.

GESTALT MODEL OF EXTRASENSORY INTERACTIONS

The above model of extrasensory interactions works on the principle of "from simple to complex", i.e., as each cycle in the analysis of psychoinformational radiation, the "picture" of vision is corrected. The Gestalt model, also developed by the author, works in the opposite way, i.e. synesthesia first sees the Gestalt-the whole image without any kind of analysis of the object of perception. Further, "starting" from the whole image, the analysis of the structure of the vision begins, which remains unchanged in the future.

In fact, to create a reliable Gestalt, a "starting base" is necessary, which, according to the author, consists of 3-4 elements of psychoinformation that are well consistent with the true characteristics of the object of perception. In other words, the Gestalt is formed initially by a small analysis of the object. There are 3-4 true characteristics that give rise to a Gestalt, from which a great many hidden characteristics of the object are "pulled out" in the future.

ADDITIONAL FORMS OF PERCEPTION

Above, we have considered various groups of"psychics". In fact, many of those who practice healing also use other forms of perception: various kinesthetic sensations, "light and sound radiation". Many of them cannot be described in words due to their specificity and dependence on the individual. So, for example, some people see how their hands and body emit light rays of different colors. They see the same thing in their customers, and the characteristics of this radiation often carry information about the customers themselves. Different parts of the body have their own color, which depends on the characteristics of the

psychological perception of the psychic. If you are diagnosed with a psychic sees the aura of your client. Determines its shape, size, inhomogeneities, and structure. Then the psychic acts on the aura with his" radiation " (heat, light, etc.), transforming it. If he is dealing with an SSt or a bioenergetically receptive, visionary client, then their supersensible perception dialogue is the most effective. In this case, the client sees and feels what the psychic does to him. This is a dialogue of a special supersensible perception.

Content analysis of synestheses showed that many of them (42%) use mixed phrases "red sound", "sweet color", "cold sound", "sound speech", "magnetic hands", "listening hands", "tasteless sound", "smelly color", etc. It is obvious that such expressions are formed by mixing the channels of perception through their synthesis.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT MANY OF THE SUBJECTS NOTED THAT THERE ARE SUCH SENSATIONS AND VISIONS THAT CANNOT BE EXPRESSED IN WORDS. SOME OF THEM WERE SURE (14%) THAT THEY CAME FROM ADDITIONAL NON-TRADITIONAL CHANNELS OF PERCEPTION.

Note that we are not talking about physical radiation. "Radiation" and the work of the psychic in terms of radiation is the subjective world of the psychic and his client, between whom the main interaction is informational. In the space between the psychic and his client, there is information radiation, which leads to various subjective sensations (light, heat, etc.). in this case, there is an internal bioenergetics. Information interaction leads to bioenergetic processes that take place mainly in the body itself, and not around it.

ABOUT SUBCONSCIOUS PERCEPTION

The above scheme of elements of psychoinformational radiation allows a psychotherapist or psychic to CONSCIOUSLY diagnose and engage in therapy. In fact, as already mentioned above, there is often a subconscious perception, and the psychic may not know about any structure of psychoinformational radiation, but at the same time achieve an effect. He has his own experience.

Consider the case when the dialogue is between subjects with supersensible perception, i.e. a variant of SSt-SSr interaction. Let them have bioenergetic perception and vision. Schematically, this interaction can be represented as follows:

The main problem of this interaction is the connection (correlation) of information coming from one subject with the subjective experience of another. To what extent is this subjective experience related and adequate to the information coming from the object of perception?

Language of the HEALER (semiotics)

Interpretation of physiological processes occurring in the body is semantically complex if it is carried out in strictly scientific terms. This complex scientific language is only needed by surgeons and pharmacologists, since they are introduced directly into the body, i.e. bypassing the patient's attitude to the disease. At the same time, if the operation is performed by the body itself, without surgical intervention, through a special extrasensory language of supersensible communication between the psychic and the patient, then the language is

semantically simple. Visions and bioenergetic sensations, which are extrasensory signs, are simple, but lead to complex physiological processes that contribute to recovery.

Here are the most common semantic forms of the same physiological processes

The most effective method is the one that achieves the desired result in a shorter time.

Our research has shown that these methods distinguish:

1. a Good connection between the structure of images and the structure of processes occurring in the body.

2. Good connection between the elements of the image, their interdependence. This allows you to develop feelings on the principle of simple to complex.

3. it is Important that the patient believes in those sensations and visions (images) and associates with them the hope of recovery. This belief can only be created by a beautiful, consistent, harmonious technique that has proven itself.

4. This technique should correspond to the intellectual level of the patient. N

VISIONS AND PROPHECIES

Often the vision is understood in a broader sense, linking it with the ability of foresight. Historically, such cases have been described[6]. The mechanism of such perception is practically not studied. People with such abilities have pictures of the future before their eyes. The human brain processes the information of the present and by the method of subconscious induction gives the result in the form of vision. This is a special form of intuition that has allowed many artists, writers, and scientists to create their own brilliant creations.

The elements of the processed information in this case are the factors described in the paragraph "Diagnostics and psychoinformational radiation".

THE CREATIVITY OF SINESTESIA AND SENS

Most of the people studied turned out to be very gifted people in various fields of activity. Among them, 11% were people of creative professions: artists, artists, writers, musicians, teachers. All of them noted that the ability to see helps them in their creativity.

23% were unemployed, but with higher technical education. The rest were people of different professions.

Testing showed that almost all of sinestesia (91%) has a place of creative thinking.

NOT EVERYTHING CAN BE PSYCHIC

"Don't expect help from a healer, if he is unrequited in love or hungry "

It will never occur to anyone that psychics, people who are in the usual sense extraordinary, endowed with the ability to heal diseases, "Shine through with their eyes (for which they are called "the third eye"), move objects without touching them, read the thoughts of others, in a word, perform miracles, themselves need the help of a psychotherapist. However, the Director of the Kazan psychological center Ramil Garifullin, who for the first time in medical practice diagnosed several dozen unique patients, believes that" third eye " contacts with him are not only useful, but also necessary.

In fact, he is engaged in the treatment of neuroses by psychotherapy. But then one day a woman who had completed a course of alternative medicine came to see him and complained that she felt very tired and completely broken since she began to engage in bio-diagnostics and non-contact massage. After the second or third patient, she is overworked as if she attracts other people's ailments with a magnet. The doctor asked her to diagnose him. The woman "saw" a certain aura around him and at his request outlined its color, brightness, shape... She guessed, however, a little, but Garifullin was very interested in this "painting" and especially its dependence on the subjective characteristics of the doctor.

- Some of my colleagues are very skeptical about such "pictures"!, - he says. — It is no secret that among psychics there are many mentally ill, schizophrenics, to one degree or another "shifted" - after all, students of such schools and courses are not tested for schizophrenia...

— Is it possible to take such "visions" seriously in this case?

— Why not?" These phenomena are well known to medical science. They are called reflex illusions, or synesthesia. So of the psychics I called sinestesia (with synesthesia). Undoubtedly, this is a valuable talent of a person, which determines his extraordinary abilities. Leonardo da Vinci had synesthesia: it was visual illusions that helped him become a great artist — he saw what others could not see. There are auditory illusions -they were among such outstanding composers as Rimsky-Korsakov, Scriabin... Synesthesia can include Churlenis, Heine... Of course, their illusions are predetermined by a huge creative work, innate talent, but it is possible to become synesthetic and as a result of a traumatic brain injury...

— But if the aura is just an illusion, then the diagnosis with it is a bluff?"

— It is this problem — how much the psychic illusion is adequate to the patient's condition-that I am investigating. If the illusory image is associated with the psychological state of the object of treatment, in this case it is useful for diagnosis, carries additional information about it, which can only be "deciphered". If not connected-the psychic can be deceived, choosing methods of treatment, which not only will not bring specific benefits, moreover, can be harmful.

The scientist scrupulously studied statistics for many cities of Russia, conducted group (10 — 12 people) classes with psychics, to which he invited patients with previously known psychophysiological characteristics. Psychics discussed their impressions together, each drawing in detail (and even coloring) the parameters and colors of their visions. As it turned

out, they did not have a single standard: one smiling patient evoked a green aura, the other — a yellow one. For someone, the red color in the stomach area meant gastritis, and for his colleague, a similar diagnosis was painted in a purple shade. But such a Colloquium, resembling, in principle, drawing up a sketch of a criminal in the police, highlighted the collective "portrait" of a particular disease.

— You only need to know the 'vocabulary' of any of the participants in the experiment to decipher this illusion. Each psychic is different. I concluded that if the primary "picture" does not change as additional information becomes available (the patient's own story, a map of his medical history, etc.), this confirms the high degree of talent of the psychic. For example, one of them saw clearly green grass "sprouting" from the skull, and almost unmistakably (in 90 cases out of a hundred) determined that a person has a headache. There are also synestheses among doctors — then this is a wonderful coincidence! I know a candidate of psychological Sciences who rarely makes a mistake in the diagnosis — his illusions are based on extensive knowledge of anatomy and psychology...

— What real help does your Center provide to practitioners of what you call synesthesia?

— The fact is that the diagnosis that they make to patients largely depends on their own psychological state. Freud also introduced the concept of countertransference — subjective experiences of the doctor, which can not be ignored during a session of psychoanalysis. Simply put, if a psychic is nervous, then by doing so he seems to "lubricate" the illusion — he must be neutral, "transparent" and not be charged with the state, energy of the subject being examined, be able to distinguish what is in the "picture" from himself, and what is from the patient. The third eye must not bluff! Unfortunately, psychics who turn to us for help, these techniques of self-defense, as a rule, do not have.

One of my subjects during the diagnosis of the patient saw some white spots. As it turned out, they have nothing to do with the patient — just a psychic... I'm hungry. In some female psychics, diagnosis errors depend on the degree of their sexual satisfaction. Strongly "lubricate" the aura of malaise, depression, depression — on such days, psychics should refuse to take it...

According to statistics, only a little more than 20 percent of those who have graduated from the "school of psychics "(mostly people without any medical education) are seriously engaged in medical practice. Others leave it because of the harmful, painful effects on their own health. Hence the conclusion-synesthesia should be periodically "tuned", like a musical instrument before a concert.

The Garifullin center has developed special psychodynamic techniques for psychics aimed at developing special endurance, psychological resistance and invulnerability. So they need a doctor, too...

"Trud", 1994 .

Chapter 4

ILLUSIONISM IN PSYCHOTHERAPY

OR HEALING BY DELUSION

(MANIPULATION IN PSYCHOTHERAPY)

"As a young man, I read O'henry's story, the Last leaf, about a sick, dying girl who looked out of a window and watched leaves fall from a tree. She wished that she would die when the last leaf fell from the tree. Time passed, but the last leaf, fortunately, did not fall and ... thanks to this, she recovered!..

Later, the girl learned that this tree is not real, but painted on a canvas that was stretched over the window frame."

(From the author)

TYPES OF VIRTUOUS DECEPTION

In this Chapter, we will talk about deception, which is committed from good intentions. A virtuous bluff expresses such human interests as are compatible with universal values.

A virtuous bluff is organized when it is in the best interests of the person being deceived.

There are several main types of virtuous deception:

1. A false report of the doctor, which strengthens the patient's faith in his recovery.This bluff is organized as part of psychotherapy. (see below "healing by delusion".)

2. The deception of the enemy

3. Deception as an indicator of culture and the positive in the person (for example, a person has committed a noble act and prefers to remain unrecognized).

4. Silence - as a virtuous deception (a message about grief, death, etc.).

5. Deception as a method of education or solving family problems.

6. Others.

INTRODUCTION TO MANIPULATIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY (MP)

ILLUSIONISM IN PSYCHOTHERAPY

The founder of manipulative psychotherapy is the author of the book Ramil Garifullin. Some psychotherapists may reproach the author for disclosing medical secrets of the Holy lie, and this can allegedly harm the health of many patients and generally deprive doctors of one of the tools of labor. Practice shows that this is not the case.

First, the patient who needs treatment by psychotherapy and in General treatment is "happy to be deceived". In other words, he has an internal subconscious mindset for uncritical perception of illusions and delusions formed by a psychotherapist. He is unconsciously deluding himself. This is a defensive reaction.

Secondly, the therapist who conducts manipulative psychotherapy should not conduct it in a primitive form. The delusion must be convincing and even logically constructed, so that the patient will never understand that he is being misled.

Third, it is very difficult for the patient to know where and when he is being misled, since the therapist spends more time on the true picture, in which there are no elements of delusion. In other words, it is difficult to detect elements of delusion against the background of truth. In addition, this is facilitated by the patient's subconscious desire to be mistaken.

Fourth, in some cases, one of the stages of manipulative psychotherapy (MP) can be the stage of exposing errors and illusions. But this in no way deprives the patient of the results of therapy, since the problem has already been resolved (only in this case, exposure is possible). In any case, practice has convinced us of this.

Thus, the ability to heal the patient under the influence of artificial deception is the wisdom and art of the psychotherapist. And the very fact of delusion, even if the patient guesses about it, due to the four reasons above, can not reduce the therapeutic effect. Therefore, the method of manipulative psychotherapy should be used exactly and taking into account what is described in this work.

Before applying the methods of manipulative psychotherapy, the therapist should analyze the patient and make sure that this method will be effective for him. The analysis is carried out without the use of misleading methods.

Having made sure that the patient is subconsciously inclined to uncritical perception of illusions and delusions, you can start organizing illusions: psychological (methods of psychotherapy with elements of MP) or physiological (blackmail). This stage is relatively longer due to the fact that the therapist must feel the effect of binding and make sure that the illusions have begun to give a therapeutic effect. The therapist should achieve the maximum positive result and only then proceed to the stage of gradual removal of illusions, making sure that the positive effect does not decrease. If the effect decreases rapidly as the illusions are removed, it is necessary to stop the process of reducing the illusions and continue the early stage. The removal of illusions occurs only if a positive effect is achieved, and the process of removing illusions does not deprive the patient of the results of treatment.

In some cases, the final stage is the stage of exposing misconceptions and illusions. It must be approached carefully. It is best if the patient exposes himself to the therapist. An indicator that exposure was effective is the ironic perception of exposure. If there is an exposure of blackmail (physiological illusions), then this stage can end with self-regulation training. In other words, the patient himself can organize various sensations of further recovery. Disclosure is not recommended in cases where the patient can tell another patient about the manipulation of the psychotherapist, depriving him of hope for recovery.

Thus, the process of conducting manipulative psychotherapy includes the following stages and it can be schematically represented as follows:

ELEMENTS OF MANIPULATIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY AND BLUFF IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

INTRODUCTION

The most common method of MP in traditional methods of medicine is distracting and disposing to treatment conversation on extraneous topics.

SURGERY

Often during the operation, surgeons talk about the completion of it, although the operation is just beginning or is the most painful and crucial moment. The patient is reassured by the fact that everything is over and the operation is completed. But the patient is convinced that the completion of something is long and painful. In any case, when organizing this misconception, the operation proceeds more calmly and efficiently.

* Blackmail is a substitution and concealment of the true reasons for recovery.

As the effect of illusions increases, the role of the latter (illusions) decreases, and eventually there comes a time when illusions you can remove it altogether.

It is important to convince the patient that the operation is safe. For this purpose, many elements of MP can be applied (for example, psychohirurgy, etc. In addition, a special blackmail mirror is used.

DENTISTRY

The techniques used are the same as in surgery. Some patients become very anxious when they see dental instruments (e.g. tooth extraction ticks). Therefore, the skill of manipulation is the ability of the dentist not to show his tools to the patient. To do this, the patient's head is positioned in such a way that it is difficult for him to see the contents of the dentist's hands. In some cases, the doctor simply asks to close your eyes and replaces the small forceps with large ones or the " less scary "tool with"more". This is one of the elements of MP-Blackmailers of the ka-z.

Physical THERAPY

Many suggestible patients go to warm-up (UHF), although the same warm-up can be created by the body of these patients. To do this, the doctor to start during after several sessions, the device turns on as expected. But at a certain stage, the toggle switch of the device is turned on, while the device itself must be disconnected from the network. If the patient is suggestible, then he will feel the same as when the device is turned on.

PHARMACOTHERAPY

The main element of MP in pharmacotherapy is placebo therapy, that is, the use of "drugs" that do not affect in any way, have an impressive appearance and appropriate forms.

The author cites elements of MP only in some areas of medicine.

It is obvious that the above techniques are only a small part of what is actually used by doctors to artificially mislead patients in various areas of medical practice.

IN THE TREATMENT ROOM

Blackmail of a small syringe on a large one. n

MANIPULATIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY OR

HEALING BY DELUSION

The development of psychotherapy is due to the confrontation of its rational and irrational directions. Among the theorists of psychology, there has always been a desire for the absolutization of psychotherapy, its universalization in order to create a single system. This is a good aspiration, but a hopeless one. Just as the process of human cognition is endless, so new directions will be discovered in psychotherapy, which, as they develop, will move from a number of irrationals to rational methods of psychotherapy. In addition, each place and time requires its own psychotherapy.

In our opinion, there are several General directions in modern psychotherapy. The first direction is personality-oriented therapy. This direction focuses on such personal characteristics as the system of sensations, self-esteem and the tendency to self-actualization. It's explanatory therapy. The patient in the course of therapy is aware of the causes of their conflicts, retrospectively assesses their reactions and reconstructs their activities. This includes psychoanalysis, Gestalt therapy, neuro-linguistic programming, and others.

The second direction is the methods of behavioral (behavioral) psychotherapy. They are based on the idea of inadequate behavioral stereotypes that arise after a traumatic situation, which are proposed to be changed with the help of psychological training. One of the main sections of this direction is the methods of group psychotherapy: group discussion, psychodrama, projective techniques and others.

The third direction is suggestion, indirect and direct, which can have different forms — from hypnotic suggestion to suggestion in the waking state and autosuggestion. This includes hypnotherapy, suggestion and autosuggestion, autogenic training, and the method of biological feedback. In this case, the patient is explained or not explained the true effect of such psychotherapy, and he takes a passive position here, in contrast to the above directions.

There are methods, such as positive psychotherapy and others, which, apparently, are more related to the first or second of the above directions, but in no way claim to be so that they can be separated into a separate (General) direction of psychotherapy.

It should be noted that all the above directions intersect and complement each other somewhere, and yet this allows us to distinguish them into separate areas of psychotherapy.

And finally, the fourth direction put forward in this work is manipulative psychotherapy, which, figuratively speaking, is the cementing link between the above directions. Therefore, its techniques are used by other areas of psychotherapy. The basis of this direction is a mystical, illusory, mythical interpretation of reality, conscious and unconscious misleading of the patient, which is based on deep knowledge from various Sciences. We have found that neurotics often need just such an irrational approach. This is explained by the fact that often the cause of the disease is an irrational and unconscious factor (Psychotrauma), which is, figuratively speaking, a "wedge" that can only be knocked out by the same "wedge ". If the cause of the disease, according to the patient, has a mystical color, it is sometimes useful to put on a mystical mask to the therapist himself. The expediency of this approach is justified by the fact that the patient needs urgent help when there is no time for reasoning. Although after such urgent help, additional application of rational and traditional methods is possible. The psychotherapist in this case, as it were, begins to play the same melody as the patient, but they complete this melody together under the guidance of the psychotherapist. But this is only one side of this trend. Thus, the therapist, using the techniques of manipulative psychotherapy, deliberately misleads the patient.

The main prerequisite for the creation of manipulative psychotherapy was a long-term study of the activities of sorcerers, magicians, healers, psychics, etc., who, as observations have shown, in some cases misled their clients both unconsciously, believing in their superpowers, and consciously.

So, for example, there were psychics-improvisers who did anything, while achieving the effect.

In this paper, for the first time, manipulative techniques of psychotherapy are systematized, and thus a new direction is put forward-manipulative psychotherapy. A special place in the manipulation the role of psychotherapy is occupied by illusions as a way of consciously misleading the patient (psychotherapist). In this regard, the paper for the first time provides a classification of illusions from the point of view of their application in psychotherapy.

There are objections to the fact that manipulative psychotherapy is not a new direction, but only a kind of conditioned reflex therapy (URT). In fact, the URT is part of the manipulation of psychotherapy. In other words, manipulative psychotherapy is broader than URT. Manipulation therapy (MP) contains various methods of deluding the patient, including URT. In the MP system, URT is only a form of blackmail (see blackmail therapy below).

Currently, the scientific and psychological literature is well represented by works on games in psychotherapy. Manipulative psychotherapy is also the psychotherapy of games. However, the main difference of this game is that it is one-sided and is conducted only by a psychotherapist. The patient should not know that he is being played (manipulated).

In the apt words of one psychologist, there are currently dozens, if not hundreds of techniques that are not so much original as "the dream of every ambitious psychotherapist to contribute to the history of psychotherapy." On the other hand, there is no psychological theory and the corresponding direction and method of psychotherapy that would clearly speak about human psychology.

Analysis shows that one good theory is always opposed by another good antitheory. All views of the world are good if they at least in some cases describe, predict events, not to mention the solution of human problems. The author is sure that manipulative psychotherapy is a direction that needs to be highlighted in General psychotherapy, and hopes that it will be further developed and will be well received by psychotherapists.

Modern psychotherapy is based on three principles: the principle of pleasure, the principle of power and the principle of meaning. In other words, a person is driven by pleasure, knowledge and meaning. By introducing himself into these personality structures, the psychotherapist more or less achieves a therapeutic effect. In our opinion, we can distinguish one more principle and, accordingly, the method of psychotherapy. This is the principle of illusions and delusions. We may be reproached with the fact that there is no special novelty here, since psychoanalysis deals with the analysis of protection (illusions, etc.). In reality, we are talking about illusions, delusions, deception and self-deception not only as a system of protecting the patient, but also as an artificial method of influencing the psychotherapist on the patient. In this case, illusions and delusions are artificially created by the therapist. The use of this method is effective because a person has a thirst for deception. Therefore, the roots of this method eventually rest on the system of protection: illusions, self-deception, etc. The skillful use of this human reaction to the external environment with the use of artificial methods of delusion, and subsequently their exposure, is the essence of the method of psychotherapy based on the principles of artificially created illusions. This direction in this book is called manipulative psychotherapy. It is based on the principles of manipulative psychology (see above).

ILLUSIONISM IN PSYCHOTHERAPY

(MANIPULATIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY)

EXTERNAL BLACKMAIL

ILLUSIONISM AND EXTERNAL VISUAL BLACKMAIL

WHEN CORRECTING VISION

External this blackmail is called conditionally, since it is associated with the work of not internal organs (see below), but external, in this case, the eyes. Therefore, this manipulation technique is applicable for eye correction.

This method requires a visual object whose characteristics (brightness, clarity, contrast, size, color, etc.) can be regulated by a psychotherapist. The patient is given the illusion that the visual object after the treatment session has become clearer, brighter, etc. the patient should not know that the characteristics of the visual object are regulated by the psychotherapist and there may be no true improvement. All "improvements" in the visual perception of the object should be attributed to the patient's eyes, which will help him in the future to achieve a true improvement in vision.

As a visual object with "floating" characteristics, a traditional table for determining visual acuity, captured on a slide and shown through a slide projector, can be used. The clarity, size, brightness, and color of the letters are regulated by changing the position of the slide projector and its lens, and the voltage applied to the lamp incandescent and light filters. The patient should not be aware of the existence of the slide projector and the extraordinary table.

Obviously, the change in the characteristics of the visual object should be carried out within reasonable limits, such that the patient can not detect blackmail (substitution). So, for example, it often comes to increase only the General illumination in order to create the illusion of improving the vision (brightness) of an object. In this case, any object can act as a visual object. The organization of this technique depends largely on the ingenuity of the psychotherapist.

Before the session, the patient is given the opportunity to feel the initial visual acuity. Next, a session of therapeutic suggestion (in a waking or hypnotic state) is conducted with the aim of improving vision. At this time, the patient's eyes should be closed. After that, at the command of the therapist, the patient opens his eyes and looks at the visual object. The psychotherapist makes the patient feel how his vision gradually "improves" - the clarity and brightness of the visual object increases. So for example, if before the patient saw one line during the session, and the therapist, slightly increasing the size and brightness of the letters, allows him to see two lines. Thus, by conducting this procedure session by session, a psychological shift is created and the attitude to improving vision is fixed. The therapist should not forget to return to the original state of the slide projector, checking the true improvement of vision. This technique is similar to the process of gradually swinging from the original state to the new one with better visual perception. By varying all possible characteristics of the visual object, the psychotherapist searches for the best visual perception.

Here are some visual characteristics that can be changed: brightness, size, color, saturation, contrast, density, perspective, foreground, background, liveliness, context, hue or color balance, shapes, split screen, localization, symmetry. In this regard, it should be noted that not only letters can act as a visual object, but also other objects (paintings, objects, etc.) captured on the slide. This need arises in the treatment of children who do not know the letters.

In many ways, the success of this method, which can be called the game of the therapist with the patient, depends on the talent of the healer and the patient's suggestiveness. It is desirable that the remote control of the slide projector is remote and is in the pocket of the psychotherapist.

ILLUSIONISM AND EXTERNAL VISUAL BLACKMAIL

WITH THE IMPROVEMENT OF OTHER DISEASES

External visual blackmail can be performed not only in the treatment of vision, but also paresis, paralysis and other nervous diseases. In this case, an optical system of mirrors, called Garifullin mirrors, is used.

The external effect.A patient with a left paralyzed arm is placed in a special Cabinet, which has only one side wall and a hole for the head on the upper wall so that he can freely move his hands, but without seeing the hands, since the upper wall closes the field of vision. The patient can only see his hands in the mirror next to him. The patient can raise his hands only to the level of his shoulders, since the upper wall of the Cabinet interferes higher.

At the beginning of the session, the therapist asks the patient to start raising his hands symmetrically. To his surprise, the patient is about

he insists that both arms are raised symmetrically to each other, even though the left arm was just paralyzed. It gives him confidence. There is a psychological shift that can destroy the information dominant that caused the paralysis of the hand.

In reality, with the help of a system of special mirrors, the patient sees in the mirror instead of the left paralyzed right healthy, but reflected hand, so that it seems to the patient left, and the illusion of a healthy hand is created.

Such a blackmail should be carried out gradually, not allowing the patient to raise his hands immediately high. With a gradual session, the probability of reducing the information dominant increases.

As the patient's left hand actually begins to rise, the position of the mirrors changes so that the patient begins to see the true position of the hands, that is, there is a blackmail (substitution). For example, if the therapist finds that the patient's left hand is raised two centimeters, he asks the patient to raise both hands also two centimeters, preferably removing the mirror system, so that the patient sees the true effect of the treatment.

External visual blackmail can be used in the treatment of nervous and mental diseases. For example, a holographic projector is used to reduce hallucinoid symptoms.

The external effect. The patient sees a three-dimensional holographic image, although the therapist says that this is a hallucination. For more evidence, the therapist passes his hand in the place where the patient sees the object. The essence of treatment is to develop a

conditioned reflex that allows the patient to get rid of hallucinations himself. At the beginning of treatment, the patient is reassured that this is possible by manipulating the holographic slide projector, reducing the brightness and contrast of the image until it disappears. Gradually, the patient learns to eliminate his own hallucinations.

ILLUSIONISM AND EXTERNAL AUDITORY BLACKMAIL

FOR THE CORRECTION OF AUDITORY PERCEPTION.

This technique is similar to the above and is used to correct weak (poor) auditory perception. After the test the research Institute of therapeutic suggestion with the aim of improving audibility is conducted auditory blackmail. In this case, all possible parameters of the sound coming from the speaker are adjusted. The patient is given the illusion that his auditory perception has improved. The sound parameters are changed after appropriate psychotherapeutic manipulations. As in the case of vision correction, the patient should not be aware of the change in sound by the therapist (loudness increase), thinking and believing that there has been an improvement in auditory perception. As true improvement occurs, the sound parameters gradually return to their original level. In particular, the volume is gradually reduced. The "pitching" of auditory perception is similar to the correction of vision.

At the beginning of the sessions, the patient is given the opportunity to feel the initial state of auditory perception. Creating the illusion of improving the perception of sounds, the therapist in each session returns to the original level (volume), checking the true change in auditory perception. Special attention should be paid to the following characteristics of sounds: amplitude, frequency, modulation, distance, tempo, contrast, clarity, continuity, mono-audibility, stereo, localization. These parameters should be easily adjustable. The amplitude and frequency search for the best perception of sounds should be conducted. Often it is necessary to increase the amplitude of only some frequencies from the entire sound spectrum. In this regard, for this technique appropriate equipment is required. It is desirable that the control panel is remote and invisible.

ILLUSIONISM AND EXTERNAL AUDITORY BLACKMAIL

WHEN IMPROVING THE INTERNAL ORGANS

A special place in the practice of manipulative psychotherapy is occupied by auditory blackmail in the treatment of internal organs. For example, in the presence of salt stones in the kidneys, auditory blackmail in some cases helps to break these stones and squeeze them out of the kidneys. To do this, the therapist holds the left hand above the surface of the body in the kidney area, and the fist of the right hand hits the palm of the left hand, causing sound clicks. This procedure lasts as long as the attack caused by the movement of salt rocks, will not stop. Such manipulations have to be carried out within a month, and the results are impressive, as there is a grinding process and the removal of these stones. The patient, as it

were, adjusts his kidney to these clicks, and the kidney, as it were, begins to vibrate in resonance, dynamizing and receiving a shock sound wave. Hand clicks cause a psychological shift in the patient. This method can be used to treat other internal organs. In the case of diseases of other internal organs, it is necessary to show ingenuity, and other sounds can be useful here: rustling, murmuring, air flow, etc. These sounds can come not only from the hands, but also from the lips, feet, etc.in order to make these sounds audible enough, you can use an amplifier.

Such sessions are best conducted in the dark, so that the patient does not understand the secrets and at the same time see what is being done to him.

Sounds that mimic the processes of movement in the internal organs can be recorded on a tape recorder and played back at a certain point in the session, so that the illusion is created that this sound comes from the patient's body. The sounds of these should be unusual. The patient should think that this sound comes from him. Therefore, the speaker of the tape recorder should be close to the patient and at the same time invisible.

ILLUSIONISM AND AUDITORY BLACKMAIL

IN THE TREATMENT OF NOISE IN THE HEAD

In this case, the first is held in conjunction with the patient search of sounds that would be exactly like the ones he hears in his head. Then this sound is reproduced to the patient, i.e. there is an imitation of noise in the head. The patient knows about this imitation at the beginning of the procedure. At a certain stage of the sessions, this sound should appear, so that the patient should think that this sound is in his head. Further, using the principles of conditioned reflex, the illusion is created that as the course of treatment progresses, the volume of sound decreases. Thus, there is a psychological shift that reduces the information dominant associated with noise in the head. This course has, in our opinion, the following five stages:

1. the Stage of searching for a sound that simulates noise in the head.

2. Step up the volume of this noise.

3. Phase modulation (loudness) of the noise.

4. The stage of addition (interference) of noise coming from outside and noise from the head. Variation of the amplitude and phase of these oscillations.

5. Gradual reduction of external noise, as the internal noise decreases.

ILLUSIONISM OF SOUND AND THE PATHOLOGICAL ZONE ON THE BODY

The external effect.The therapist applies the terminals of his device to various parts of the body, arms, legs. The device emits sound. The longer and louder this sound is, the more pathological the area that the terminal touches. Blackmail will consist in the fact that the sound coming from the speaker of the device will be regulated by the psychotherapist

himself and the patient, as if as "material evidence" of his recovery, will hear a decrease in volume, and then the disappearance of sound altogether. We called this method the method of voiced biological feedback. Therefore, this technique is good to carry out in combination with biocorrection.

ILLUSIONISM AND EXTERNAL AUDITORY BLACKMAIL

WHEN STUTTERING

In this case, special headphones are used, which have one remarkable property-thanks to them, the patient does not hear what he is saying at the moment, but hears only what he has already said, but in a corrected form. In this case, auditory blackmail is that the patient is given the auditory illusion that he speaks without stuttering.

The external effect.The patient is given a text to read in headphones that work normally, so that the patient hears his speech with a stutter. At this time, his speech is recorded on magnetic tape. During a break in the session, the patient's speech is corrected, i.e. the places where the stutter was erased. When the session continues, the patient is put on the headphones again and allowed to repeat the same text. The patient hears corrected speech instead of his speech, but it is in phase with the movement of his lips. The skill of the psychotherapist is the ability to regulate the playback of the recording so that there is no mismatch. He listens to both the patient and the recording at the same time and tries to make sure that there is a complete correlation between them. If possible, this process can be automated. Usually, during the session, there is a phenomenon of anticipatory perception, which consists in the fact that stuttering is not allowed to be born due to the illusion that the word has already been spoken and is ahead of the stutter. The patient only has time to feel the beginning of stuttering, and the development of stuttering does not occur, as it is "swallowed ".

R. Garifullin. The illusionism of personality

ILLUSIONISM AND EXTERNAL AUDITORY BLACKMAIL DURING SUGGESTION SESSIONS

IN THE MASS AUDIENCE

It is known that sessions in mass audiences have one advantage over individual suggestion — they have a psychological induction or infection effect. For example, during the psychotherapist's attitudes to laughter, crying and other emotional manifestations of patients, a chain reaction often occurs. Sometimes it is enough for one patient or a small group to laugh very expressively and strongly, as it is picked up by the entire audience, and the laughter grows in an avalanche.

And what to do if there are no such initiators? In this case, auditory blackmail can help. To do this, a tape recording of a very expressive laugh is turned on at the right time. At the same time, the psychotherapist goes to the audience to the patients and brings the switched-off microphone to the weakly laughing ones. It seems to the audience that the culprit of such laughter is herself. For such blackmail, you can use various emotional manifestations.

Remember that different sounds cause different sensations. Look for these sounds: grinding, gurgling, whistling, gurgling, heartbeat.

AUDITORY BLACKMAIL AND PSYCHEDELICS

When conducting auditory blackmail, it is possible to use psychedelic pharmaceuticals that cause auditory illusions and hypersensitivity to sounds. This technique can be used in the treatment of deafness by blackmail. n

EXTERNAL KINESTHETIC BLACKMAIL

Kinesthetic shunting is more versatile, as kinesthetic sensations include tactile sensations of the skin, muscular sensations, internal feelings in the chest, stomach and other organs. Therefore, this blackmail is applicable in the treatment of nervous diseases, diseases of internal organs, skin diseases, baldness, headaches, etc., and can also be used in the training of self-controlled psychoregulation. (Setting: "Hands, feet, body,back warm or cold ").

During sessions of therapeutic suggestion and auto-training, a significant part of patients are not able to evoke feelings of warmth, heaviness or lightness, etc.and do not feel the settings so necessary for treatment. Kinesthetic blackmail can give an impetus to feel these sensations. In the beginning, this is facilitated by blackmail, but in the future the patient begins to experience kinesthetic sensations without it, while not suspecting that it was blackmail that helped him in this. The patient should not know about the latter.

This section is devoted to external kinesthetic blackmail. External this blackmail is called conditionally, as it is associated with external or superficial skin sensations: warmth, cold, itching, tickling, and others. The evocation of these feelings is very important. For example, the feeling of warmth on the surface of the skin is necessary for the subsequent deeper feeling of warmth in the hands, feet, in the body, since often during treatment the feeling of pain is replaced by a feeling of warmth or cold. Causing a feeling of tickling and itching on the scalp is used in the treatment of baldness. There are many examples of the importance of kinesthetic sensations on the surface of the skin.

To carry out blackmail for causing heat or cold, you need a specially equipped chair, which is connected to the air heating and cooling system with the help of pipes. In other words (bed, armrests, backrests). The feed rate and air temperature are controlled by a single control panel. About all this, the patient should not even guess. In this regard, the cooling system should be located in another room, the air supply should be carried out quietly and without sounds. The chair must be mounted in such a way that it is possible to selectively heat its back, bed or armrests by opening the corresponding flap inside the chair with the help of a remote control. The success of the organization of such a chair depends on the

ingenuity not only of its manufacturer, but also of the psychotherapist. So, to cause the "effect of heat waves" that spread over the patient's back, arms, and legs, a special electrical system is needed. The remote control must be remote, and its dimensions are such that it can fit in your pocket. The system should be flexible and dynamic, as it should keep up with the settings of the psychotherapist and be as close as possible to the natural sensations of heat and cold.

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There may be a question about how to cause such sensations on the head, face, or forehead. For example, you often have to give the installation: "the Forehead is pleasantly cold." Of course, if the back of the chair is high enough, then the occipital part of the head is blown. The situation is more complicated with the front and frontal parts of the head. But even in this case, some psychotherapists managed such blowing either by means of a pocket fan, or ordinary blowing with the use of their own breath. Of course, this requires a special art. In addition, you can cause warmth with the help of non-contact massage with your hands. But we'll talk about this below.

A special place in kinesthetic blackmail is occupied by techniques for causing sensations of itching and tickling on the surface of the scalp, hands, feet, and the whole body, which are often used in various diseases. For example, in the treatment of baldness (alopecia) cause itching on the head, with the installation "Your hair itches as if you have not washed them for a long time". Itching on the legs, hands is caused by various rheumatic, vascular diseases, joint diseases, etc.

The technical execution of this technique is much simpler, but requires more accuracy and care in its execution. Itching and tickling on the head is caused by the usual lowering of a mechanical stimulus on the patient's head: a thread, fluff, feather, insect, etc. This mechanical stimulus is more convenient to place over the patient, for example, on a chandelier, sconce or other, nothing suspicious interior item. At the right time, a system of blocks and invisible threads is used to lower the mechanical stimulus to the irritated part of the body.

Often, this technique is performed with the help of planting (during group sessions). In other words, the irritation is caused by the "sick" neighbor in the chair, holding the irritant in his hands. But read about it below.

In addition, it is possible to use special ointments, which are used before the session to lubricate the skin of the hands, feet, head, body, depending on the disease. The effect of these ointments has one feature — they cause different sensations (warmth, itching, cold, etc.) only after a certain time, which depends either on the composition of the ointment, or on external influence, which leads to the fact that the ointment begins to interact with the skin. In the first case, the psychotherapist must know how long to give the installation to certain sensations, which will contribute to the psychological shift. As the effect increases (heat, cold, itching, etc.), the concentration of the ointment should decrease, so that in the end the session should be conducted without the ointment, and the patient will feel the same sensations that were during lubrication. In in the second case, ointments are used, the effect of which begins only with a certain physical impact (temperature, humidity, wind,

electromagnetic radiation, etc.). the Effectiveness of this ointment is regulated by its concentration, as well as the amount of physical impact.

These blackouts are effective in the treatment of eye diseases (to cause a feeling of cold, warmth, itching in the eyelids during the session when setting: "Your eyes are itching.").

To cause itching, tickling in the legs, arms, body, head, you can use workwear. (This practice is possible with outpatient treatment). The fabric of this garment is arranged in such a way that under the influence of electromagnetic forces, the hairs of its surface move from a horizontal position to a vertical one, so that they cause tickling or itching. For example, in the treatment of baldness (alopecia), an alopecia cap is worn. The principle of operation of such workwear is simple. Workwear can be arranged in such a way that, as necessary, it is possible to selectively supply voltage to certain areas of the body, which, in turn, will depend on the psychotherapist's attitude to itching.

The situation with external kinesthetic blackmail to evoke feelings of heaviness and lightness is much more complicated in technical execution. In this case, an illusion and manipulation system is used, which many could experience in recreation parks for entertainment purposes. With this blackmail, the illusion of rotation of the surrounding environment is created. This rotation can be in different planes: vertical, horizontal, and others. In addition, the illusion of translational movement up, down, in the horizontal plane and a combination of these movements is possible. Such an illusionary film installation is somewhat similar to the system used in planetariums, and requires a specially equipped office. Depending on the type and speed of movement, there are sensations of heaviness and lightness of various sizes. For example, rotation in a vertical plane causes heaviness in the body, arms, legs, and the patient presses harder against the bed of the chair. In the case of rotation in the horizontal plane, the patient is pressed against the back of the chair.

R. Garifullin. Illusionism of the individual

As the patient learns to evoke gravity, the speed of movement gradually decreases until the patient learns to feel this gravity himself.

You can create the illusion of gravity and lightness with the help of electric and magnetic fields. So, if the floor on which the patient is located is equipped with an electromagnetic system and before the session the patient is given special Slippers with a metal lining, the effect of "sticking" the feet to the floor or pushing away may well create the illusion of heaviness and lightness of the feet. The "heaviness" and "lightness" will depend on the state of the magnet poles. Gravity and lightness are regulated by the voltage applied to the electromagnet. N

ILLUSIONISM AND THE EXTERNAL AUXILIARY BLACKMAIL CREATED BY THE DECOY.

THE EFFECT OF PRIMING

The blackmailing described above is carried out only by a psychoteratologist. In some cases, blackmail is more effective with the participation of an assistant-coterapist and, speaking in terms of manipulative psychotherapy, a podsadka, i.e. a person imitating a patient and sitting in a group with patients. The group, obviously, should not even guess that there is an assistant psychotherapist among those present.

With the greatest effect, blackmail with the use of a transplant occurs in the treatment of alcoholism. If the "vodka, you don't like the smell of It, you feel sick" setup starts to imitate nausea, then after a while the other members of the group feel really sick. Alcoholics start to feel sick. There is a process of psychological induction or infection, which can further contribute to the aversion to drinking alcohol. The seedling acts as a seed or initiator.

In the treatment of other diseases by psychotherapy, the podsadka convincingly informs the group of patients about the positive results of treatment. All this is listened to by other members of the group, and it gives them confidence and hope for recovery.

The plant can be used for external kinesthetic blackmail. In this case, the podsadka can help your neighbor in the chair to feel itchy, warm, etc. In the treatment of alcoholism, when setting "you are disgusted with the smell of vodka" podsadka brings vodka to the patient's nose. All this is done carefully, so that patients do not have even the slightest suspicion. So for example, a plant can perform a non-contact massage to the patient to cause warmth in the body, hands, feet.

These manipulative techniques are largely borrowed from the sessions of spiritualism, where there are always "their own people" who seem ordinary to clients. During the session of spiritualism, the lights are turned off, and the podsadka begins to perform various miracles. But the most interesting thing is that in the future, his help is no longer needed, customers themselves begin to see and feel the supernatural: someone touches their hands. the head, etc.

Given this, the session of this manipulative blackmail is best carried out in a poorly lit room.

The "miracles" created by the hookup depend not only on the settings that the therapist gives during the session, but also on the hookup itself.

The method of planting is also used in psychotherapy settings aimed at emotional discharge: laughter therapy, etc. The sitter starts to " laugh ", which leads to the whole group starting to laugh. "Coughs", "sneezes", "yawns"," rushes from itching " podsadka-the same thing is repeated by the rest of the group.

When conducting suggestion sessions in large audiences, it is possible to use a large number of plantings, evenly distributed in the audience, but guided by one: from the most visible and audible point. This method was previously used to create ovations during party meetings. The planters were then called Quakers.

So, patient N. after a mass session of sneezing felt a significant improvement in auditory perception.

Significant effects with this technique can be achieved when using such a physiological act as yawning. Due to prolonged yawning, breathing, heart function and other functions are normalized.

INTERNAL BLACKMAIL

ILLUSIONISM AND INTERNAL VISUAL BLACKMAIL.

VISUAL-BIOLOGICAL FEEDBACK

Imagine an office with an ultra-sensitive TV (or ultrasound). With the help of the screen of this device, you can observe not only the distribution of thermal fields in the body, but also the dynamics of thermal processes occurring inside

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it: the rhythm of the heart, the work of the stomach, breathing and other processes.The patient is given the opportunity to see the thermal distribution in his body, to follow the dynamics of the processes occurring in it. He sees himself as if in a special "mirror". It is known that the traditional mirror is an object through which a person evaluates himself, communicates with himself, sees changes in himself. What are the properties of this "mirror"? Some, seeing the dynamics of processes occurring in the body, begin to worry. Their heart rate rises, their breathing changes, etc. They see their excitement and state in a visual form, and there is no way to hide it. Then the patient tries to change this dynamic by self-suggestion. He usually doesn't succeed. He understands that the body is not easy to manage. But if at a certain stage of such communication of the patient with himself to make a blackmail, i.e. if you replace the image on the screen with another one (for example, one where there is a gradual decrease in heartbeat, calm breathing, etc.), then most patients, seeing this, calm down so that the dynamics of the processes occurring in their body begins to adjust to the dynamics that are depicted on the TV screen. The fact that this image does not correspond to his body, he does not suspect. With the help of such blackmail, the patient's susceptibility to the psychotherapist's attitudes gradually develops, and in the future the ability to self-regulate.

In the beginning, the initiative in conducting the session should be in the hands of the psychotherapist. "Your heart is beating calmly and rhythmically. Deep, even breathing " - gives the installation of a psychotherapist. The patient looks at the screen and tries to perform this installation. If he does not succeed, the therapist blackmails him. The patient

sees that "his heart" has become quieter. This gives him confidence in his abilities, so that after a while the patient really calms down.

If the medical institution does not have devices for carrying out this blackmail, it is possible to use thermoindicator films or liquid crystal ointments. It is known that thermoindicator films or liquid crystal ointments have a unique property — they are sensitive to the slightest differences (gradient) of temperature on the surface of the body. A change of tenths or hundredths of a degree is sufficient to change the color of the liquid crystal substance in this area of the body. The patient before the session is applied this film or ointment on the body. In order to see the thermal distribution on the surface of your body, it is quite common to the mirror. Blackmail in this case will be carried out using elements of external kinesthetic blackmail.

Internal visual blackmail is called internal due to the fact that it is performed on the internal organs of the patient. This ranking can be carried out not only in the thermal range, but also in the ultrasonic radio range (NMR tomography). In the ultrasound range, blackmail is effectively performed to remove salt stones from the kidneys. In this case, there is a combination of two blackmailing: external auditory and internal visual. The therapist performs a series of clicks over the patient's kidney and observes the susceptibility of the body to remove gallstones. The patient also sees what is happening in his kidneys, and tries to influence this process from his side.

Here is another example of external visual blackmail.

VISUAL EFFECT. The patient is placed on a couch, asked to undress to the waist. "I will now perform a surgical operation on your bowel and try to remove the needle, which causes you severe colic and pain." With these words, the illusionist begins manipulating the patient's abdomen. The patient looks up at this time in a mirror-reflector or in the TV, which is horizontally hanging above him, and sees his internal organs as well as the process of removing the needle from the intestine, watching the operation. After the operation, the patient is convinced of the effectiveness of the treatment.

In fact, there was no surgical operation, but there was a blackmail. In the mirror-reflector, the patient saw the insides not of his own, but of another patient who was actually undergoing surgery to remove them. With the help of a system of mirrors, doctors managed to create the illusion of an operation. It is easier to organize this "operation"if there is a video player and a TV. The patient is informed that he sees on the screen his insides and the operation on them. In fact, a video recording of the actual operation is played, but it took place with another patient.

ILLUSIONISM AND INTERNAL AUDITORY BLACKMAIL.

REVERSE-AUDITORY-BIOLOGICAL CONNECTION

There is no doubt that external sounds (clicks, blows, etc.) can affect the work of internal organs. Sounds and noises that occur in the body can also affect its condition. So for example, if during a suggestion session (hypnosis)

give the setting: "Your heart beats calmly..." and at the same time turn on the tape recorder with a recording of a slowly beating heart, then patients may experience a gradual slowing of the pulse, so that after a certain time the patient's heart will begin to beat in unison with the heartbeats that the tape recorder reproduces. The reader has probably already guessed what the internal auditory blackmail will be. At the beginning of the session, the patient is allowed to listen to the beating of his heart, holding the tape recorder so close that he can hear these sounds in the speaker. The amplification should be such that these sounds fill the entire treatment room. The sensitivity of the microphone and receiver should be such that in these sounds the patient can even hear some features of the beating of his heart. Blackmail will consist in the fact that at a certain stage of the sessions, the patient's heart sounds will be replaced by other beats that correspond to the heart of a healthy person.

Such a blackmail can be carried out not only when correcting the work of the heart, but also in other cases. For example, in the case of diseases of the lungs (sounds of breathing), stomach (sounds of the process of esophagus), etc. In this case, you have to resort to the initial external influence (a SIP of water) and only then observe the response of the processes that will occur in the stomach, follow the dynamics of sounds.

In the Arsenal of the physiotherapist should be tape recordings with various sounds of internal organs during their functioning, both healthy and sick patients. It is possible to use artificial sounds, the nature of which is unknown it has nothing to do with the body. So the therapist can tell the patient: "This is how your kidneys work, do you hear?". The patient hears an unusual sound. Then the session begins. During the session, the therapist changes the parameters of this sound: frequency, rhythm, volume, frequency, etc. This can affect the patient's condition and, as a result, lead to changes in the functioning of the kidneys. Such blackmail can also be carried out in other cases.

Blackmail can be organized without the use of a receiver (tape recorder). In this case, it will be more natural. To do this, the sound emitter is masked so that on the one hand, it is close to the examined organ, and on the other, so that it is not visible. Often, psychotherapists place the speaker in the couch on which the patient is lying, while putting the patient depending on which internal organ you will have to deal with case. Therefore, in this case, the patient may not hear the true sound of the work of his organ.

It is most effective to carry out the above-described blackmail in combination with manipulative techniques. In this case, the psychotherapist should strive to ensure that his manipulations are connected with the sounds that are emitted by the internal organs, although at a certain stage (the stage of removing the blackmail), a true connection is possible.

INTERNAL KINESTHETIC BLACKMAIL

To teach the patient to evoke warmth, cold, heaviness, lightness and other kinesthetic sensations, it is possible not only with the help of external kinesthetic blackmail, but also internal. For example, internal kinesthetic blackmail can be organized with the use of pharmacological drugs. Before the start of the session, the patient is given to take a pharmaceutical drug, the features of which the patient should not know. The effect of this tool begins after a certain time. Kinesthetic sensations caused by this drug, the patient should feel after a certain time. Therefore, the therapist carefully observes the patient and tries to get ahead of the appearance of these sensations, giving them an installation. Thus, the patient creates the illusion that kinesthetic sensations are associated exclusively with the settings of the psychotherapist. When carrying out this blackmail, pharmaceuticals are most often used that cause heaviness, lightness, warmth, cold in various points of the body; vomiting (in the treatment of alcoholism), sexual excitability (in the treatment of sexual disorders) and other sensations. Often, the physiotherapist needs to know how long the drug will start working, so he looks at the clock. Depending on what kinesthetic sensation you need to cause in the patient's body, one or another drug is selected. For example, in the treatment of stomach ulcers, a remedy is used that after a certain time causes a pleasant warmth in the patient's stomach. In this case, the therapist gives the installation: "You feel a pleasant warmth in your stomach...".: "You claim that you have become indifferent to women, now we will check it out. Take a look at this erotic magazine, " the therapist tells the patient. It is obvious that the psychotherapist offers this journal just when the action of the drug that causes sexual arousal begins. Thus, the patient may have confidence in himself as a man.

Let's give another example. The psychotherapist informs the alcoholic patient that he will be disgusted with alcohol and if he consumes it or even smells it, he will vomit violently. The effect of the drug begins only when alcohol is mixed with the pharmaceutical product.

Psychedelics occupy a special place as pharmaceuticals used in the above-described blackmail. With the help of them, you can cause the following physical sensations: tearfulness (in the treatment of eyes), nausea (alcoholism, etc.), chills, hallucinations in the form of flashes of light, geometric shapes, transformations of the environment, hypersensitivity to sounds (hearing correction, acoustic illusions, changes in the sensations of your own body, temporal and spatial distortions, incorrect assessment of the size of an object, a feeling of dissolution in space, and others.

In addition, various tranquilizers, sedatives, and antidepressants are effective, the effect of which the patient should not know. The effect of the disappearance of fears (in the case of phobia treatment) is attributed to some external things, i.e. there is a binding to an external stimulus. As the sessions are conducted, the concentration of the drug is reduced, so that in the end it gets rid of the phobia without drugs, but with the help of an external stimulus (talisman na), i.e., conditional reflex therapy (URT) is triggered. The patient should not know about the introduction of these drugs into the body (tea drinking, air vapors are the main methods of administration).

Treatment with these methods requires caution and a good somatic examination of patients.

BLACKMAIL WITH A FACE

In the course of long-term observations, the author shows that patients who, under the influence of cosmetic surgery, change the shape of the elements of the face (nose, mouth, lips, etc.), significantly change psychologically. This occurs in the postoperative period for 3 to 12 months. For example, a patient who had a terribly large nose and therefore suffered from an inferiority complex, and did not enjoy success in men, after cosmetic surgery significantly changed psychologically. The feeling of being a woman has risen to a new qualitative level thanks to the evaluation of her by men. This woman immediately married and turned into a completely different person.

Is it possible this procedure to change the appearance (of a person) to do artificially?

The author shows that it is useful for some subjects to be unsympathetic for a long time. To do this with their face spend Sangiovese: terrible glued a fake nose, eyebrows, etc.

Or Vice versa, an unsympathetic person can choose a cosmetologist cosmetic, hairstyle, hiding his shortcomings. This can contribute to the psychological change of the subject and self-knowledge. n

THE COMBINATION OF SANIRAJAK. (COMBINATIONS)

It was noted above that the combination of blackmail in some cases may be more effective than the use of only one blackmail. For example, when removing salt formations (cholelithiasis), it is more effective to combine external auditory with internal visual blackmail. In this case the patient, on the one hand, sees how his body is being manipulated, and on the other, watches through the TV what happens to his internal state. Here is a second example. Sessions are effective when auditory illusions are combined with kinesthetic ones. For example, the sound of the surf (auditory illusion) is combined with the feeling of coolness, crosswind (kinesthetic blackmail). There are many such examples. They create a double illusion.

If we denote visual blackmail by the letter V, auditory by the letter A, kinesthetic by the letter K, then, therefore, the following combinations are possible (combinations):

Vext — Vint, Vext — Aint, Vext — Kint

Aext — Vint, Aext — Aint, Aext — Kint

Kext — Vint, Kext — Aint, Kext — Kint

ext — external blackmail, int — internal.

The first three combinations are effective in correcting vision, the second three combinations-in correcting auditory perception.

Let's take a closer look at the remaining three combinations.

Kext — Vint. In this case, the psychotherapist, on the one hand, conducts manipulations with his hands or gives instructions in verbal form, thereby causing certain sensations in the body, and on the other, the patient sees this effect visually through a TV or other indicator device. This combination is used in the treatment of

R. Garifullin. Illusionism of the individual almost any somatic diseases: cardiovascular, gastric, renal, etc.

Aext — Kint. With this combination, the patient feels the processes occurring in the body under the influence of a psychotherapist. In addition, he is convinced of the effectiveness of treatment by the sounds emitted by the device. This combination is also effective in the treatment of various somatic diseases.

Kext-Aint. The patient during the session feels changes in the body and hears the sounds that are caused by these changes. The scope of application is similar to the above combinations.

Kext — Kint. The patient feels various sensations both on the surface of the body (on the skin) and in the internal organs.

Abbreviated designations of blackmail accepted in the work are arbitrary. They are convenient when doctors explain their manipulations to each other in writing. These letters are more difficult for the patient to decipher than the concepts, and therefore he does not know about the game to which he is subjected. n

MANIPULATIONS

HAND MANIPULATION

The fact that manipulations with the hands can have a psychotherapeutic effect was mentioned above, devoted to external auditory blackmail. It is known that psychotherapeutic information can be transmitted to the patient not only verbally (verbal) way, but also non-verbal (wordless): by gestures, facial expressions, etc. A special place in the process of wordless suggestion is occupied by hand manipulation. It is proved that the movement of hands over the human body leads to a change in its bioenergetic state. At the same time, the manipulator does not need to have special hands with strong thermal radiation. It is shown that different movements cause different reactions in the body. In this regard, the patient may have the illusion that the heat waves felt in the body, or any specific feelings are caused directly by the bioenergetic radiation of the manipulator's hands. For example, circular movements of the hands cause a corresponding drilling movement in the body.

The author conducted a series of experiments with patients susceptible to hand manipulation. Before the experiment, they were blindfolded, and they had to guess where the hand was moving over the body, and what movement it was currently making. In the course of research, it turned out that the number of guesses is below 50%. This confirms that there is more suggestive factor in such manipulations than external bioenergetic

influence. Hand manipulation is a nonverbal suggestion that triggers internal bioenergetic processes. External energy during biocorrection is practically absent, although if you bring your hands closer, then heat waves will be felt, but this is not the big bioenergetics that can lead to miracles of biocorrection. All miracles take place due to the suggestive factor and bioenergetics of the patient's body.

Here are the main manipulations of the hands that lead to a change in the bioenergetic state of the body: reduction and dilution of the hands in a horizontal plane, movements of the hands perpendicular to a certain area of the body, circular movements, spiral movements, taking and other forms of movements.

It should be noted that during manipulations, other forms of nonverbal suggestion are used in parallel: facial expressions, breathing, posture, etc. But if during the session the psychotherapist supports his manipulations with verbal attitudes, this greatly enhances the bioenergetic effect. For example, manipulations can begin with a preliminary installation: "Now you will feel pleasant heat waves spreading from head to toe...". Verbal installations, as a rule, should be ahead of manipulations. Or, "now I am sending my bio-impulses from a distance," and the patient really begins to feel these bio-impulses. Such experiments can be continued by increasing the distance between the patient and the therapist. Eventually, it is possible to teach the patient to feel these bio-currents at considerable distances. The therapist can tell the patient that he will send his bio-impulses daily before going to bed at 22 o'clock, when he will be at home. "In order for you to feel these bioimpulses, you go to bed at 22, turn off the light, try not to be distracted by anything..." - with these words, the psychotherapist begins his treatment. It is obvious that at the last stage there is exposure, which will indicate a high psychosamoregulation of the patient.

Note that the main advantage of manipulative psychotherapy over traditional, where the main attention is paid to the word, is the possibility of a more subtle, selective, structured suggestion. Verbal suggestion is difficult to get warm

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the left kidney, and the right on the contrary to cool. As they say, there are no such verbal forms. After all, not all feelings can be expressed in words. This is probably why there is music, painting, etc. Here everything is analogous: what cannot be conveyed by speech is transmitted by hands. "His Majesty's gesture" cures. The author proved that hand manipulation near the face, head, body has not only a thermal effect. It turns out that the effect of exposure depends on the intensity, shape, amplitude, plasticity and other

characteristics of hand movement. There is a complex psychological interaction, in which the patient sees not only the hands of the healer, but also his face. There is a complex interaction of form dynamics. Movements in ballet change the state of the viewer. When manipulating hands, there is a similar process, but it is more focused and has its own specific tasks.

Manipulations can be carried out not only by the method of movements. Some therapists who practice the technique of typing. "Now I will take your index finger with one hand and touch your forehead with the other, and after pressing these places, you will feel a pleasant warmth flow from your head through your neck to your hands" - this is how the therapist can begin his manipulation. So to create a bioenergetic potential in a certain zone, various parts of the body can be heated or cooled.

Example. Patient N. appealed with complaints of a weak erection. The manipulation of the hands (movement) was unsuccessfully performed. Then, by pressing the patient was convinced that the therapist can warm his groin area. At a certain stage of treatment, the therapist instructed the patient that if he squeezed the thumb and index finger of his left hand, the heat from the hands would fall into the groin area, and in the case of unclenching the fingers, this heat would go away. The therapist advised the patient to perform such hand manipulation during sexual intercourse (squeezing the index and thumb fingers). After this training, the patient's complaints of a weak erection stopped.

ILLUSIONISM OF PSYCHOSURGICAL OPERATIONS BLACKMAIL AND MANIPULATION OF "INTERNAL ORGANS".

It should be noted that there is a real surgery without a scalpel — hilerstvo. The author of the book has performed such operations and seen them with his own eyes. At the same time, there is a pseudo-rule, which will be discussed in this section.

Many patients turn to doctors with very exotic complaints and demand to remove non-existent in the body formations, fluids, objects, worms, etc., allegedly after the removal of which will be much easier. For example, one of my patients asked me to make an incision on his left leg and drain all the sick and old blood from it, believing that it was all her fault. There were patients who asked to remove the balloon, which is allegedly located in the chest and interferes with breathing, causing a feeling of "coma in the throat". Cases with the requirement to remove a sharp object from various internal organs are widespread. In addition, there are patients who require traditional surgical intervention to remove gallstones, cysts and various formations.

This "removal" is well practiced by Filipino healers, and this process is called Filipino lagurdia . In this paper, we will refer to this procedure as psychosurgery in the future . It is an integral part of manipulative psychotherapy. This manipulation is sometimes called an operation without a scalpel . In order to conduct it successfully, it is necessary to have the techniques and skills of an illusionist manipulator: blackmail, palmirovka and passirovka.

The patient needs to create the appearance of removal so that he can see how the removal is performed. Therapy is based on the visual effect, although certain specific sensations can also be.

Visual effect.The patient is placed on a couch and asked to strip to the waist. "Now, without a scalpel, I will try to get into your intestines and remove the needle, which causes you severe pain and colic," with these words, the therapist begins manipulations on the patient's stomach. The psychosurgeon presses his fingers hard on the stomach, as if tearing the skin, and penetrates the fingers into the body. The spray of blood. The patient at this time looks in a mirror (reflector), which is horizontally hanging over him, sees his internal organs and the process is removed

The illusionist finds the needle that irritated the patient so much. Then he tucks the components of the intestine back inside and, holding the wound, seals it with a band-aid, which is removed after a week. The patient is convinced that there is not even a scar left from this operation.

In order to create this illusion, it is necessary to have a palming technique, i.e. the ability to hide and fix it.

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pre-prepared items (in this case, bowel elements and a needle) in the palm of the hand so that the patient does not see it and cannot notice it. These techniques are possessed by professional illusionists-manipulators. The manipulator can even show his hands before the session, convincing the client that there is nothing in them. Although in reality this is not the case. The object, as the manipulators say, is embalmed, i.e. fixed by the muscles of the palm and hands so that in the process of showing the hands for control, it migrates from the outer part of the palm to the inner. At the same time, the manipulator makes very natural turns with the body and uses the services of an assistant who helps him in his manipulations.

If the therapist can not master the art of palming, then in this case it is recommended to use a special finger-on the finger, which is put on the thumb. This thimble should be larger in diameter than the finger and painted to match the skin color of the hands, so that it is not noticeable. It should be noted that the size of this finger should be such that you can put the necessary items there: rubber elements of the " intestines ", liver, organic formations, etc. Working with this thimble also requires a certain skill. During the operation, the contents of the finger are extracted, and after the end is pushed back.

Here are the main stages in the psycho-surgical operations :

1. The preparation stage. The psychosurgeon places (palms and fixes) elements of internal organs, blood plasma (red liquid, encapsulated or clamped in a rubber vessel) and other objects.

2. The stage of appearance of the psychosurgeon in front of the patient. The patient is convinced that his healer did not bring anything with him.

3. the stage of introduction into the patient's skin.

4. The stage of squeezing blood plasma out of a rubber vessel.

5. The emergence of the innards.

6. The stage of searching and surgical procedures.

7. The stage of demonstrating the found object or removing the organic formation.

8. the stage of palming the insides.

9. the stage of completion and sealing with a band-aid.

Manipulations are simplified many times if the blackmail (substitution) and the appearance of objects and entrails occurs thanks to the help of an assistant. So the assistant can, under the guise of feeding cotton wool, give the psychosurgeon the necessary element of a psychosurgical operation.

As mentioned above, psychosurgery is performed by Hillers from the Philippines. Here is how the healing process proceeds with them. First, the patient stands between two sheets. After a "sheet-Ren gen" examination, the psychosurgeon decides where the disease sits. Then the patient is placed on a table, and almost instantly the doctor sticks his fingers in his stomach. Dark, oddly smelling blood spurts out. Fingers on one, two phalanges go into the filled recess, and now the "surgeon" is already pulling out a dark one a clot that looks like a worm. "Tumor," says the " surgeon." The whole procedure takes a couple of minutes, after which the assistant spends on the site of the operation with a wet cloth, washing off the blood. There are no marks on the skin, only sometimes a white stripe. Thus, you can pull out the pus from the tumor. This procedure can be applied to cancer patients. Such manipulation leads to a large psychosomatic shift and, as a result, to a gradual recovery.

The psychosurgeon can thus be introduced into the navel, armpit, throat, neck, sinuses, and eyes (clots from under the eyes). Other psychosurgeons do not allow fingers to be inserted into the cavity.

Such manipulations are applicable in the removal of gallstones, paralysis, treatment of curvature of the spine, etc.

In the treatment of alcoholism by this method, it is possible to extract not only the consequences of the disease, but also special foreign "magic" objects (stones, etc.), which allegedly were the root cause of the disease.

ILLUSIONISM AND MANIPULATION OF "DIAGNOSTIC" OBJECTS.

SUBJECT BLACKMAIL AND PASSIVATION

This type of manipulation refers to indirect suggestion (indirect-objective or indirect-objective suggestion).

In the previous section. the illusotherapeutic effect was to show the patient his "internal organs" and the causes of the disease. In addition, there is a whole system of indirect or indirect suggestion through objects and the corresponding display of the state of the body, and the impact on it for the purpose of psychosomatic effect. Such an object, for example, can be an ordinary L-shaped frame, which is arranged so that its center of gravity is at the end. This frame is taken by the illusionist at the other end. If such a frame is slightly tilted, it starts

to rotate. The patient does not notice this tilt, and the way it rotates in the palm of the healer, immediately pay attention. The illusionist brings this frame to various parts of the body, and the frame, as an indicator, begins to respond by rotating in one direction or another. The patient sees the state of "bioenergetic potentials" of his body in an explicit, objective form. "You see," says the healer — " Here you have a strong positive field, so the frame rotates strongly clockwise. And here there is no energy at all. Here it is negative. Now I will conduct a session and evenly distribute your energy potential throughout the body, and your condition will significantly improve." With these words, the healer begins his manipulations. First of all, there is an information injection of the patient with visual forms, which in the end actually leads to deep bioenergetic changes. Knowing the patient's disease in advance, the manipulator seems to adjust the movement of the frame to his disease. But as the treatment progresses, the movement of the frame changes, and the patient sees this due to a change in its movement. The patient has confidence in himself and his healer.

Similar manipulations can be performed with other objects. It is obvious that these objects should have one property-to change their state when the psychotherapist influences them so that the patient does not notice this influence.

Such items can change their shape, color, temperature, and other external characteristics. Similar manipulations can be performed with a vine, a shiny ball, a magic cube, a "magic" wand, precious stones, beads, a candle, etc. For example, a psychotherapist holds shiny green balls in his hands, turning them over in his hands.

palms and talking to the patient, and looking at his reaction. The movement of the balls relaxes the patient. There is a special informational interaction.

Magic items have always held a special place in the history of healing.

The l-shaped frame in the hands of the self-hypnotized psychotherapist can have an impact on himself, and in this case, the therapist-patient interaction rises to a new qualitative level.

A special place in the system of manipulative psychotherapy is occupied by working with a burning candle. The healer lights candles and leads them along the body, "burning" black energy. If the biofield is strong, then the candle flame is strongly deflected. Deviation in one direction — the biofield is positive, in the other-the biofield is negative. The flame of a candle

regardless of the patient's body, it can change (air flow, etc. influence), although the therapist himself can imperceptibly blow on the candle. The candle flame has a calming effect without manipulation.

Placebo EQUIPMENT.

MANIPULATION OF OBJECTS OF INFLUENCE

It should be noted that there are real devices that help in the treatment of alcoholism and other diseases. In this section, we will talk about pseudo-devices — this is a special method.

This method is sometimes called instrument therapy. Above, we considered the "diagnosed" items. In this case, we are talking about objects of influence.

A special place among such items is occupied by magical items that can be called props for ultra-modern medical devices. These "devices" of the "black box" system are an impressive type of "installation" with outputs and inputs, with flashing lights, with a lot of indicator arrows, a specific sound coming from it, etc.

Some doctors working in the physiotherapy room found that the effect of exposure to the device (for example, UHF) was in some patients and without its inclusion. So with some patients, you can save electricity. Well, it's a joke!

Nevertheless, placebo therapy has a special place in the system of psychotherapy.

From such a device, wires with electrodes usually depart, which the therapist applies to various parts of the body. In this case, the therapist gives the installation: "Now you will feel the inner warmth in the abdomen", and apply the electrode or terminals of the device to the abdomen. "And now you will have nausea," - in this case, the therapist applies the terminals to the patient's forehead. "After such a session, you will feel disgust and indifference to alcohol," the reader guessed that this happens in the treatment of alcoholism. In the case of coding for alcoholism (stress therapy), you can give the installation: "After such an electromagnetic effect on the brain, you are just dangerous to drink, there can be terrible consequences."

Placebo devices are often used in the internal Affairs system as a lie detector. This is a psychological impact. When treating alcoholism with stress therapy, it is important to convince the patient that he is terminally ill.

Placebopribor - "electrocardiograph" can draw such curves that the patient really begins to worry about the work of his heart.

At the time of coding from alcoholism by the method of placebocare tours are important to show the effectiveness of the impact on other patients. To do this, the most suggestible patient is selected among the patients, and indeed other patients are convinced how he has after connecting to the device, there was a feeling of nausea and other unpleasant sensations just at the thought of alcohol.

As an impact device, not only "devices" can act, but also various magical objects and objects that allegedly "emit" invisible healing energy: candles, trees, land plots, celestial bodies, magic balls, cubes, precious metals, etc.

Placebo THERAPY

Any pharmacological agent should be tested for placebo effect. It is known that a significant number of drugs that seem to have an effect after a fairly wide time interval, for some reason, begin to act many times faster. This is due to the patient's autosuggestion. In this regard, for psychotherapeutic purposes, it makes sense to conduct placebo therapy. Special tablets, ampoules, potions, etc. are created, the shape and appearance of which does not differ from actual pharmaceuticals, an impressive name is invented,and the placebo is ready. It is best if the patient buys this medicine at a pharmacy. Therefore, there must be a certain agreement with pharmacy employees.

This placebocare in fact, in traditional pharmacological plan does not have any effect. The patient has the illusion that these drugs have a healing effect on him. Although the roots of this impact are far from these.

At one time in our country it was fashionable to charge ointments, creams, water, which, obviously, is also placebo therapy. After such a charge, creams, ointments, became " miraculous ". The author believes that there is no need to fantasize here, since, perhaps, there is not a single drug that would act on its own — the participation of the body is necessary, and autosuggestion plays a special role here.

Placebo treatment can be carried out not only with "medicinal" forms, but also with healing objects: bracelets, stones, metals.

For example, microdoses of various metals that are added to food are very effective; they can not do much harm, but at the same time, if the patient is self-hypnotized, the placebo effect works well. So homeopathy is sometimes based only on suggestion. n

Halo THERAPY

Some "extraordinary" healing personalities are able to heal with a single touch. They have this ability and ability due to the halo effect. The halo effect is such a little-studied

psychological process, when the healer is credited with such abilities that he does not possess. This is a transfer reaction of the body (transfer), caused on the one hand by a great desire to recover, and on the other, by the advertising campaign that the healer organized about himself. These ads often contain real healing effects, but they are rare. And thanks to television, it seems that this effect is universal, and therefore there is a belief in the super-ability of the healer.

So, if a healer conducts his influence on a hundred million audience, then even one hundredth of a percent with random positive outcomes can cause a large number of letters to television, and as a result-the halo effect increases many times. n

ILLUSIONISM AND MANIPULATION IN LARGE GROUPS

Psychotherapy conducted with large groups is sometimes called mass psychotherapy. Mass psychotherapy is understood as a therapeutic session with a number of patients exceeding 50 people. In Russia, mass psychotherapy sessions, perhaps more than anywhere else, gained their popularity in the late 80s and early 90s. Mass sessions at this time were held in the largest Metropolitan halls with a capacity of 10-50 thousand people, as well as in stadiums. This is, on the one hand, a curious moment in the history of psychotherapy, and on the other, thanks to the analysis of these sessions, we were able to make the following conclusions:

useful conclusions for science and practice. The question arises: is it really possible to find something useful in these mass sessions for the development of psychotherapy, because such sessions have already taken place abroad? In fact, there was practically no such thing abroad. First, mass psychotherapy sessions have become popular in our country thanks to sessions on television (on the main channel). These programs were watched by almost all citizens of our country. Secondly, such sessions were not held at stadiums abroad. Therefore, our country is unique in this experiment. It was a gigantic psychological experiment. It was after him that the profession of psychotherapist turned from the most modest to the most prestigious among medical specialties.

As an author, I have also had to conduct psychotherapy sessions in large audiences. In this regard, I will briefly outline some practical and scientific conclusions concerning the work carried out.

I will immediately note that no well-equipped hypnotarium or psychotherapy room is comparable to the magic of a large audience. This magic can only be created in a mass audience and nowhere else. Mass psychological induction is many times more powerful than what can be created in a small group. All elements of psychotherapy, as well as those used in individual psychotherapy, can be well applied to a mass audience, but in no case Vice versa.

Start a mass session (if the halo effect is weak) with suggestibility tests: finger bonding, hand lifting from the knees, etc. If the therapist works in terms of the biofield, during this test he can give the installation: "I send my biofield, and your fingers stick together stronger and stronger!.." If there are 1000 people in the audience, then approximately 7-10% of the audience will have their hands glued together — this is 70-100 people. These "glued" audience members rise to the stage. You can imagine 100 people going up on a small stage. This will cause a psychological shift not only in the "glued", but also in the remaining audience in the hall. Thus, a psychological shift is created in the hall, or in other words, magic, which is based on the illusion that the hands are glued together due to the direct external influence of the psychotherapist. The skill of the therapist is the ability to maintain this magic throughout the session. The therapist during the session should be a good artist. Next, the therapist "sends the biofield" so that the fingers come apart. In some patients, the fingers stick together so much so much so that they can't "put them up" on their own. In this case, the therapist or his assistant helps the patients.

From manual catalepsia to switch to other forms of cataleptic state. "You are a pillar, " with this attitude, the psychotherapist puts one of the patients on their backs two chairs placed at a considerable distance from each other, so that the body of this patient is hanging in the air. The host sits on the chest of this patient (it is on the chest, and not on the belt, because this is the whole secret). The therapist distributes his center of gravity in such a way that from the audience it seems that the presenter is sitting directly in the center of the lying patient. The magic of the hall increases even more after such an experiment.

Then the patients of the stage are lined up in one row facing the audience. The line is formed overlapping, i.e. so that if one of the members of the line begins to fall back, it will catch the neighbor, so that the whole line can fall down. The psychotherapist's assistant in this experiment performs the role of "magic engineer", because it is he who forms the line. After that, the assistant whispers (softly) to the members of the line that if you are pulled back, do not resist. The audience doesn't hear it. The therapist declares to the whole audience that now he will stand behind this line and will not say anything, but will simply act with his biofield. The leader stands behind this line, and the line falls back at once. This is a very spectacular sight. Some of the members of the line fall because of their suggestibility and the indirect attitude given by the assistant. And others (among them there may be arbitrary, not suggestible) viewers fall due to the arrangement of the line, i.e. neighbors. Among those who fall, there are those who, seeing that everyone is falling, begin to feel that they are being pulled back, and fall due to the effect of psychological induction. "You see what a strong biofield I have, this is the effect I will have on you during the session, and you will feel different sensations," the psychotherapist tells the entire audience and begins a mass session of psychotherapy.

During such a mass session, it is possible to use all of the above methods of manipulative psychotherapy. Laughter therapy is effective for a mass audience.

It is very important at a certain stage of the sessions that patients with positive reviews of treatment come up on the stage, because this is the best time to instill confidence in the course of treatment.

R. Garifullin. The illusionism of personality

Mass sessions are also good because there is a significant proportion of patients who feel much more comfortable exactly where there are a lot of people and there is no suspicion that the psychotherapist can do something by abusing his official position.

It is very important to specify before starting a session who is not recommended for such a session. N

BINDING IN PSYCHOTHERAPY-EXECUTION

THE PRINCIPLE OF PASSIVATION

In order for the psychotherapist's attitudes to be not just words, but to have a psychotherapeutic (hypnotic, magical) effect, it is necessary for the patient to feel that the psychotherapist is not a simple person, but has something more than ordinary people. The therapist must prove this to his patient within a short time. Therefore, the doctor needs to know all the methods of binding, i.e. methods of delusion in order to achieve the greatest suggestion. For example, during hypnotization, the therapist prepares the patient in such a way that when he takes a deep breath, he feels himself being pulled back. During the session, the patient on command

the therapist takes a deep breath and feels himself being pulled back (hypnotized from a standing position), but he does not guess the true reasons for falling back, attributing this to the hypnotic influence of the therapist. This artificially created delusion leads the patient to believe in the special powers of the healer. In fact, when the patient breathes, the center of gravity shifts so that he begins to pull back.

Further, during the session, the hypnotist tries to catch the slightest movements and various reactions of the patient (hand movements, twitching, sighing, etc.), which are obviously not related to the session leader, but the hypnotist attributes this to his influence. Thus, there is a constant process of interpreting all the sensations that the hypnotized person feels, so that he finds himself in the" networks " of the host. The search for unconscious reactions of their anticipations and timely communication (interpretation) of them to the patient are the main elements that allow you to introduce the patient into confusion in order to achieve the effect of suggestion. This is the binding. At first, the therapist's attitude does not have a direct effect, but the patient feels this effect through manipulation and deception. Further, after the binding is carried out, the psychotherapist's attitudes really begin to have an impact, the reason for which is solely in the installation, and not in artificial manipulations. Therefore, the binding here acts as a seed, which is then removed, and the effects already occur without it.

Above is an example with a binding performed during hypnotization. In practice, the therapist has to give more complex instructions, the content and effect of which can be stretched over days, weeks, months and years. Therefore, it is not necessary to simplify psychotherapy and its methods of suggestion, reducing it to ordinary calm. This is not true.

In order for the psychotherapist to earn the right to give instructions of the following type: "On the third day you will have something, on the 4th it will be even better, on the fifth you will see a dream in which you walk with your feet, and Wake up a healthy, non-paralyzed person...", it is necessary to convince the patient to begin with, at least in small prophecies. This requires extensive knowledge. At the same time, we would not recommend relying on knowledge alone. There is also intuition. The brain of a psychotherapist from a large amount of information and thanks to a lot of work itself can sometimes subconsciously give out information about what will happen to the patient. Nature seems to thank man with such insight. Therefore, prophecies come true. This is not an accident.

Unfortunately, such intuition comes very rarely to a novice psychotherapist, and you need to create a binding. Therefore, it is necessary to resort to artificial methods of "prophecy".

Before starting treatment, the doctor learns about the features of the patient's biography from additional sources so that the patient does not guess about it. Thus, during the session, the therapist, without knowing the patient, begins to talk about his life, surprising the patient and thus providing a link.

THE PRINCIPLE OF NAMING ACTION IN PSYCHOTHERAPY

There are such conditions (diseases) of patients when the result of treatment will always be positive, regardless of the method and path that the psychotherapist will follow in his treatment. In this case, there is a predisposition to recovery, and no special talent or knowledge is required on the part of the psychotherapist. Sometimes it is just enough to wave your hand, and the patient is healthy, or give the installation for instant recovery.

R. Garifullin. Illusionism of the individual

Any action in this case leads to recovery. This is the principle of least action. Nevertheless, healers, folk healers and psychics often complicate their magic action for greater suggestion, naming the causes of the disease (for example, the evil eye from the fact that there is a needle in the pillow on which the patient sleeps, or a stone is buried in the corner of the yard, which are the cause of the disease), although they have nothing to do with the disease, and only the principle of least action works. The author is also for the fact that the settings are not simple, but have a certain causal, logical and dialectical structure of error, since this can insure the implementation of the principle of least action. n

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE NEED FOR ILLUSIONS

A person has protection as a subconscious reaction to external influences that can lead to mental trauma. The main forms of protection are: repression, denial, reaction formation, displacement, reverse feeling, suppression, identification with the aggressor, asceticism, intellectualization, affect isolation, regression and sublimation. All these forms of protection are subconscious self-denial, and some of them are associated with the construction of illusions. V. Frankl notes about self-abandonment as a protective reaction in his works. Being a prisoner of a concentration camp, he drew attention to the fact that almost all prisoners before they were supposed to be placed in the gas chambers, did not talk about what would happen, but were sure of the opposite, amused themselves with illusions. These illusions were formed in them subconsciously. Thus, a person has the ability to construct illusions as a protective reaction to external influences. Moreover, a person is a subject who consciously and subconsciously misleads himself and builds illusions, and subsequently exposes them.

The therapist in the course of his practical activity should take into account the principle of the patient's need for illusions and design his manipulations, which in turn should not come into conflict with the illusions generated by the patient himself.

ELEMENTS OF MANIPULATIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY IN TRADITIONAL METHODS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY.

MANIPULATIONS IN HYPNOTHERAPY

It is known that the most effective methods of hypnotization are based on the element of delusion. We have already discussed binding in hypnotherapy above. In order for this binding to be more effective, the therapist has to carefully observe the sensations, movement and other manifestations of the patient and give an advanced interpretation of them. Therefore, the patient may feel that his feelings are associated exclusively with the hypnotic influence of the therapist. This is the element of misguiding. For example, if the hypnotist noticed that the patient has a tear, then immediately there is an interpretation: "Now you will have a tear." Or another example. The hypnotist relaxes the patient, asks him to put his feet together, and begins to count to three, warning the patient that he should take a sharp breath at three. As a result, at the count of three, the patient is abruptly pulled back, he falls and falls into a hypnotic sleep. In fact, during a sharp breath, the center of gravity shifts so that the patient is pulled back (his legs are positioned so that he cannot support himself with them).

Let's give another example. It is known that if a patient is asked to spread his fingers out for a few minutes (with all his strength), arching them back to the back, and then ask to squeeze

them, he will not be able to do this immediately. "Your fingers are like nails." Thus, binding and further hypnotization are provided.

There are many such methods of binding and delusions. It depends on the observation and ingenuity of the therapist.

Note that the main binding techniques can be taken from the yoga technique. n

R. Garifullin. Illusionism of the individual

MANIPULATIONS IN RATIONAL PSYCHOTHERAPY

The core of rational psychotherapy is the correct interpretation of the nature, causes and prognosis of the disease that is accessible to the patient's understanding, which in turn contributes to recovery. Some people call this method of the talking cure. The author of rational psychotherapy Dubois himself called it a method of influencing the world of the patient's ideas directly, namely, by convincing dialectics. Thus, the basis is the ability of the therapist to convince. And persuasion, in our opinion, with the use of manipulation should be even more effective.

In fact, in an individual conversation, very often the therapist has to resort to all sorts of tricks and talk about what is not there, this sometimes brings more success than a sincere conversation. In rational psychotherapy, the element of artificial (artificial illusions created by the psychotherapist) can fundamentally change the patient's attitude to his illness. In order for a lie to become Holy, it is not enough that it is logically proved to the patient, it is necessary that it brings recovery.

The author in his psychotherapeutic activity had to deal with cancer patients. This diagnosis in patients caused severe depression and corresponding neurotic symptoms. Observations have shown that some of these patients died not because of metastasis, but because of nervous exhaustion caused by chronic fear of death. At the same time, patients who were created an artificial illusion and conducted rational therapy in terms of manipulative psychotherapy with the installation that the diagnosis was made incorrectly, lived two years instead of the expected two months. Agree, a few years of life is a big time. The reader would be pleased to hear from the soothsayer that he will definitely not die in the next two years. There are many such artificial techniques. Some doctors resort to these techniques on their own.

It is not enough for the patient to say that everything will be fine, it is necessary to convince him logically or for a long time to convince him of this.

Here is an example. If the patient is convinced for a short time that he does not overeat, do not drink alcohol, etc., then sometimes you can scare the patient a little with the danger of his condition. In this case, the criticality of the situation is logically and convincingly proved, a cardiogram, blood test, etc. are analyzed in his presence.

In total, the patient is medically illiterate, and this allows the doctor to convince him of the danger of the situation. Manipulation-rational therapy ends with the installation: "you need to urgently stop overeating (or drinking alcohol), otherwise...!"

Let's give another example. Artificial illusion and the corresponding therapeutic persuasion of the patient can be organized indirectly. For example, a doctor can act out, like a theater actor, a certain conversation on the phone, although there is no one on the other end of the phone or even a fake phone. This "conversation" can be with a colleague who conducted research and took tests. The patient hears all this. In any case, the therapist can pretend that he did not notice the presence of the patient or specifically in his presence called a colleague with a question about the patient's condition. Thus, the patient can hear about the danger (for example, in the case of treatment of alcoholism) or the positivity of their condition. The psychotherapist in the process of this manipulation withstands long pauses, so that during them the patient thinks about everything, changes his views.

In some cases of such manipulative therapy, if a positive result and therapeutic effect are achieved, it is possible to expose illusions in order to remove the dependence of the patient's condition on the doctor. This, of course, requires gradualness and accuracy, so that there are no negative side effects.

MANIPULATIONS IN GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

A special place is occupied by artificial elements in group psychotherapy. The author understands group psychotherapy as a method in which group dynamics is used for therapeutic purposes, i.e. relations and interactions of group members both with the psychotherapist and among themselves.

Above, we have already considered the methods of external blackmail-podsadki during psychotherapeutic treatment in a group of patients suffering from alcoholism and other diseases. This is manipulation in the group. Taking a transplant is very effective when conducting group psychotherapy. A podsadka is a specially trained patient or colleague of the psychotherapist, who plays the role of an ordinary patient according to the program set by the psychotherapist. There can be several plantings in a group. If they start playing in the presence of a patient or patients according to a certain scenario, this is called a manipulative psychodrama.

For example, manipulative psychodrama is effective when it is necessary to convince the patient that the cause of the" damage " is in himself. The podsadka convinces the patient that he also suffered from damage and it does not exist, but there is autosuggestion. Podsadka helps the patient to escape from his condition, telling about himself. The patient is convinced by the example of another "patient" that the cause of the evil eye is ultimately in himself.

Manipulative psychodrama can be aimed at creating both negative emotions of the patient and positive ones (in the treatment of various neuroses).

This method can use the same principles as traditional methods of group psychotherapy. The main thing is that the patient believes in himself and in his own strength.

Manipulative psychodrama can be a complement to traditional psychodrama.

As in all methods of manipulative psychotherapy, the stage of exposure is mandatory in manipulative group psychotherapy. The patient is informed at the time that it was a hoax. This happens when the patient was able to look at himself in a different way thanks to this manipulation

whether it was a hoax or a reality. Exposure can cause temporary confusion, and then positive emotions. It is necessary that the patient then leaves with positive emotions and optimistic.

It is possible to use manipulations in a group discussion. To do this, the video recorder records the responses of the group members to the psychotherapist's question: "What do you think he is like?" The patient who is being misled does not participate in this. Then the therapist with the installation: "Listen to what others are saying about you" gives this patient the opportunity to view the video tape. An element of the misconception is that assessments that correspond to other patients are presented as if they belong to this patient. This allows him to think about himself. Then comes the exposure. After that, the patient must find the scores corresponding to himself.

Manipulative group psychotherapy is effective in the treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorder. In order to convince patients that they are largely mistaken, a group session with

elements of spiritualism is held. For example, a spiritualistic session is organized to communicate with the spirits of the dead. The most common way of communicating with spirits is taken — the movement of the Cup on the table, on which the answers "Yes", "no", "I don't know"are spread out. The group members place their palms on this Cup. After a while, the subconscious movement of the hands begins, which causes the total movement of the Cup. Questions are asked to the same spirit. In order to convincingly prove to patients that these responses do not come from the spirit, the group is divided into two parts. It often turns out that the same spirit gives different answers to the same questions. In other words, the spirit lies. As elements of the absurd emerge, patients become more critical.

The same is done with the process of seeing the spirit in the mirror with the light on. Patients are convinced that their visions are different and therefore subjective.

Based on our observations, the seance is useful in that it carries information about the subconscious of the group members. Its total component, in turn, can carry useful information about the dynamics and structure of interaction between group members. Therefore, these studies should be carried out.

An individual spiritualistic session carries information about the patient's subconscious. Therefore, this manipulation is more effective during psychoanalysis. n

ILLUSIONISM AND MANIPULATION IN PSYCHOANALYSIS

Effective during psychoanalysis, the use of elements of a spiritualistic session. To do this, the patient is seated at a table on which there is a sheet with a table of answers "Yes", "no", "I don't know". An ordinary glass is taken, turned over and placed on this sheet. The patient, closing his eyes, puts both hands on the base of the glass. The therapist asks a question, and if after it begins the subconscious movement of the hands and the corresponding movement of the glass on the table, the effect is achieved. The therapist's questions are answered not by the patient's conscious mind, but by the patient's subconscious mind. If the Cup does not move or the patient begins to move it in accordance with his conscious answer to the question, then the session continues in the traditional style. It is necessary to teach the patient that his subconscious "comes out in his hands".

"Now I will touch my palm to your forehead, and you will remember even more vividly ..." - with this attitude, the psychoanalyst often talks about

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leads a session of psychoanalysis. This is also manipulation, as there is an element of delusion and artificiality in this technique. Unfortunately, the patient's resistance is so strong that the free Association session does not occur at all. Therefore, the psychoanalyst has to resort again to the elements of manipulative psychotherapy.

For example, the "lie detector" manipulation is used! As a "lie detector" can be any "device" that has an impressive view of complex equipment. A helmet with electrical wires and terminals is placed on the patient's head, which in turn are connected to the detector. The patient is convinced that if he is not sincere, the "device" will fix it. In fact, the "device" is a fake. The following settings apply :

"Take off your shame like a garment", " What!! What!! What happened!! What else!! Remember!!!" (loudly) and others.

The effectiveness of psychoanalysis depends largely on the analysis of dreams. Unfortunately, not all of his dreams the patient can remember, although it is known that at night a person sees a large number of dreams. In this regard, they resort to manipulating awakenings during sleep. After each awakening, the dreams are recorded. This manipulation can be performed by both the therapist and the patient's relatives and relatives. Five to ten awakenings are possible per night. This manipulation is effective if the sleep is shallow. Thus, it is possible to analyze not only significant, vivid, deeply impressed dreams, but also a large stream of other dreams.

The author believes that in some cases, it is possible to artificially introduce the patient into a state of alcoholic intoxication, which can only help to remove the psychological barrier and reduce resistance. In this case, the psychoanalyst must be able to distinguish the essential subconscious from the non-essential, which is caused by intoxicated consciousness. This session is recorded on tape and then analyzed in a normal state. n

DIAGNOSIS AND PSYCHO-INFORMATIONAL RADIATION

The following scheme of psychoinformation radiation shows that only on the basis of it, without any kind of parapsychological phenomena (telepaths, etc.), it is possible to accurately diagnose and psychologically influence the subject. This chart can serve as a guide for doctors and psychologists. At the same time, it should be noted that this

information is subconsciously perceived and read by the psychic's brain. Some of them, not knowing this scheme, explain their phenomena by intuition, insight, etc. They're right. Nature thanks them for their great work with these phenomena. We are already going a little bit from the other side, studying natural psychologists, we want to get at least a little closer to their talent. And yet many doctors, according to our observations, in the process of long-term practice, without noticing it, are trained to do this. In this case, complex mechanisms of subconscious accumulation of information about patients work, which in the future allows the doctor only to look at the patient to determine the diagnosis and tell a lot about the person. The brain reads the radiation of psychoinformational, then synthesizes it and gives the result, which we usually associate with intuition.

The above scheme is used in the system of manipulative psychotherapy as a way of binding to the patient, which allows the patient to believe in the therapist as an unusual person who has something more than an ordinary person.

We have given only one channel from which a subject can get hidden information about another subject. This information comes from the object of perception itself. In some cases, data about

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the subject can be found out from other sources (which the diagnosed person should not guess). For example, sometimes it is enough to know the patient's profession (occupational diseases) or, knowing about this disease, to assume about the many consequences of this disease, which will certainly convince the patient. There are many additional sources of information. Their discovery depends largely on the subject's mindfulness.

The analysis of psychoinformational radiation makes it possible to determine the past and present of the subject well. Some psychics manage to predict the future and professionally engage in prophecy. They guess the future reactions of the body to certain situations, the

future of the subject in General. This requires not only intuition, but also knowledge. Here are some sources of information that allow you to predict events related to the subject.

Psychological knowledge. Knowledge of the psychological types of subjects (for example, temperament), allows you to predict not only what the subject is, but also how he will behave in different situations. In addition, it allows us to talk about what awaits the subject in many years, what he will achieve.

Medical knowledge. (Knowledge of physiology, etc. Knowledge of the processes in the body through practice and reading medical literature allows you to tell the patient in detail about the course of his disease with an accuracy of several days. For example, knowledge of an individual's biorhythms allows a doctor to be a good diviner.

Metereological, geographical and astronomical knowledge. (activity of the sun, moon, etc.)

For example, information about magnetic storms allows the doctor to predict the patient's condition with an accuracy of one day.

Knowledge about the age, gender and national characteristics of the subject.

Knowledge of future events in society can allow the psychic to make a prediction about his client and his reactions to these events. This information can be obtained from unofficial or official sources (if the client does not read them). A psychic must be the Sherlock Holmes of his craft.

The above list and analysis of the elements of psychoinformational radiation is the alphabet or the necessary minimum amount of knowledge that a novice psychotherapist should know. In any case, he should try to see these items and

use them in your work. In order for knowledge about the elements of psychoinformation to have an effect, it is necessary not just to know them,but to be able to synthesize them and distinguish the essential from the non-essential. It is necessary to be able to vary them, to

observe their correlation, to build a logical connection between them, which in turn will not allow the psychotherapist to get lost in this complex area of knowledge.

On the other hand, there are things that allow a therapist to demonstrate his or her extraordinary nature without using complex knowledge.

Let's call them:

1. The number of patients. The greater the number of them, the more positive guesses in the diagnosis.

2. Randomness. Sometimes a therapist can guess the diagnosis at random.

3. Traditional knowledge.

4. Intuition. At least some, but it is still there.

5. The strong suggestibility of the patient. In this case, often any actions of the therapist can be beneficial.

APPLICATION OF ELEMENTS OF MANIPULATIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF VARIOUS DISEASES *

NEUROSES

HYSTERICAL NEUROSIS

In the case of this disease, it is possible to use all methods and techniques of MP. Effective use of blackmail techniques for paralysis, paresis (including astasia-abasia), convulsive seizures, hyperkinesis, contracture, aphonia and mutism. For example, in the case of paralysis, paresis, contracture, external visual blackmail (optical mirror system) is used. With blephospasm, you can use not only external visual blackmail, but also internal kinesthetic, visual and auditory blackmail. In the hysterical form of visual impairment (hysterical blindness, etc.), visual external blackmail is used.

* it should be noted that the use of MP techniques is most effective

in psychosomatic diseases. In the future, when considering

we will not mention this or that method, although these

MP techniques can be used in cases of other diseases.

R. Garifullin. Illusionism of the individual

Traditionally, in the treatment of hysterical neurosis, hypnotherapy, group psychotherapy, and psychoanalysis are used. These methods can have a great effect if they have MP elements.

In psychosomatic diseases of the internal organs, which have a hysterical nature, it is possible to use psychosurgery.

NEURASTHENIA

The clinical picture of neurasthenia is characterized by General neurological disorders, insomnia and headache, etc. In this regard, all the techniques of blackmail can be applied.

OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER

The use of kinesthetic internal blackmail is effective. in the treatment of various forms of phobia. The skill of the manipulative therapist in this case consists in the ability to show the disappearance of the attack of fear with the "magic" action of the therapist, which at the beginning instills faith in the treatment, and in the future gives grounds for increasing the patient's self-control (self-regulation). In addition, it is possible to use hypnotherapy, group psychotherapy and psychoanalysis with elements of MP.

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

In order to improve the functioning of the heart, internal auditory, external auditory blackmail and visual internal blackmail are used to relieve its arousal in case of arrhythmia, high or low blood pressure.

In General cardiovascular diseases, external and internal blackmail is used.

STUTTERING

Auditory external blackmail is used.

ALCOHOLISM

In the treatment of alcoholism by hypnotherapy, an external (auxiliary) blackmail is used, created by a podsadka that simulates vomiting (there may be several podsadok). Often this "charges" the patient, and he also begins to feel sick. Thus, as the treatment progresses, an aversion to alcohol appears.

It is possible to use elements of placebo equipment, which can take place under the mask of coding (Dovzhenko method or stress therapy). In this case, the main task is to create stress and fear in relation to alcohol. The patient receives information in the form of indirect suggestion that if he drinks a SIP of alcohol after exposure to the device on the brain, something terrible can happen, so that drinking is deadly. This can be confirmed in the group of patients-transplants, (talking about deaths, paralysis, etc.). Here you can demonstrate this with a live example, i.e. play an artificial psychodrama, where we will talk about a patient who did not listen and drank after coding, so that he was paralyzed. Sometimes alcoholism patients are really paralyzed, but this is not related to coding, although the psychotherapist interprets this case as a consequence of coding.

Other techniques of artificial psychodrama are possible. Psychotherapist after coding (session of stress therapy) takes a receipt that is not responsible for the health of the patient after coding. It also instills a fear of drinking.

In the treatment of alcoholism, it is possible to use internal kinesthetic blackmail or conditioned reflex therapy that causes aversion to alcohol. In this case, vomiting is caused by mixing some pharmacological agents with alcohol. An alcoholic gets the illusion that he is sick, thanks to vodka, although the reason is different.

VISION

The use of external visual blackmail is described in sufficient detail above.

IMPROVEMENT OF INTERNAL ORGANS

External and internal auditory and visual kinesthetic techniques are used to remove gallstones, which are described in detail

To improve the health of the liver, stomach and other internal organs, VSH and avsh are used. In addition, the use of kinesthetic external blackmail is effective.

Psychosurgical manipulations are most effective for improving the work and functions of internal organs.

ALOPECIA (BALDNESS)

External kinesthetic blackmail is used.

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HEALING OF HANDS AND FEET

External and internal kinesthetic blackmail.

OBESITY AND OVEREATING

Stress therapy. Artificial psychodrama. Coding. Placebo equipment.

BAD HABITS

External and internal kinesthetic blackmail, causing unpleasant sensations if the subject does not part with the habit.

CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIA AND OTHER HEART DISEASES

Internal auditory blackmail.

EPILEPSY

External and internal blackmail, teaching the patient self-regulation and resistance to the impending epileptic aura. Teaching the patient to anticipate an impending attack and escape from it.

ABOUT INSTALLATIONS

The success of psychotherapeutic influence largely depends on the ability of the psychotherapist to give instructions . Installations of the following types:

1. Installation type: "Here and now." They act directly at the moment of their pronunciation in the presence of a psychotherapist. The report is a special case of this setup.

2. Installation perspective. They are given by a psychotherapist for the future.

3. Install indirect. They are given indirectly.

4. Installation hidden. The fact that the installation was given, the patient begins to guess later.

5. Installation-conversation.

6. Settings for effective psychoanalysis.

The effect of the installation largely depends on the personality, knowledge, experience, and other characteristics of the psychotherapist. In order to give instructions, you need to earn the right to do so. Only in this case they will be something more than commonly spoken sentences. Installations should be concise. Here are just a few :

1. "You don't have cancer. The diagnosis is incorrect. All the best to you" .

2. " the recovery Process has already begun, in an hour you will be better, in half a day the chest pain will disappear, and in a week you will be completely healthy, all ailments will disappear. You will sleep well today, as I can see that the healing processes have already begun."

3. " I will act on you and send my therapeutic bioimpulses every day in the evening at six o'clock. Therefore, you should not be surprised if you feel a pleasant warmth in the abdomen and chest. At the same time, your breathing will gradually level out. The heart will beat calmly and rhythmically. In order to feel my bio-impulses, you will have to sit down at six o'clock in the evening, turn off the light and prepare to feel these impulses."

4. "the fact that you had very strong attacks yesterday is all for the best. The body begins to fight its disease. It will be easier for you every day. (The therapist attributes all pain to recovery.) Recovery proceeds through pain. So don't be upset."

5. " You were in a lot of pain just now, I can see it in your face. Don't be surprised, but I created this pain. Now in the same way I will create a pleasant feeling for you.

6. "you will get scared (or feel anxious) three more times, and the fourth time you will not be afraid," or "you will have three more attacks, after that they will end, they will never resume." (Phobias and fears).

7. " You will see a terrible dream in which you will overpower yourself, and in reality you will no longer be afraid. After this dream, you will recover instantly."

8. " The one who felt warmth in the mouth during the session will experience toothache less and less often. The one who felt the heat wind from behind will restore the work of the cardiovascular system."

9. " You were just under hypnosis and therefore did not control yourself and were very delusional. During this delirium, you told a lot about yourself that you didn't want to tell before. Now I would like to hear all this in reality." (Obviously, the delirious patient didn't say anything. From the author.) n

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WORKING WITH FANTASIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

BLACKMAIL CAUSES OF THE EVIL EYE

Treatment of neuroses by methods of traditional psychotherapy is sometimes ineffective. Stable neuroses in folk medicine are called the evil eye. Practice shows that it is often more effective to remove the evil eye than to treat neurosis. The removal of the evil eye by methods of traditional medicine, magic, and extrasensory perception includes everything that scientific psychology has yet to explain. These non-traditional methods are always ahead of the traditional ones, although their authors themselves often cannot explain the reasons for the effect *. If the patient knew the causes of his illness, he would be healthier. Unfortunately, a person has to deal with unconscious factors that are the main causes of his nervous and mental diseases. The most direct way to this realization is the method of psychoanalysis. But it is time-consuming,and not all healers have it. At the same time, the methods of traditional and alternative medicine do not require special training. These methods are mainly based on the principle of imprinting, which briefly States: "...it would be where to pour out, pour out..., and the body itself will rebuild and recover." In other words, you need an "object" that is the cause of all diseases, it can be an arbitrary object. The body itself will adjust to it, relieve its tension. Any magical action is based on this

principle. The evil eye is removed by eliminating the "object" that causes the evil eye. The healer needs to arrange this facility.

example . Patient M. was treated with bouts of neurosis, suffocation in the chest area. Working in terms of traditional psychotherapy was ineffective. Then the doctor, saying that he was mistaken in the diagnosis, advised to remove the damage from her. The next day, another doctor, working in terms of traditional medicine, began to remove the evil eye. He put the patient to bed. "All your evil eye, "the doctor said," is concentrated in the chest area. Close your eyes and imagine it. What do you see?" The patient said that she saw a dark circle with a diameter of 10 cm. in the chest area. The doctor asked me to describe this fantasy (Association) in more detail. "Now I will perform manipulations with my hands, and you will

* Effective, in the treatment of cholelithiasis can

* joint application of the above methodology

and internal auditory blackmail (tapping).

you will see how this circle will decrease and gradually turn from dark to transparent, and then completely disappear." And indeed, the circle in the patient's fantasies began to stretch, shrink, and disappear. After that, the choking fit stopped and did not appear at all. Thus, the doctor working in terms of the "evil eye" managed to eliminate the energy-information connection, which did not disappear by traditional methods.

Often, when removing the evil eye, photos are burned, leaves with the names of people, magical actions and rituals are performed with various objects, there is a search for the object that is the cause of all troubles. Then this item is eliminated. Thus, a stable energy-information connection that has caused harm to health is broken. In the case where there is no obvious connection of things with the disease, healers artificially organize this connection and the corresponding object (imprinting) (see above). This artificial connection allows you to connect to the main energy-information connection. And the elimination of artificial communication, paradoxically, leads to the disappearance of energy-information communication. The "object" that is the cause of all the troubles is artificial, here it replaces the true object, therefore, it is also a kind of blackmail. n

THE ILLUSIONIST THERAPIST OR PSYCHOLOGIST?

In the art of illusion and psychotherapy (methods of therapeutic suggestion) have much in common due to the fact that they are parts of one whole, which is called MAGIC. Illusionism and psychotherapy are one and inseparable. Let's try to justify this idea.

The magician does everything to surprise the viewer. The viewer knows that the magician is not a magician, and therefore assumes his version of the secret. The magician, knowing about this possible version of the viewer, shows by his manipulations that they are not true. This surprises the viewer even more. He still puts forward a version of the secret, and the magician again exposes it. The viewer is surprised, and yet he does not consider the magician a wizard, but he is already delighted with his skill, which gradually develops into MAGIC, i.e., into that unusual (extraordinary) that distinguishes the magician from ordinary people. The magician grows a certain halo or "aura", which is always a criterion for the presence of real art. On the other hand, the viewer craves delusion.

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The magician has hidden knowledge of the technique of objects or his hands (manipulation techniques), which the viewer does not know. IGNORANCE of this information by others (subjects of perception) allows you to create MAGIC for them. MAGIC DISAPPEARS FOR THE SUBJECT OF PERCEPTION WHEN HE LEARNS THE STRUCTURE OF MAGIC.

MAGIC AND ILLUSIONISM ARE TWO SIDES OF THE SAME COIN, AND THEY CANNOT BE SEPARATED. MAGIC and psychotherapy are also inseparable things. Therefore, illusionism and psychotherapy (magical suggestion) are also the same thing. Magickal suggestion is a broader process involving illusionism.

In the magician's illusionism, there is a disappearance and appearance of objects, i.e. manipulation of objects based on sleight of hand and knowledge of the psychology of perception of the viewer. Suggestion in psychotherapy also includes manipulations, but these manipulations are with the subject of perception, with his consciousness. (In the magician's illusionism, mind manipulation is also present, but it is not essential.) In psychotherapy, the manipulation of consciousness is essential. n

HISTORICAL ROOTS OF ILLUSIONISM IN PSYCHOTHERAPY

All traditional areas of psychotherapy have their own historical background. So, for example, the first hypnotherapists on our planet were, perhaps, the priests of antiquity, who were engaged in temple medicine and, in modern terms, conducted mass hypnosis sessions. The first professional psychoanalysts were priests who listened to the confession of believers at the absolution of sins. This confession largely came from the believer subconsciously, which led to catharsis, i.e. purification. Many of them went into a hypnotic state during confession in such a way that it sometimes led to an even greater psychotherapeutic effect. Communication with the priest could be so deep that modern psychoanalysts would probably envy it.

The origins of modern auto-training are ancient yoga and other Eastern cultures. In our opinion, auto-training is a culture-free yoga, or yoga with the deduction of Indian philosophy.

Rational psychotherapy was practiced by ancient philosophers. Their wisdom and teachings were healing for many.

The question arises: "Where are the historical roots of illusionism in psychotherapy?"

Returning to the priests of antiquity and analyzing what they did during the treatment, the author came to the conclusion that in the practice of ancient healers, in addition to hypnosis and suggestion, there was something more. It is known that the Egyptian priests, who already possessed some scientific knowledge, managed to create quite complex equipment for illusionary tricks, which were given out by the priests as "divine miracles". They knew the secrets, but deliberately misled the people, which later brought great healing success. With special tricks, the priests proved to their visitors their uniqueness and power. Magic was created, which made it possible to conduct the healing process more effectively. The hypnotic effects after such procedures were even stronger, and the confession was more profound and Frank, which contributed to an even greater therapeutic effect.

Thus, the priests of antiquity already in those days widely practiced the procedure of artificial delusion of the patient. These techniques were very diverse, including the use of illusion techniques. (Read about the illusionism of the priests of antiquity in the book "From the magicians of antiquity to the illusionists of our days" by A. A. Vadimova, M. A. Trivas).

In General, the methods of artificial techniques are widely used in various spheres of human activity, from science to politics. Manipulation in mathematics is the artificial introduction of an imaginary unit, a number that when multiplied

on itself gives a negative number. In fact, there is no such number in nature. However, this artificial procedure simplifies complex mathematical procedures, i.e. it is an intermediate step in solving the problem. Similar techniques exist in physics, chemistry, biology, and other Sciences. Artificial techniques also exist in psychology. This is the subject of this work. N

ILLUSIONS IN MANIPULATIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY

The manipulative elements of psychotherapy in one way or another are present in all areas of psychotherapy. Manipulation therapy penetrates into all areas of psychotherapy and is an auxiliary method. Without manipulation, traditional psychotherapy techniques are less effective. Therefore, manipulative psychotherapy deserves to be singled out in a separate direction with its own system, methodology and principles. Only after such a selection is it possible to develop it as a method and further improve it. In this paper, the manipulative techniques of psychotherapy are systematized for the first time.

Manipulative psychotherapy (MP) in some of its methods uses elements of other methods of psychotherapy. And yet, the MP has its own independent and independent methods that allow the MP to be separated into a separate direction.

As already mentioned, the elements of MP are used in other areas of psychotherapy. Z. Freud, conducting psychoanalysis by the method of free associations, used a magical touch to the patient's forehead in order to evoke free associations in the patient. It was a manipulation. Very often, the psychotherapist has to show his unusual, extraordinary nature, so that the method of psychotherapy is more effective. Therefore, he resorts to artificial illusions and delusions of the patient, i.e. manipulations. At the same time, the patient himself has a need for such delusions, a craving for a miracle. In the last days of life, when a person is doomed to death, there is still a particle of hope for some miracle, for "suddenly". And this hope does not leave a person regardless of who he is: a Professor of physiology or an illiterate Philistine. The patient in this case consciously or subconsciously deceives himself.

A person is characterized by a craving for illusions. It is known that when observing an illusionist, he knows that he is being deceived, but consciously goes to this deception in order to experience spiritual satisfaction.

Each displayed object of the surrounding world is experienced differently by the subject. The same object is perceived differently by different people, finding different life in their psyche. This amazing property of psychic perception is difficult to define. It can only be called a subjective experience. Illusions, as a subject of research, are, in our opinion, the most important part of the system of psychological knowledge. Illusion is a perception, only it is based on an inadequate reflection of the perceived object and its properties.

In the process of activity, communication, scientific research, etc., the subject always thinks about the adequacy of the reflection of the object. Figuratively speaking, in order for a person to check an object for adequacy, he must "probe" it and study it, Stripping off the illusory husk from it. In this regard, illusions are divided into constant and non-constant. The latter take place independently of the process of cognition, activity, and communication. Non-constants are studied as the object is studied. Constant illusion is an eternal illusion. For example, despite the fact that we measure the image that causes the optical-geometric illusion hundreds of times with a ruler, the illusion itself does not disappear. We are convinced hundreds of times that we see one thing, and the measurements show another. Or another example, we learn something more about a person, and the illusions that we had about him are dissolved.

Let's say that one object (material, social, etc.) is perceived by three subjects. This object is experienced differently by subjects, which in turn depends on optical, physiological, psychological and other determinants. In other words, the perception of an object depends on the characteristics of the motivational and need spheres, the influence of emotional factors, past experience, the level of intellectual development, which in turn occurs under the influence of attitudes, semantic formations,"worldview". The question arises: "What will be an adequate reflection for the three subjects under consideration?" If all three of them are approximately all the same in perception, i.e. they have the same Arsenal of factors that affect perception from what we have listed above, then in the process of interaction with the object (communication, scientific activity, etc.) they will make sure that they reflect the object adequately. But this adequacy takes place only in the sense that these three subjects.

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they will be able to interact with the object, influence it, solve the problems of this object, etc., and at the same time the three subjects will not have any special differences in perception.

What may be adequate today may be inadequate tomorrow, because the factors that determine perception change in the course of practice. In social phenomena, they are often right (i.e., adequate): the majority, who is stronger, who is richer, who is smarter, etc., which allows them to impose and foster a certain collective perception. In physical phenomena (for example, science), the theory that has so far experienced the least contradictions and more adequately describes and predicts phenomena is right.

If we talk about the adequacy of the subject's perception of an object from the point of view of solving the problems and tasks of this object, then the adequacy of perception is not necessary at all. So, for example, synesthetics, conducting a session of biocorrection, have a vision in patients of a certain aura with certain characteristics: color, shape, etc. These visions are different in different synesthetes, as our research shows, although the subject and form of the disease may be the same. But when biocorrection and treatment begin, the results are the same. The reader may object by saying that biocorrection and vision are independent things, and no matter how synesthesia is seen, nature takes its course and the body recovers. IN REALITY, EVERYTHING IS MORE COMPLICATED. Synesthetic VISIONS ARE a SPECIAL INTERMEDIATE TECHNIQUE THAT ALLOWS for a more SUBTLE CORRELATION between the bioinformatic fields of the healer and the patient. Therefore, in terms of achieving results and resolving the patient's problems, it does not matter how adequately the healer reflects the patient. At the same time, if synesthesia solved the patient's problem, we can say that the reflection was adequate. At the same time, another synesthesis saw the aura completely different, and achieved the same results.

Thus, the two sinestesia saw the aura in different ways, but reflect adequately the object — a contradiction. Consequently, the adequacy of perception in solving the patient's problems was not necessary. What is important is the process by which a good correlation is achieved between the subjective experience of the patient and the healer.

The division of illusions into manipulative and non-manipulative ones is due to the fact that there are illusions that are ultimately determined by the external conditions of the

object, i.e. if there were no external environment with a certain organization, there would be no illusion (for example, art — theater). On the other hand, there is a large range of phenomena caused exclusively by the internal conditions of the subject (for example, the pathological functioning of physiological mechanisms).

In this paper, the division of illusions into manipulative and non-manipulative ones is proposed for the first time. Figuratively speaking, there are illusions that do not ask our permission and come to us, leading us astray, and they disappear only in the process of practice: life, scientific activity, knowledge, etc. In this case, the one who is the cause of these illusions (nature, man, etc.), does not know that he organized them. On the other hand, there is a large group of illusions ARTIFICIALLY ORGANIZED by subjects (artists, artists, etc.). In this case, the perceivers of these illusions (subjects) know that the illusions are organized. However, there are such interactions between subjects when one of them artificially organizes an illusion for the other, although the other does not even know about it. Such subjects are engaged in manipulations, i.e. artificially mislead another subject in order to solve their problems and tasks of another subject. So, for example, politicians are engaged in manipulations (playing with the media, organizing political "scapegoats", etc.), businessmen (false advertising, falsification of the contract).

A special place in such subject-subject relations is occupied by the interaction between the psychotherapist and the patient. In this regard, the Chapter is devoted to artificial illusions and manipulations, in contrast to the Chapter devoted to non-manipulative (natural) illusions. n

ABOUT SEMIOTICS IN PSYCHOTHERAPY

Numerous studies have prompted the author to the following reasoning.

It is obvious that the physiological and psychological processes in the body caused by various information influences (yoga, at, hypnosis, bioenergotherapy and various methods of psychotherapy) are essentially the same. The above methods of influence have certain advantages over each other. These advantages are characterized by the following characteristics

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sticks: depth, selectivity, intensity, acceptability, efficiency, etc. Therefore, there is no universal psychotherapeutic approach to the patient. So, for example, if your patient is a Professor of physics, then attitudes like "now I will mend the gap in your aura With my biofield" will be simply ridiculous. Semiotic features (words, sentences) play an important role in the transmission of information, which in turn depends not only on suggestibility, but also on the patient's past experience and level of intelligence.

Yoga therapy is perfection in the field of information and energy impact. It organically intertwines artificial techniques that affect bioenergetics (physical exercises), and semiotic forms of information transmission (Indian philosophy, etc.). So, for example, if with the help of at the patient can warm his stomach, i.e. cover a relatively large area, then with the help of yoga he can selectively affect the right kidney, warming it, while not touching the left. Thus, with the help of yoga, due to the temperature difference, it is possible to create internal bioenergetic potentials that can contribute to treatment. The same thing can do bioenergetica pit. Manipulations (passes) biotherapists are not associated with the external transmission of bioenergy, but are a special supersensible nonverbal transmission of information that determines the internal bioenergetic processes in the body. The prospects for development in this direction are great. It is necessary to search for qualitatively new semiotic forms of information impact.

It was mentioned above that one of the semiotic problems is the question of the relationship of the structure of information impact with the structure of the processes that are caused by this impact. How much do the processes occurring in the body correlate with the symbols that describe how these processes occur. Traditionally, it is considered that the scientific interpretation of these processes is as close as possible (adequate). But, as experience shows, this interpretation is used only by surgeons.

Sick of the same rigorous scientific proposals with a view of the impact of these informational forms of influence can not use because of their complexity.

Therefore, on the one hand, we need simpler symbols and signs, and on the other hand, we need the connection between them to take into account and contain the complexity of the processes occurring in the body.

There are two points of view:

1. There is no such connection. In other words, the therapist can give any attitudes, the structure of which is arbitrary, and they will be effective. This option is more suitable for patients who are predisposed to recovery.

2. There is a connection. It is necessary to take into account how the settings are given and what is the relationship between the elements of information impact.

In THIS PAPER, the AUTHOR has DEVELOPED a NEW CONCEPTUAL APPARATUS of MANIPULATIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY.

ARTIFICIAL AND NATURAL ILLUSION IN THE MANIPULATION OF PSYCHOTHERAPY.

Research conducted in groups allowed the author to take a new look at illusionism in psychotherapy.

In group psychotherapy (psychodrama), there is an artificial illusion (as in the theater). The therapist and the patient play roles and are aware of it. But there are natural illusions in psychotherapy that arise spontaneously (games according to E. Bern), and they are usually associated with a lack of knowledge about yourself and others or with some subconscious desires.

Therefore, the following options are possible:

1. if illusions are artificial for the psychotherapist and the patient, it is a psychodrama.

2. If illusion artificial and natural therapist to the patient (i.e. the patient is not an illusion, he doesn't know what is wrong or mislead) — is the draw or the element of manipulation and psychotherapy in the system of group psychotherapy.

3. if illusions are natural for the psychotherapist and the patient, this is psychotherapy without delusions, and it is the natural initial stage of the relationship between the psychotherapist and the patient (the game according to Bern).

4. If the illusion is natural for the therapist and artificial us to the patient. In this case, the patient is misleading the therapist. n

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ILLUSIONISM OF THE PHENOMENON OF ARTIFICIALLY INDUCED IATROGENY

If the patient comes to the doctor with "frivolous" complaints, which should not be paid attention to, then usually in such cases an explanatory conversation is held.

There are cases when "a wedge is knocked out with a wedge". But the wedge is artificially invented by the doctor. So, to the main disease that bothers the patient, the doctor adds a more serious one, and after a while the patient forgets about the first one, since all his attention goes to the more serious disease.

But after a while, the doctor reports that the diagnosis is incorrect. The patient has already forgotten about the first disease, and therefore it does not bother him, and the second does not. Thus, the patient experiences double relief.

Such manipulations should be approached carefully. Sometimes this manipulation can only do harm. Therefore, it is necessary to make a preliminary assessment. N

Chapter 5

ILLUSIONISM

AND WE

"He who thinks that he can do without the world is greatly deceived; but he who thinks that the world cannot do without it is still more deceived."

La Rochefoucauld

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ILLUSIONISM AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

(The socio-psychological phenomenon of illusionism)

The history of society is the history of the widespread use of disinformation techniques (illusionism) by political leaders of all times and peoples (see below). On the one hand, society, desiring illusions, is ready to self-oblivion with its own consent (the second principle of illusionism). On the other hand, leaders "go on about", pleasing with illusions and deception of society, so that there is no time for a program of actions independent of the wishes of the people (the first principle of illusionism).

The socio-psychological phenomenon of illusionism is "fueled" by the property of the masses to self-oblivion, which is expressed in getting pleasure from the spread of "fried"

facts and false rumors. True and boring rumors are not spread by the people. False rumors, the content of which is filled with fear, shock, strangeness, "miracle", etc., spread very quickly [1]. And it is this feature of the masses that politicians use when communicating with the media (see below "Illusionism in politics"). The thirst of the society of surprise, leads him not only to the performance of a circus illusionist, but also to terrible tragedies and wars. A society experiencing long-term deprivation (emptiness) begins to "desire thrills". This is well known to journalists according to the rating of certain programs. If this spontaneous process, which usually develops into uncontrolled aggression, is not curbed in time, then it (aggression) is taken away by political leaders.

Society is always more deceived by itself, and not by the leaders of society, who only follow the lead of the people, pleasing them with illusions and deception. That's why leaders are leaders. That is why society is always worthy of its leader. Leaders who do not fit into this framework are destroyed by society.

A good proof that society is happy to deceive itself is the rejection and rejection of revelations and truths that go unnoticed when they are covered by the media. If society craves deception, it will always be deaf to the truth. So, for example, if misinformation becomes popular, then even strong, well-advertised

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Chapter 5. Illusionism and us.

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no objective information can reduce its impact on society.(see the Theory of disinformation — the rumors and "ducks").

There is a revealing stage in the development of society, when the illusions and deception of a political leader begin to displease society. In this case, a new set (set) of deception and illusions comes. They are brought by a new political leader. Thus, the development of society (as well as the development of the individual-see below) is an eternal process of constructing and exposing illusions.

Proof of the existence of the phenomenon of socio-psychological illusionism is the existence of the halo effect, which consists in the fact that often the personality of a politician is assigned features that are not inherent in him. Having learned about this, the politician builds an image for himself and does not go beyond it, for fear of turning into a "political corpse". The society itself draws the image of a politician, the politician can only listen to the people.

The phenomenon of socio-psychological illusionism is well manifested in the example of well-known psychics and psychotherapists in society, who sometimes themselves are surprised by their extraordinary abilities, overheard by the people. This obliges them to be "miracle workers", appeasing the desires of the masses to be deceived and deluded for medicinal purposes (see Chapter 4). n

ILLUSIONISM AND RELIGION

Illusions arranged by the priests of antiquity, described in [2], effectively affected the subconscious of believers and parishioners. Illusionism in religion is the initial seed or seed that allows you to bind to the believer and "grow" a large fruit-FAITH. Without illusionism, FAITH cannot arise. A "miracle" is needed [3]. This "miracle" later becomes the main element in the sacred writings, to which the creators of the sacred writings will refer [4,5]. The priests of antiquity carefully and thoughtfully treated the first stage of illusionism-Palmyra, specially preparing the entire program of actions, even in case of unexpected revelations of the "miracle". That was why all the magical secrets were carefully hidden. The ordinary citizen who learned about the secrets was destroyed. Secrets were passed down from generation to generation, the technique of "miracle" for some priests due to lack of literacy and ignorance was closed, although they used it . Some priests, of a more scientific turn of mind, guessed the true causes of the" miracle", becoming heretics.

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The principle of self-forgetfulness inherent in a person allows you to absorb the "miracle" organized by the priests and further Supplement it with even more vivid shades. So, passing from generation to generation, religious and philosophical writings are "overgrown" with magic, and the longer people go back in time from the beginning of religion, the more they forget about the illusionism that was at the time of the birth of religion. They do not want to listen to revelations, because the most important principle of illusionism is laid down in a person — the thirst for self-affirmation.

A miracle is actually a result or a step in the next chain:

1. "Miracle" - focus (illusion), which is perceived as a miracle.

2. The development of the reflection of the "miracle" in consciousness, as a result of which the 3rd stage is born.

3. "Miracle" - the focus breaks away from consciousness so much that even after exposing the secret of the "miracle", it is still perceived as a MIRACLE inherent in the person himself, consisting in the desire to be deceived and the rejection of exposing the secrets of the"miracle".

"Miracle" - focus lives in the minds of people as a MIRACLE. This once again confirms the concept of illusionism put forward by the author.

The illusionism of the "messengers of the most high" has stages in its development: "miracles", false prophecy, sacrifice, myth-making evaluation, and finally, the birth of the true messenger of the most HIGH. In order to reach the final stages of the "messenger candidate", it is not enough to be a talented showman, hypnotist and illusionist, it is not even enough to sacrifice yourself or buy the best TV time. It is necessary that the society and its government desire this "messenger". Therefore, there were few real messengers in the history of mankind.

ILLUSIONISM OF THE BELIEVER'S PERSONALITY

(History of one disease)

I happened to meet a man once. He believed in Islam, went to the mosque, wore a skullcap on his head, in short, gave the impression of a true Muslim. Our second meeting, to my surprise, was already in my office. He came to me for help. It turned out that our acquaintance with him was not accidental. Knowing my profession, he approached me then, but did not dare to state his problem, as he was a PROFESSIONAL

Chapter 5. Illusionism and us.

A PRIEST. Even at the first meeting with him, I noticed his pallor, despondency, some inner emptiness and hopelessness. With their mental problems in my office were people of various professions: artists, politicians, artists, writers, musicians and many others. And now the priest is sitting! The problem was brief: "I do not want to live, I have thoughts of suicide..." Previously, my observations and research showed that a deeply religious person THEORETICALLY should not suffer from neuroses. So I assumed that my interlocutor had an immature relationship with Vera. He's not a deep believer. Although, according to him, he did everything to eliminate the desire to commit suicide: carefully read the Koran, was at the reception of the largest priests in Russia, performed rituals, etc.

Another reason for his condition was not excluded. It is known that when the body is sick, the soul is also sick. The body presses on the brain. For example, a sick stomach can be a cause of gastroparesis — anxiety nervous system. Preliminary surveys have shown that this version is no longer available. He was young, healthy.

Thus, I proved for myself that the young man "earned" a stable mental anxiety solely on a psychological level, and I, as a psychotherapist, must definitely help him.

The person who is supposed to help people find peace of mind, the meaning of life, has lost all this himself. I wondered if he could help others find meaning in this state. Apparently, the role of a priest did not suit him. He coped with this role as an actor-craftsman and got lost, as the soul could not cope with this artificiality and became ill from duality.

A PRIEST IS A SPECIAL PROFESSION THAT REQUIRES A RESPONSIBLE ATTITUDE NOT ONLY TO HIS ACTIONS, SPEECHES, WORDS, BUT ALSO TO HIS THOUGHTS! I REPEAT: THOUGHTS! THAT WAS THE REASON FOR THE EMPTINESS OF MY COMPANION'S SOUL. WHEN HE PREACHED THE UNKNOWN, HE KNEW MORE ABOUT HIMSELF. MANY PRIESTS TAKE THIS PATH, MAKING THEIR PROFESSION A SEARCH FOR THEMSELVES, FORGETTING ABOUT THE DEEP SPIRITUAL PROBLEMS OF PARISHIONERS. SUCH PRIESTS SUFFER FROM EGOCENTRIC MYOPIA, MIXED UP IN PIECES TORN FROM THE KORAN OR THE BIBLE. THEY APPLY EXCERPTS FROM SACRED WRITINGS OUT OF PLACE AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR----------

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PERSONAL AND "SCORECHECK" INTERESTS. IT CAN BE VERY DIFFICULT TO BREAK OUT OF THIS CAPTIVITY, AS THEY DO ALL THIS SUBCONSCIOUSLY. SUCH "BELIEVERS" GAIN ESPECIALLY TERRIBLE POWER IF THEIR "FAITH" IS IMPLICATED IN NATIONALISM, NATIONAL EGOCENTRISM. THIS TURNS INTO WARS.

Thus, the cause of our emotional problems — self-centeredness, CONCERN FOR YOURSELF. These phenomena occur in us subconsciously.

Is it possible to trust the soul of priests who are not ascetics, eat a lot, often communicate with pretty women, satisfy their vanity with the help of television, love super cars, sleep a lot, etc., etc. He is imbued with an irresponsible attitude to his thoughts, not to mention his words and actions.

These spiritual businessmen arrange gigantic show programs, which seem to be free, and it seems that they are not, because there are giant sacrifices that are subsequently deposited in the world's largest banks and go to enrich a small handful of businessmen. SPIRITUAL BUSINESS, the most PROFITABLE. How to break out of this self-centered ring and self-deception? How to remove this mental anxiety that leads to aggression and wars, drug addiction and alcoholism, sexual debauchery and gluttony, enrichment by any means?

Instead of spiritual ENRICHMENT, there IS an ENRICHMENT of SPIRITUAL BUSINESS.One FAITH here, apparently, can not do, since it was made into a business, it was discredited by unscrupulous "priests" who bought into the mafia and government handouts.

My patient, a priest, who was sitting opposite me, was a victim of this dirty machine because of his mental infantilism. I know cases when "priests", not finding the appropriate

help, got drunk, committed suicide. But I know the priests-monks of the Kiev Lavra, who with their theological and philosophical savvy, their asceticism, deep faith, crystal purity, human simplicity and kindness delighted the parishioners and helped them in their spiritual problems. It is difficult to be a monk, to abstain from the desires of the body, and not all of them can stand it. There are cases when monks and nuns engaged in homosexuality and lesbianism. Not everyone can stand this form of life. But for the sake of finding their own satisfaction, meaning, for the sake of helping the parishioners, the monks go to this.

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Some believe that old prostitutes who have lost interest in their families and husbands, or who are broken by great grief, come to monasticism more often. This is not true. Many people come there with a GREAT sense of RESPONSIBILITY for themselves and others.

The soul of my priest patient has not found peace with the ancient manipulation of consciousness-FAITH. The question arises, is there any other manipulation of consciousness that contributes to mental recovery?

Faith has no right to claim the monopoly of the spirit and its influence. Since, in the author's opinion, IT OCCUPIES ONLY a PART IN the system of MANIPULATIONS over CONSCIOUSNESS AIMED at finding MEANING (MEANING of LIFE, MEANING in EVERYTHING). There are many excellent philosophical teachings,

abstract constructions (for example, existential analysis, V. Frankl's Logotherapy), which perfectly solve the problem of finding meaning. They are not a religion, although some of them claim or are perceived as a religion. Mind manipulation aimed at finding meaning is only part of the GENERAL system of MIND MANIPULATION, which includes methods that are not related to the problem of finding meaning: HYPNOSIS, rational psychotherapy, group psychotherapy, psychoanalysis and other methods of traditional and non-traditional psychotherapy. A special place is occupied by manipulations in various religious and non-religious philosophies. All these manipulations do not require that asceticism, responsibility for thoughts and actions in one's own life, which take place in religious activities. They require professional knowledge of the method. Moreover, the psychotherapist himself is aware of the artificial element in the method and does not charge in the form of sacrifices. The therapist works armed with science. He himself says that he is engaged in medical or psychological business. He does not attract the ALMIGHTY for the purpose of filling his own pocket with the money of patients with sacrifices, but takes payment for his education, talent, knowledge, moral and material costs. It stands on a par with other professions. You can communicate with God not only through a theatrical performance in your temple, but also when communicating with art in the Conservatory, theater, exhibition, etc. God can be known through SCIENCE, sitting in the library,etc., etc. Even at the lathe.

I managed to help my patient-priest thanks to the analysis developed by the author, as well as Logotherapy. In the process sessions

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it turned out that the patient sometimes drank cognac, liked to feel high (according to the Koran and the Bible-this is a sin). And against the background of this high from cognac, all the other joys of life, the pleasures of work, communication, knowledge, etc.looked faded. The pleasure zone of his brain was "poisoned" by the high of alcohol. Although he was not an alcoholic, as he did not have a systematic attraction to alcohol. Filling all the components of meaning helped him to find meaning (according to V. Frankl).

1. The ability to survive from everything around. For example, at the sight of women. The egocentric brain only cares about its host.

2. Responsibility (need) for everything (work, children, for yourself, etc.).

3. Creative work.

4. Circumstances and goals.

The method of SJ-analysis was removed causeless anxiety, which increased the attacks of depression.

Now this young man has left religion and found meaning in creativity and communication with a woman. The knowledge gained in the study of Islam, he applied in his work. I hope that someday, having known the beautiful peaks of creativity, he will know God or Allah, will find faith in a natural way, and not artificially.

I often have to go on business trips to the Republic of Tatarstan with lectures and Wellness sessions. The number of people performing religious rites is growing. Store shelves are littered with religious literature. Is the number of believers growing? It sometimes seems to me that it decreases as the number of people with complaints of mental anxiety increases. Theoretically, a deeply believing person should not suffer from nervous system disorders, he should find his spiritual balance in faith.

Somehow I'm standing in line... I see two elderly women fighting, their faces full of aggression, their eyes bulging, both have crosses hanging around their necks, both regularly attend Church. Why are they like this? Why didn't Faith appease them? The answer is simple. Many of them have a stereotype of a consumer attitude to religion. Do

this, do that, don't do that, don't do that, and you'll go to Heaven. Grandmothers violate the rules of religious science, deceive.

Another case. "I am a true Muslim," one Babai beats his chest, " I am a believer." And a skullcap on it, and a beard of a special shape. And there is no peace of mind, as he steals a little while working as a security guard. I, as a therapist, I believe that for health----------

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health dangerous to play a double game. It is better to play one game, society will adapt to you, and there will be less harm. The greatest crimes were committed in the guise of religion.

Here the mobsters drive up to the Church in their cars to wash their sins. They stop by every day, as they go to crimes every day. Sometimes it seems that if the priests are paid, he will give the go-ahead for the car to drive directly into the Church, to the altar. The mafia pays and buys a play called " Communion with God."

Or maybe pay in advance for a year for the services of a priest to wash away sins. The only thing that can be advised to such parishioners is to pay only to those priests, after communicating with whom the nightmares disappeared and sleep was restored. If this is not the case, it is better to give this money to an orphanage.

Mass fascination and return to religion is currently associated with hopelessness and finding a new meaning. I would like everyone to find peace in religion. In Tatarstan, in a short period of time, 1991-1996, a large number of mosques were built, but they are empty, there are few parishioners there. From my point of view, the majority of Tatars were converted to Islam with the aim of gaining a national identity, which was lacking in

Russia. This national spring is straightening out and so far only presses on the religious question. Now this process has stopped, but the national spring has not yet straightened out. If this power goes beyond religion, civil war is possible.

Here are the data of sociological studies.

Interethnic tensions exist. Many Tatars even demonstrate their Muslim strength to the Russians with some aggression, and oppose Islam to Christianity. According to the author's research, interethnic tension is more on the part of the Tatars. This is a natural process — the aggression accumulated over the centuries should "evaporate". But in what form? Religion cannot help here, because it is itself the cause of confrontation. In history, there are terrible wars between Gentiles. What and who can act as a pacifying intermediary? Politicians refer to common sense. We need a way to influence the public consciousness, which would be based on COMMON SENSE. COMMON SENSE PSYCHOTHERAPY is needed. The idea of creating a single RELIGION is hopeless, although they are working on it

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by many philosophers. It is dangerous to artificially unite religions. It remains to hope for a natural Union, but this takes years.

Currently, hundreds of "prophets" are wandering around Russia, claiming to be a new religion. There is a competition between "mini - and macro-religions".

Thus, as in the case of individual psychology, we come to the conclusion that FAITH in society does not have the right to the MONOPOLY of MANIPULATING PUBLIC CONSCIOUSNESS .

You can find peace of mind and balance not only through the manipulation of consciousness-Faith, but also in other ways, which in their own way are aimed at removing mental anxiety and searching for meaning. Faith for many of us is unacceptable because of our religious bad manners. It is impossible to become a deep believer in one day, even if a ceremony was performed on you in the most prestigious Church or mosque. Therefore, spiritual peace must be sought through other manipulations of consciousness: in creativity, art, self-actualization, pleasure, communication, healthy buzz (for example, sex), satisfaction of vanity (power and politics), knowledge and science, meditation, communication (in the family, nature, etc.), asceticism, responsibility, satisfaction of one's aggression, etc. So, for example, if a person is naturally aggressive from childhood and for decades religion has not subdued him, and aggressive literature or rock music allows him to find peace of mind to work, live, sleep soundly. We have no right to prohibit him from doing this if we do not have alternative ways to remove his aggression. It is better to leave this aggression at a disco than at a rally that turns into a civil war.

You can advise to turn to various psychotherapeutic methods. There are dozens of methods of manipulating consciousness, aimed at finding peace of mind, overcoming neuroses, etc.

It is dangerous to make a monopoly out of Faith and religion, because some people benefit from IT. Using myopia, kindness, and the trust of believers, some politicians can do black things. As one Eastern sage said: "trust in God, and tie the donkey, or they will steal it."

From the author's point of view, a person in relation to Faith can be in three States:

1. Be a deep believer in God. ----------

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2. to be a believer in nature, in which God is dissolved, or in God, who is dissolved in nature.

3. to be an unbeliever due to a dubious and temporary ideology, illiteracy, infantilism, ignorance, illness or life circumstances.

The second state was previously ignored. It was either the first or the third. Many priests still stand in this position - a person either believes or does not.

According to our research, the majority of respondents are in the second position. In philosophy, it is called PANTHEISM . This is a more Mature position, as it is not diluted with elements of myth-MAKING .

The great Nietzsche believed in Man and life. For some reason, he became disillusioned with the priests, calling them shepherds over the flock of believers.

Sociological studies conducted among believers have shown that some of them believe infantile, in order to GET to Heaven. Most of them are older, elderly people who have been unbelievers for most of their lives. The thought of an imminent death leads to a consumerist attitude to Faith. In such cases, believers have a hidden inner egocentrism, concern for themselves. They perform all the rites to GET to Heaven.

This is an immature attitude to Faith. Such people even forget about close relatives. Being in a dying state, they believe in Paradise and do more good and good to people, not because they need it, but in order to earn the right to go to Heaven. Good for the sake of kindness or good for the sake of the result?

Who is more self-centered, worried about themselves: those who believe in God, or those who believe in Man, in life, in the future of generations?

A believer in deathbed believes in family, in the lives of their children, in life the results of their labor and creativity, thus remaining Human. He does not console himself WITH illusions about Paradise. He is down to EARTH, he does not break away from life to the end, like some religious idlers-ascetics, who already care about the eternity of their soul during their lifetime. Therefore, a believer in God, from the author's point of view, is more egocentric than a believer in life and Man.

There are deep believers who have a Mature relationship with God. However, everyone finds in Faith what he needs, to the extent of "his depravity", sinfulness, education. n

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THE ILLUSION OF DEATH AND FAITH

The more hope there is in a person, the more there is a sense of God, a sense of God. If a person loses the last hope of life (i.e., knows that he will die), often the person also loses the sense of God as the last hope. Therefore, people often die without God in their souls.

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The death of loved ones allows people to feel a piece of their own death.

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People enjoy watching the death of heroes on television and worrying about them, because they feel a borderline state between the feeling of the death of the hero of the screen and the feeling of their own life. Often the death of the characters is associated with "their own death", but the person constantly "checks" himself while watching the film that he is alive, and this increases his pleasant experience.

A person always experiences when viewing works of art, and these experiences are true and high only when the fragmentary fantasized own death of a person is dissolved in them. Only at the junction of the feeling of one's own mortality and life (art) can a true delight in the consumption of art be born.

Being on the border between his own life and death, a person can not get pleasure.

* * *

Faith in a person is revealed only when one feels one's own mortality and the fear of death. Faith arises as the last hope for survival. This is what true Faith is, unlike the Faith of a young man who is full of strength and death is incomprehensible and far away for him.

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Sometimes people feed on energy, thanks to the effect of contrast that occurs between the feelings of the death of a stranger and their own life. A person seems to be happy that he is still alive, and some people have already died. This is a special vampirism. It is in this vampirism that the longevity of some pseudo-priests, "seeing off the assigned ones to the other world,"is laid down.

As the feeling of one's own death is born in a person, Faith is born in him. Faith first arises in the form of a potency for Faith, i.e. in this state it is not yet "imbued" with IDA

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ology and religious teaching. A person first feels the desire for spiritual support and hope for "something something". This is what Faith in the Supreme becomes in the future.

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The absence of a feeling of fear of death, according to the author's sociological research, can be associated with fatigue from life, which is observed in the elderly (41%), suffering from life due to illness (21%), age-related infantilism and lack of understanding of death (14%), lack of a feeling of fear of death as a protective reaction.

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According to the author's research, only 12% of older people would love to live another life. 69% did not want a repeat, the rest found it difficult to answer.

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The most important shocking and negative discovery of childhood, many people consider (31%) the death of people (people's funerals). Positive discoveries of childhood were called entertainment, for example, the circus (14%) and happy episodes of childhood, which, judging by the story, are trivial (39%). n

ESOTERIC ILLUSIONISM

Parallel worlds, the fourth dimension, the world of subtle structures, the world of visions [6], etc. — all these are forms of esoteric perception that are open only to initiates who have the "third eye". It's a talent and a vocation. A truly creative person should be an esoteric. Such people have the ability to "objectify" the images of their subconscious. Because of this, they are presented with visions, insights, subtle structures, parallel worlds as a special form of intuition.

Until now, science has paid attention only to such subconscious processes as dreams, associations, fantasies, etc. [7]. This world of visions in official psychiatry is called hallucinations, pseudo-hallucinations, illusions, etc. Psychiatry looks at these processes only as signs of a particular disease [8]. Thus, for psychiatry, as one of the many and scientifically unsuccessful views on the soul, all these processes are something amorphous and immovable. These processes have not been studied as forms of special intuition, as forms of protection from the external

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psychic attack, as something without which creations in art and science cannot appear, as a factor of genius. Although the claim that there is one step between genius and insanity has already been established in psychiatry. Currently, there is a lack of a more responsible attitude to esoteric forms of perception.

Whatever many critics may say about the subjectivity of these processes, which have nothing to do with real reality, THIS ESOTERIC WORLD is REAL, and this is why:

1. the Existence of this subjective world of illusions (from the point of view of traditional views) strongly influences and even determines the development of the objective world. At the same time, there are objective worlds that do not affect the objective world itself in any way.

2. the Real world is what we feel, feel, and perceive. Ask any esoteric (there are 7% of them on the globe), feels, feels, does he perceive this world? of course, yes. And imagine that in the future the entire globe will have an esoteric perception. This world will really turn into reality, because the critics of it will disappear.

3. The world is one, despite the fact that we were divided into objective and subjective.

4. There are many not reducible to each other, i.e., the independent data entities. For example, wakefulness and sleep, altered state of consciousness and normal. Modern psychological concepts do not reduce the reality of dreams not only to biological processes, but even to psychological ones that exist in the waking state, and consider dreams as an independent reality that does not depend on the waking state, although it is connected with it in a certain way. Dreams are a world with its own laws.

Similarly, there are independent illusory worlds with their own "crooked mirrors".

According to the author of the book, parallel worlds exist for people with esoteric perception — this is THE HIGHEST FORM of ILLUSIONS discussed above. These illusions contribute to the creative development of the individual only when a person can control them so as not to get lost in the real world. If this ability disappears (the person completely leaves the real world in the world of esoteric illusions), the person needs to be helped. Thus, the parallel and real world should mutually help each other. They cannot exist without each other. Person,

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Losing esoteric illusions in the real world — loses the meaning of existence. Conversely, a person who loses the real world, going into the world of esoteric illusions, also loses the meaning of life (in any case, he accelerates his death, thanks to helplessness in the real world).

It is through ILLUSIONS, not hallucinations, that man survives. This is due to the fact that illusions are attached to the object of perception (the real world). A person seems to have one foot in the real world, the other in the subjective world, and in General he is in the world of ILLUSION. In the case of hallucinations, there is a risk of completely disappearing into a parallel world.

The parallel world is a visualized form of the subjective world. Through this visualization process, the parallel world becomes more real.

The problem of esoteric illusions is the problem of people's talent, vocation, and DEDICATION. This is the problem of objectification of the elements of imaginative thinking.

Is it possible to develop this talent? How to become initiated into these worlds? How to discover this WORLD of HIGHER ILLUSIONS?

Currently, there are various psychotechnics that contribute to the acquisition of these illusions.

Let's look at them briefly.

They are known all over the world forms of meditation.

Meditation is a creative, mental process, the ultimate goal of which is "enlightenment" and withdrawal into the unmanifested. These are the HIGHEST ILLUSIONS of esoteric perception, which were discussed earlier [9].

Let's list some classic psychotechnics of changing mental States. First of all, these are prosonochnye States: in the morning with incomplete awakening; in the evening with incomplete falling asleep or at night with the transfer of natural sleep to artificial, controlled or uncontrolled. This translation can be carried out in a heterogenic or autogenic way.

The classic autogenic training with all its modifications available in various countries is also widely known. There are also many psychotechnics based on fixing the gaze on a point or on a shiny bright object. For example, the setting or rising sun on the sea horizon, a burning candle, a blue lamp, a shiny metal ball or object, a crystal, a hole in a box with light, etc. [9].

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Psychotechnics of focusing on sound — external, for example, on the measured knock of a metronome-are described. There are several psychotechnics based on the relaxation of skeletal muscles-Jacobson's psycho-muscle training and its various modifications, special acupressure, Radzievsky's gravity baths, sauna, etc. There are psychotechnics that are based on a special body pose, for example, Japanese meditation in the "zazen" pose or Chinese meditation in the "seiza" pose [9].

The most complex Tibetan psychotechnics. Very interesting Indian exercises "caps", "Rupa", "arupa", etc., as well as simple types of concentration on the feeling of emptiness and reducing the gaze to the bridge of the nose and deeper inside, until fatigue (you can go to the tip of the nose),

and the subsequent concentration on any object on the mental screen [9]. You can focus on a thought or a philosophical abstract concept.

Interesting is the Japanese psychotechnics of reflection, through koans and a special way of life, as well as the method of systematic painstaking self-observation, the achievement of artificial, controlled schizophrenia [9].

There are psychotechnics based on the method of moving consciousness to certain points of the body.

Interesting, but complex methods of mental animation of an object, for example, a statue, drawing, ritual scheme, imaginary image, etc.

There are psychotechnics based on the use of sensory hunger and the occurrence of controlled hallucinations, as well as with the use of physiotherapeutic pharmacological agents.

A lot of psychotechnics is based on the concentration of the subject on the breath or pulse, on the "chakras" or "life centers", etc. Objects of the highest concentration can be trigrams, a circle, etc.

There are many psychic techniques, focusing on antrax, the mantras, the japa, Datah. His psychotechnics in Krista yoga, Laya yoga, Shaki yoga, Raja yoga, samaji yoga, kudualini yoga, Agni yoga, Jnana yoga, Maha yoga, Taoist yoga, in the system of "vaidika" and "Tantrika", in the psychotechnics of Bhagavatgita and other types of yoga [9].

Thus, there is a diverse and variegated world of influences on the soul. But, no matter how diverse these systems may be, they all have one thing in common — the CREATION of HIGHER ILLUSIONS . A person who has not discovered these esoteric illusions loses a lot in his life.

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THE INTERACTION OF ILLUSIONS

Currently, the problem of the influence of different types of illusions on each other is acute.

Let us consider this problem on the example of the interaction OF the world of ILLUSIONS (artificial illusions or illusions of art) With the world of ILLUSIONS of the surrounding reality (natural illusions see the table above).

There is no doubt that the world of illusions of art people determines their creative activity. Many great composers, artists, writers, Directors have created their creations through illusions. They have seen and heard things that the uninitiated cannot hear or see. It was from these illusory objects that great works of art were created.

Conversely, it is known that the illusions of art can strongly influence the illusions of perception of the surrounding reality. This interaction has several stages.

1. a Person does not perceive the world of illusions of art (art itself).

2. People immersed in a world of illusions art and wish out of it. After such an exit, the art of practicality does not affect his life in any way. A person gets only a rest from art, consuming "illusions" not systematically.

3. After" consuming "illusions, a person feels that he wants to plunge into this world again, and subordinates the real world only to "dive" back into the world of illusions of art. The world around us is changing for a person. A person lives simultaneously in two worlds, real and parallel, often "seeing" and communicating with the characters of novels, films, etc.

4. a Person begins to live only in a parallel world formed by elements of previously seen works of art (for example, with the characters of films, novels). From the point of view of psychiatry, this is a pathology.

Thus, on the one hand, elements of film illusions can form illusions of human perception, on the other hand, illusions of perception affect the scenario of film illusions.

THREE WINDOWS

Different people see the world differently. For some, the same sun is bright, for others it is not. Therefore, we can say that we see the world through the "glasses" of its own illusory shell. The world of illusions is our world, we love it when we are happy, and not when we are sick. Thus, the real world is only an irritant to our illusions.

What the world really is, no one knows, and it does not matter to a person. Only one thing is important — its ability to cause illusions in us.

The division of everything around us into reality and illusion is conditional due to the fact that there is no clear line between them.

OFTEN, REALITY IS DETERMINED BY THE OPINION, POINT OF VIEW, AND VISIONS OF THE MAJORITY. IN OTHER WORDS, REALITY IS WHAT MOST PEOPLE AGREE ON. UNFORTUNATELY, SOCIETY CAN MAKE MISTAKES AND REALITY DISAPPEARS.

The world of fragmentary realities, i.e. the realities of people's consent to err (theater, cinema, drunkenness, etc.), is an illusion in the traditional sense.

Reality, as the surrounding world in itself, is not relevant for a person. For a person, the reality is necessary, thanks to which he SURVIVES in a philosophical, psychological and physical sense.

Perhaps one day people will create a life-threatening illusion of a full stomach without consuming food. Philosophical and psychological illusions for survival have already been created.

When humanity learns to immerse itself in the world of illusions and ceases to interact with the world and with people in the traditional sense and at the same time will survive — this, perhaps, will be the departure of man from nature. MAN WILL CEASE TO OPPOSE HIMSELF TO NATURE AND CONSUME NATURE. This will be the ILLUSORY DEATH of HUMANITY in the surrounding reality (This is also death!!!). This death is different from the traditional one, when nature itself destroys humanity at the hands of humanity itself.

The ILLUSORY DEATH of HUMANITY EXISTS only for nature. Traditional death is only for humans.

When a person fully learns to immerse himself in the WORLD of computer, television, body, auditory and visual illusions — it will be death for humanity. People will not need each other. The concept of "personality" will disappear, because a person will stop fighting with his passions. As an example, the phenomenon of ILLUSIOSEX can be cited. n

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ILLUSIONS — ILLUSIONISM OR MASTURBATION

It allows you to replace the physiological sexual communication of men and women. This is a kind of" computer Masturbation", leading to SUPER PERVERSIONS that can not even dream of. Obviously, this is a lucrative business, and many firms are struggling to create such computers. The effect is not only on the eye analyzers, but also on the skin, genitals, etc., etc. This is achieved by specially designed sensors.

With the help of special computer programs, a person will be able to experience love satisfaction with anyone, however and whenever. This is dangerous, since the eternal HIGH is death (we have already shown this in the chapters on alcoholism-Chapter 2). Although for patients with alcoholism and people immersed in pathological illusions, such a pleasure within certain limits would not hurt.

Illusions, in the author's opinion, will lead to the alienation between a man and a woman, marriages collapse, to reduce rodeos years, which will lead to the gradual DEATH of HUMANITY.

Illusion salons can cause severe depression because of their abuse, because the real world will seem faded and uninteresting. The world of these illusions is dangerous, just like the world of alcoholic illusions.

Illusions is illusionism and Masturbation at the same time. n

THE THREE GREAT ILLUSIONS ARE LIKE THREE WINDOWS

In addition to the ordinary window, there are three Windows in the human house — illusions. These "Windows" also have their own frame and their own position in the house.

The ordinary window

in

Windows-illusions

in in in

Mirror Icon TV

(window to God) (computer illusions)

The great illusions of humanity: religion, the mirror, and television (film).

in

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During his life, a person gives more preference to one or another "window".

As a child, a person looks more into the real world through a simple window. The real world is interesting to him, because it is new to him. As a person grows up, through the window-mirror, he begins to know himself. The mirror creates an illusory image of a person.

Gradually, the world of illusions of cinema and television opens up for a person. And finally, having known the world through a real window, TV and mirror, a person begins to look for meaning and finds it in the "WINDOW" where he sees God (icon).

It is in this window that the hope for the survival of humanity lies. It is religion, AS a GREAT ILLUSION, that should contribute to our physical and mental survival. n

ILLUSIONS WILL SAVE THE WORLD

Beauty is relative. Beauty is where there are illusions. The brighter and stronger the illusion, the more beautiful it is. Beauty is the criterion for the presence of illusions. Man exists through illusions, in which he finds meaning and draws energy for his being. Thus, it would be more accurate to say that it is not beauty, but illusions that will save the world.

The problem of saving the world has now become even more urgent due to the alcoholization and drug addiction of the planet. Currently, there is no technology for creating universal and harmless illusions that adequately compete in strength with alcohol and drug illusions. The idea of creating such illusionary virtual reality salons, which are not inferior to drugs and alcohol in terms of enjoyment, belongs to the author of this book.

ILLUSIONS AND DRIVING A CAR

The author has developed a project to create illusions of a drunk driver.

External effect: a sober car enthusiast is put on a car seat and put on special glasses that create the illusion of car movement. The motorist is given to feel the whole nightmare that is observed when driving a car under the influence of alcohol, i.e. how the car becomes unmanageable. Such a session with a car enthusiast at once solves the problem of alcohol consumption before driving a car. n

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ILLUSIONS AND VIRTUALITY

Currently, there is a lot of talk about the world of virtual reality on television, in the press and in scientific papers. Some even talk about some kind of discovery by humanity of this parallel world of virtual realities. Is there something qualitatively new in this for psychology and philosophy?

In the author's opinion, there was simply a substitution of the concept of "illusion "for the concept of"virtual reality".

The fact that this world is real, we have shown above. This world has its own laws, which often contradict the laws of the real (traditional world). The scientific novelty lies in the fact that for the first time this WORLD began to be studied as a WORLD, and not as an illusion, although it is obvious that the world of virtual realities is an illusory world. Man, as it were, for the first time broke away from the real world and completely, without the ideologies that are in it, began to study the world of ILLUSIONS.

Previously, it was different. It was believed that there is only the real world (this is really true), and illusions do not need to be studied as a separate world with its own laws (these are illusions!!!) In the end, this led to gross materialistic ignorance and, as a result, the emptying of our consciousness.

It is necessary to accept the following POSTULATE-ASSUMPTION:

"THE WORLD OF ILLUSIONS EXISTS AS A SEPARATE PARALLEL REALITY THAT HAS ITS OWN INTERNAL LAWS. ONLY BY KNOWING THESE LAWS AS THE LAWS OF THE WORLD CAN PEOPLE'S MENTAL PROBLEMS BE SOLVED."

Let's call these problems:

1. Suicide.

2. Alcoholism.

3. Addiction.

4. Complex and incurable mental illnesses.

5. Others.

As mentioned above, alcoholism was previously treated ineffectively, due to the fact that psychotherapists in a primitive way tried to pull the patient into SOBRIETY, without exploring and understanding the WORLD of DRUNKENNESS and its laws. A psychotherapist can help a patient with alcoholism only when he knows well the laws of alcoholic illusions — the world of illusions of a drinking person. n

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ILLUSION AND TRUTH

The life credo of a person should not be the search for truth, but the PLEASURE OF LEARNING DIFFERENT WAYS to the TRUTH. For the author, it is not the structure of truth that is more interesting, but the structure of the path to it. If we have a way — then we have our truth. For the author, truth is the way to it. The various paths to truth are the main illusions of a certain period of life. Illusion is the truth.

The whole philosophy of the world has never come to the truth, but the paths it has followed are so different that any beautiful philosophy will have an equally beautiful and correct antiphilosophy.

The whole philosophy is a continuous structure of knowledge going to the same goal, but from different sides. Even absurd philosophies have a place in this structure. This absurdity has its own internal structure and logic. It has the right to be called philosophy, if at least someone helps in the search for truth (the path to truth). All paths to truth are illusory, i.e. they are delusions. But the truth is dissolved in these illusions, and the value of these paths is greater the more they are in the internal logic and density of useful information for the survival of the human spirit.

If you just say ABSURD — it will remain absurd. If you build a system of curious knowledge that leads to the absurd, then this will already be a philosophy (not necessarily absurd). By the way, the treatment of absurdity developed by the author is very effective in the treatment of certain types of neuroses. In understanding the structure of the absurd and modeling the illusions of the absurd lies the hope of a cure for SCHIZOPHRENIA. n

KNOWLEDGE OF DECEPTION AND ILLUSIONISM —

THE PATH TO PURIFICATION

At the present time in connection with market reform, the society has become so rotten that it must be purified by only one religion is impossible. We need a system of knowledge that allows us to understand the structure of universal deception.

Chapter 5. Illusionism and us.

The name of God is not enough. A person cannot come to God without knowing the structure of his "filthiness" - the structure of his deception (deception of himself and others). We need knowledge that would allow humanity to get rid of the illusions that destroy it. Only through the knowledge of illusions (negative and positive) can a person discover God and find his happiness.

Humanity has two ways of development:

1. to Follow the path of negative illusions, i.e., the path of universal immersion in destroying illusions, in the WORLD of destroying illusions:

a) the world of drug addiction

b) the world of drunkenness

C) the world of deception

d) the world of television and computer illusions.

The danger of this path is that this WORLD can turn into the REAL WORLD essentially without the possibility of returning to the old WORLD. It all starts with a harmless sitting in front of the TV, replacing live communication. People sit next to each other, but they don't communicate.

2. the Path of esoteric illusions, the path to parallel worlds of creative illusions, the ultimate goal of which is BEAUTY. It is these illusions that should save the WORLD.

HUMANITY, CHOOSE ! n

ANIMAL ILLUSIONISM

Zoopsychology has numerous data on the elements and manifestations of intentional deception in animal behavior, especially in primates [10,11,12].

Paying attention to THESE FACTS, SOME RESEARCHERS CHARACTERIZE THEM AS "DISINFORMATION BEHAVIOR" and RIGHTLY SEE the latter as the EVOLUTIONARY ROOTS of DECEPTION.

Man is the only individual among mammals capable of manipulation and deception on a huge scale.

Man is the only individual among mammals who deceives his own relatives. In the animal world, various individuals mislead other individuals in order to escape from a predator, lure prey, survive or adapt to the external environment. n

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R. Garifullin. Illusionism of the individual

Chapter 6

Illusionism

in various fields of activity

"It is necessary to learn to determine the quality and quantity of negative illusionism of the individual, starting from which illusionism becomes criminal.

Thus, the germs of criminal illusionism are exclusively in all of us, but, fortunately, so far in most of us they do not develop to the level of crime."

(from the author)

R. Garifullin. Illusionism of the individual

FROM THE AUTHOR

We live in the most deceiving country in the world. For a long time, our state was under the iron curtain and behaved like a "card sharper" who, bluffing, does not show his cards. Our country, as many historians note, not only has an unpredictable future, but also a past. We don't know our own history, because Soviet historians deceived us. We are exposed to gross deception by politicians, economists, businessmen, bankers, etc.

At present, the question is acute: "who to believe?" Therefore, many have turned to religion, but even there there are "their own entrepreneurs". How not to get lost in this complex world? It is obvious that a person tends to be mistaken, even if no one specifically misleads him. But if he is deceived by others, then in the process of double deception (artificial and natural), a person can lose all hope and faith, and ultimately the meaning of life.

In no case should we think that there is no deception in civilized countries. It is there, but less crude and more exposed. It is more difficult to deceive in the West, because, on the one hand, there are fewer conditions for this, on the other, good information and literacy of citizens, which does not allow them to be deceived.

Ask any of us if we have ever cheated, and you will see that there are practically no people who have never done it in their lives. Some will justify that they did it only out of good intentions, and some deceived, but not in fact, etc.Deception is a complex psychological process. It is thanks to him that some people wear diamonds, and some do not even have underwear. Through deception, fraud, trickery, artificial delusion, etc., we are divided into more affluent and less. It is possible that some of us have material success through work. And yet, research shows that most of the successful have an extraordinary ability to mislead their competitors. Maybe deception is an attribute of enterprise and a sign of intelligence? Or maybe it's useful to cheat at all? And how do people bluff in various areas of human activity? This book will try to answer these and many other questions.

This work is also relevant because we now live in the times of the great depression, against the background of which mass production is flourishing.

Chapter 6. Illusionism in various fields of activity.

I hope this book will help the reader not to be deceived.

This paper is the first to systematically investigate the technique and psychology of deception in various areas of human activity. Very detailed in the book are the basics of virtuous deception and bluffing, which only bring benefits.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ILLUSIONISM — THE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF MANIPULATIVE PSYCHOLOGY

Based on systematic research and observations the author for the first time developed a new direction in psychology -

manipulative psychology and introduced new principles.

The basis of manipulative psychology is the principle of illusionism, which includes:

1. The principle of Velimirovi 1

2. The principle of 2 brown

3. The principle of anjirobi 3

4. the Principle of self-forgetfulness 4

The palming principle is a preparatory stage that includes:

a) Research of the subject who is going to be misled and possession of information that he does not know.

b) Preparing and masking the "false surprise" that the deluded person should receive later. Masking is done so that during the next stage (passirovki) deluded could not guess the presence of a "surprise". (For example, information about approaching hyperinflation).

The principle of passivation is the very process of misleading. It includes:

a) Distracting actions (mixing truth and lies, etc.)

b) Misleading actions

The principle of blackmail is the specific actions of the deceiver, which represent the substitution of one for another. In other words,

1 Palmirovka-the term is taken from the illusionary art.

Palming means hiding in the palm of your hand

2 Passirovka is also one of the tricks of manipulative magicians,

means deceptive movements and passes with an object

3 Blackmail-a trick of illusionists, in which there is

substitution of one object for another (see Illusionary art)

4 self-Manipulation-the phenomenon of the desire to be deceived, thanks to

to which a person enjoys watching magic tricks the truth is imperceptibly replaced by a "false surprise", which was previously palmed and passivated. Stabilizing and sanginovna often go at the same time.

For clarity, the manifestation of the principle of manipulation in some areas of activity can be presented in the form of a table .

Learn to see these principles in all areas of activity .

ILLUSIONISM IN VARIOUS FIELDS OF ACTIVITY*

MANIPULATIVE PSYCHOLOGY AND

ITS PLACE IN SCIENTIFIC PSYCHOLOGY

What principles are laid down in human psychology? Currently, only three are known:

1. The pleasure principle.

2. The principle of cognition.

3. The principle of meaning.

The first principle is based on deep psychology and psychoanalysis, the author of which is Z.Freud.

The second is the individual psychology of A. Adler.

The third principle is based on the existential analysis of V. Frankl.

All of the above principles are mastered by a person as they grow up. The desire for pleasure and knowledge (perfection) come to a person immediately after birth, while the search for meaning begins later (the meaning of life, the meaning of everything).

The author puts forward the fourth principle-the principle of illusionism. (see Manipulative psychotherapy), the essence of which is that a person has the ability to deceive himself, as well as to deceive and be deceived "with his own consent ". These psychological phenomena are a protective reaction to external influences. The principle of illusionism is the basis of manipulative personality psychology.

PLATANALES THE BASIS OF THE THEORY OF ILLUSIONISM

ABOUT THE BLUFF

The word "bluff" comes from the English "bluff", which means fiction, deception, deception. The question arises: for what purpose does one person mislead another?

There are many of these goals. Therefore, the author gives only the main ones.

1. Solving your own problems (bluffing):

a) satisfaction of material and spiritual needs;

b) receiving political and economic dividends;

C) instilling an exaggerated self-image;

d) intimidation;

e) bragging rights;

e) others.

2. in order to solve the problems of the deluded:

a) delusion that may contribute to recovery;

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b) a delusion that may contribute to the satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of the deluded person;

C) a delusion that contributes to solving the problems of the deluded person;

d) others.

Bluff is false information, and this is when they try to pass off what they want as real. Bluff is disinformation, in which someone is deceived into believing that something that is desired but does not exist exists. A bluff is effective if it is possible to mislead the person to whom the bluff is directed. Thus, bluffing is an artificial delusion (see above).

Bluffing can be organized both by individuals (for example, when a bankrupt person buys an expensive cottage in order to prove his solvency to his clients; when a card cheat tries to mislead his partners with his tactical actions, convincing his partners that he has strong trump cards, etc.), and by groups of people (for example, when one of the parties to a brewing conflict tries to convince the other party of his imaginary superiority by transmitting false information).

Methods of deception can be divided into verbal and non-verbal (falsification, forgery, substitution, cheating, etc.).

PLATANALES OR TO DETERMINE

DECEIVING THE INTERLOCUTOR

For information on how to recognize and identify lies based on gestures, facial expressions, eyes, and other signs, see the section "Fundamentals of blephoanalysis. How the investigator and the interrogated bluff. "

MISCONCEPTION

In order to master the art and culture of bluffing, it is necessary to know such a term as "delusion". Lawyers usually understand this term as a person's misconception of the transaction in which he entered. A person really enters into a transaction during his whole life under the influence of delusion. A transaction does not necessarily mean a legal contract or purchase, etc., it must be perceived and evaluated in a universal sense.

When a person is artificially deceived, his will is formed as a result of an erroneous idea of the circumstances that are essential to the transaction. This paper deals with artificial misconceptions, not necessarily related to

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Chapter 6. Illusionism in various fields of activity.

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due to the fault of the participants in the transaction, and it may arise as a result of accidental circumstances.

In practice, considerable confusion admits of an irregular ing idea about the subject of the transaction (e.g., buying instead of original paintings copies) of the other party (for example, ordered the painting of a famous artist and order his namesake), its legal nature (e.g., purchase tel things believes that she becomes his property by deed of gift, and the transmitting thing mean sale).

If a party artificially misleads, it is a deception and legally the penalty will be stronger if the misrepresentation occurred due to the lack of information of the other party.

Lawyers sometimes find it difficult to prove where the deliberate artificial error is, and where the error is natural, due to the victim's ignorance.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE A BLUFFER?

Learn how to start to identify the lies and gestures of children. For example, usually, if a child tells a lie, then immediately after that covers his mouth with his hands. It should be noted that an adult also uses this gesture when lying. Unlike children, adults perform this gesture quickly or with a hint of a gesture. If an adult is bluffing, then his subconscious gives information to cover his mouth, but the hand often does not reach the mouth, touching the nose or other points of the face. It is necessary to learn to see this in conjunction with other elements (the expression of the eyes, the position of the hands, feet, head, etc.)

When a person behaves not in his own way (deceives himself and others), then his behavior is not natural. Therefore, gestures are also not natural. Is it possible to fake body language? Can. But you won't last long. After a while, you will begin to manifest your own nature.

Here is an example. Usually open palms speak of honesty and openness. But if your interlocutor reveals, smiling at you, his hands and himself, while telling a lie, then after a while you will find information that will give you his hidden intentions. This can be a

raised eyebrow or a curved corner of the mouth, narrowed pupils. All this may contradict the bluffer's openness.

How good that it is very difficult to fake gestures and poses. Thanks to this, lies are exposed. Learn to identify a liar by his gestures and facial expressions!

Some of them come to perfection in deception thanks to a lot of experience. And some simply eliminate their gestures, close their hands, legs, and body parts so that there is no view of the pose. Therefore, it is easier for a radio host to bluff than a TV host. In General, many people bluff on the phone, as in this case it is much more difficult to expose them.

THE THEORY OF DISINFORMATION. RUMORS AND DUCKS

Rumors can be artificial and natural. The latter are divided into objectively and subjectively conditioned.

Objectively-conditioned hearing has a clear reason. Often these rumors turn into reality. Such a rumor has its own source of output, and it is only one.

Subjectively-conditioned hearing is most often a mass expectation, a desired illusion and is subconsciously organized by the whole society, i.e. this hearing occurs in a chain reaction system: first in one place, and then in an avalanche in others. In other words, in this case, there are many sources of rumor output.

Artificial hearing is organized by individual people interested in it, and in the future it obeys the same laws as objectively conditioned hearing.

The theory of rumors and ducks occupies a special place in the theory of information and is called the theory of disinformation.

In the security system of political leaders, there are special disinformation services that can, on the one hand, engage in political, and on the other, subversive activities.

The disinformation service is a service that works wisely with the media in all permissible and illegal ways. Here are just some conclusions that follow from the theory of

disinformation interactions developed by the author, obtained on the basis of a large practical material:

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1. Disinformation is transformed into a public information field (i.e. artificial hearing) if it corresponds to the subconscious desires of society.

2. If the disinformation field (rumor) becomes popular, then even strong, well-advertised objective information is not able to reduce its impact on society. In this case, the power of the disinformation field is much stronger than the information field.

3. there Is a minimum time after the release of the disinformation beam (duck) during which it is possible to bring down the spread of disinformation. If this time is lost, then even strong reasoned refutations are not able to eliminate the consequences of spreading misinformation (rumors or ducks).

4. there Are forms and types of artificial rumors that can transform from a disinformation field into reality. (In other words, misinformation can be implemented).

5. the History of society is the history of the widespread use of disinformation techniques by political leaders of all times and peoples.

6. the more complex and inaccessible disinformation is in form and content, the weaker its disinformation field and the lower the speed of its spread. n

RUMORS ABOUT RUMORS

The most effective way to spread rumors is the "rumor of a rumor" technique. In this case, the subject of the rumor says something like this: "You have heard that there are rumors about what happened."..> event".

Thus, he, on the one hand, starts a rumor, on the other, insures himself against charges for spreading rumors.

MULTIPLE INSURANCES. OR

"CHECK THE EXAMINER"

The practice of triple (multiple) checks is widely used in the security system. n

ARTIFICIAL HEARING AS PROBING

PUBLIC OPINION

Such a rumor is launched in order to test the mood of the masses for a particular decision that can actually be taken. n

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R. Garifullin. The illusionism of personality

BLUFF AND ILLOGICAL LOGIC

In order to convince our interlocutor of something, we consciously or intuitively build a logical connection between the concepts (elements) that are used in the proof. Theoretically, any such proof is illogical if approached strictly from the point of view of scientific logic, since strict logic is possible only in mathematical formulations. And what people deal with in the course of conversations or discussions is a more complex level of information interactions, the elements of which are often deeply misunderstood by the interlocutors. These elements sometimes already contain contradictions in themselves, and

it is incorrect to take them as the main points of the logical chain. This is confirmed by the fact that in the course of sociological research, the majority of respondents stated that what sounded logical and convincing during the discussion turned out to be completely unconvincing the very next day. This is due to the fact that after such a conversation, the subject himself thinks and analyzes. Thus, at the time of the conversation, the Sobesednik was logical, and after a while its illogicality is revealed. That is why such a logic is called inconsistent.

Illogical logic has been around for a while. For some subjects, it is more tenacious, for others less so. This depends on the level of intelligence and knowledge of the laws of logic of the subject perceiving the proof.

Illogical logic is based mainly on contradictory and poorly studied elements. (Unreliable facts, incorrect representation, misunderstanding of the essence of the phenomenon, axioms that are not used for their intended purpose, etc.)

Some adventurous politicians build illogical logic on falsified facts and data from opinion polls.

Semi-BLUFF

The most effective method of bluffing is the technique of half-bluffing (half-truths or half-lies). To do this, the bluffer skillfully uses logic that misleads people. Semi-bluff is the source of a "logic virus" that tries to confuse and obscure everything. The remedy for the logical virus is a good knowledge of logic, which allows you to expose a semi-bluffing subject. A person who knows logic is the source of a logical antivirus. The source of such an antivirus is the following

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Chapter 6. Illusionism in various fields of activity.

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a relatively small number of people, while the rest are exposed to the effects of semi-bluffing, and therefore "affected" by it.

Anyone can learn to confront and expose a bluffer. This can be facilitated by the book you are currently reading. Semi-bluff techniques are based on cunning and the ability to take advantage of the stupidity of others.

There are six techniques of semi-bluffing:

1. The default

2. Falsification (fraud)

3. Disorientation (substitution)

4. Verbiage (verbiage)

5. Disguise

6. A half-truth

7. Reformalization.

The DEFAULT

Default is the transmission of incomplete true information (see Bluff in the media), as a result of which the deluded person makes a mistake. Here is an example.

The two met each other:

— What do you do with your mother-in-law during a scandal?"

— I'm hitting her.

After a while, the two friends meet again.

"Listen, buddy, after I beat up my mother-in-law, I had to serve fifteen days in a pre-trial detention cell.

— I had the same thing.

FRAUD

Falsification is the transmission of deliberately false information on the merits of the issue under consideration. It is a special case of blackmail. At the same time, false information characterizes the essence of the issue and can be a " big "or" small " lie and is presented in a variety of forms — perjury, false statements and refutations, fabrication of facts, etc.

DISORIENTATION

Disorientation is the transmission of irrelevant true or false information in order to distract from the substance of the subject

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R. Garifullin. Illusionism of the individual

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the second question. If the information is true ("the truth is not in essence "), there is positive disorientation, and in cases where false information is transmitted ("the lie is not in essence"). "), - negative disorientation. A typical example of positive disorientation is various kinds of indisputable arguments about things that are obvious, but at the same time not relevant to the problem under discussion (i.e., the case when they say: "You tell him about Thomas, and he tells you about Erema"). An example of disorientation is the answer to a question with another, and logically incorrect, question.

Negative disorientation and falsification are different types of disinformation that can lead a person astray. Delusion can be used to achieve various goals. In accordance with this, other types of misinformation are widely used: flattery and slander. Especially widely used are various kinds of slanderous techniques, in particular such a technique as the use of offensive words and labels that do not correspond to reality.

Idle TALK

It is the transmission of both true and false information that is not related to the essence of the issue. Anything is reported, but not about the essence of the case. This technique is especially widely used by political leaders (see Bluff in politics) or demagogues.

DISGUISE

It is an attempt to conceal any essential information with the help of some non-essential information. Masking is a special case of palming.

There are four basic disguise options:

1. Masking essential lies with non-essential lies. Anything is reported, but nothing true.

2. Masking the essential truth with a non-essential lie. An example of such a disguise is the use of various kinds of false expressions —covers along with expressions that speak about the actual state of Affairs. For example, the use of the expression "a terrorist act was committed" (essential truth) along with the expression "an exercise was conducted" (insignificant lie), or instead of "the army destroyed the people" (essential truth) - the expression "the army fulfilled its professional duty", etc.

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3. Masking an essential lie with an insignificant truth (an example of such masking is an attempt to justify a lie by referring to someone's indisputable but irrelevant authority, to the opinion of the crowd, etc.; another example is the use of cover words in expressions such as "there Is no military coup (an essential lie), but simply a planned movement of troops (an insignificant truth)".

4. Masking the essential truth with the help of non-essential truth (this type of masking is especially often used in science, literature and art in order to hide plagiarism or the insignificance of independently obtained results by piling up well-known facts, numerous non-essential amendments to a particular text, recomposing the text, etc.).

Half-TRUTHS

It is the confusion of essential true information with essential false information. Basic techniques of half-truths:

1. Irrational

2. Rational

3. Dialectical

An irrational half-truth is any disordered (chaotic, unsystematic) mixing of true information with false information. In this case, on the one hand, it is difficult to fully understand the true information (due to its disorder), and on the other hand, true information can be confused with false information and thus fall into error.

A rational half-truth is a logical ordered displacement of truth with falsehood based on a particular rational error. One of the variants of rational half-truths is the reinterpretation of terms of a particular context. It is especially easy to reinterpret natural language texts, since many words and expressions of natural language are initially polysemous and allow for different interpretation. In such cases, it is said that there is a substitution of concepts, a perversion of the meaning of what is said, a tendentious interpretation of the text.

A dialectical half-truth is such an ordered confusion of truth and falsehood that the very fact of confusion is recognized as a special and quite permissible "dialectical" contradiction. This half-truth is used in politics, science, and especially widely in philosophy.

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REFORMALIZATION

In the Arsenal of a semi-bluffer, there are also numerous technical techniques and tricks: false reformalization (when conscious distortions are made in the process of formalizing knowledge, for example, in the process of translating from one language to another), repeated repetition of information (in accordance with the principle "Truth is a repeatedly repeated lie"), alternation of heterogeneous information (in order to reduce the level of critical thinking, distract attention, etc.) and many other techniques.

THE BASICS OF BITONALITY. HOW TO BLUFF

THE INVESTIGATOR AND THE INTERVIEWEE?

It is sometimes difficult for an investigator to understand where the person under investigation is lying and where he is telling the truth. The investigator analyzes the facial expressions of the defendant: mobility, speed of change of facial formulas and the rate of alternation of their transitions. It is this complex analysis that allows the investigator to determine where the interrogated person is lying, to recognize cases of simulation of certain States and to emerge victorious in the"mimic duel".

During the investigation, the knowledge of voluntary and involuntary components of facial expressions becomes especially important. The latter include such components that, without submitting to volitional control, as it were, open the soul of the individual to its interlocutor.

Since the eyes are considered the mirror of the soul, the question arises, is it possible to simply determine whether a person is lying or not by the eyes? It turns out that it is possible, but for this you need to know about representative systems.

A representative system (representation system, modality, sensory channel) is a system through which information coming from the outside world is perceived and utilized by the subject.

Depending on the dominance of a particular method of receiving and processing information, representative systems can be presented in three main categories::

Visual (perception through visual images)

Auditory (perception through auditory impressions)

Kinesthetic (perception through the senses)

For the visual system of the defendant (visualist), the most appropriate words and phrases will be such phrases as: see, vision, consider, from my point of view, from the angle of view, in focus, bright, vague, etc.

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If the defendant is an audiologist, then most likely in his speech you will find approximately the following set: hear, sound, I'm listening to you, I'm listening, noisy, loud, melodic, quiet.

A person under investigation with the main kinesthetic modality will often use descriptions of sensory experiences in conversation with you: feel, feel, grasp, clamped, constrained, free, comfortable, sharp, etc.

The fact is that in conversation, a person constantly makes movements with the eyeballs. You yourself have noticed more than once that in communication the gaze of the interlocutor constantly moves and never remains motionless. Such movements are called a pattern. It turns out, however, that such movements are not chaotic, but with a clear pattern reflect the information interactions that occur in the brain and thinking.

Eye movements are: vertically up (as if under the forehead), in the upper left corner, in the upper right corner, horizontally (right and left), in the lower left corner, in the lower right corner, the eyes look forward (unfocused view).

These movements, positions are very important, because it is in them that the leading system of representations is manifested. In the following table, you will find characteristic matches:

In order to practice identifying nonverbal access keys, ask the defendant a few questions that go back in time. For example:

— Do you remember the last time you went to the theater?"

— Can you remember:

- your front door;

- the first teacher;

- first salary or fee?

At the same time, observe the eyes of the interrogator and note his patterns to yourself.

If, before answering your question, he turned his gaze up and to the left, then he saw the inner picture.

If you notice that his eyes are moving horizontally or in the lower left corner, then he first heard internally what is being said.

If the gaze was tilted to the right and down, then he first tried to recall the sensations in his memory.

The investigator must learn to decipher this information not only when the interrogated person is silent, but also when he tells something.

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Eye movements Leading representative system

Straight up Visual (remembering the image)

In the upper left corner of the Visual (remembering the image)

In the upper-right corner of the Visual (image construction)

Unfocused eyes Visual (image)

Horizontal Auditory (internal listening)

In the lower left corner of the Auditory (internal listening)

In the lower right corner Kinesthetic (fixation of sensations)

If the investigator knows the representative system well, he will immediately determine where his interrogator is lying. When the interrogator lies, it is observed:

1. mismatch of eye movement with what he says. In other words, the mismatch of his thoughts, feelings and words. For example, an interrogator who has a visual system (visualist) may suspiciously often use the phrases of an audialist: heard, listened, loud, quiet, etc. and Vice versa.

2. Mismatch of facial expressions and eye movements.

3. Misalignment of gestures, movements (hands,body) and eye movements. Mismatch of elements of movements, gestures, facial expressions. In other words, the natural harmony between thoughts, movements of the eyes, body, hands and other elements is disturbed. And other signs.

Thus, the main sign of lying is the mismatch of elements of non-verbal transmission (non-verbal) information with verbal (verbal) information.

The close attitude of the gaze is always directed to something concrete, which is subject to immediate cognition. Looking vaguely into the distance indicates a person's lack of active interest in a particular environment. When the head is lowered, bent down, the look from under the brow, directed upwards, indicates a certain negativism of the personality, its distrust. This same view should be deciphered as an external expression of submission, combined with the desire to disguise their true experiences from their neighbors.

The phenomenon of narrowing of the eye slit is also of practical interest. Normally, this mimic sign determines a state of significant fatigue, in which, due to a decrease in tone, the muscle that raises the upper eyelid is weakened. In the mimic aspect, this is perceived as evidence of fatigue, lethargy, indifference .

The facial activity of the fraction, as a rule, should be considered with frontal facial expressions. The main facial expression of frontal facial expressions is the wrinkling of the forehead and the raising of the eyebrows

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up. Some researchers define the frontal muscle as the "muscle" of attention. n

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION IN

VARIOUS FIELDS OF ACTIVITY

ILLUSIONISM BETWEEN THE INVESTIGATOR AND THE INTERROGATED

TACTICAL TECHNIQUES AGAINST THE BLUFFING SUSPECT AND INTERROGATED

1. Use of internal contradictions in the testimony.

2. Use of contradictions between the information contained in the testimony and other evidence.

3. Finding out the reasons and motives for false testimony and taking measures to eliminate them.

4. Stimulating the personal qualities of the person giving evidence.

5. Misleading the person under investigation or being questioned (see below).

ILLUSIONISM OF THE INVESTIGATOR

There are many ways to create the impression in the interrogated that the investigator has a larger amount of evidence than they actually have. Here are just a few of them:

1. in verbal form, fictional various proofs are called and the reaction of the interrogated person is observed.

2. in the "documentary" form, any document is fabricated on a special form with official seals.

3. a play is played out between the investigators, who accidentally sees and hears the interrogated person. This performance is aimed at misleading the interrogated person.

4. the fact of the arrest of accomplices who give their testimony is Reported. (Although in reality this is not the case).

5. The intimidation of the rig (the ultimate punishment) under various invented pretexts.

6. the assumption of a legend is a tactical method of interrogation, in which the interrogated person is given the opportunity to present his false legend without hesitation. Stopping and exposing lies is the tactically most advantageous moment.

7. Indirect interrogation consists in the fact that the investigator, knowing that he will not receive the correct answer to the question of interest to him

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a question that asks questions that are less "dangerous" from the point of view of the interrogator, the answers to which may allow the investigator to obtain information of interest.

8. Techniques aimed at self-incrimination of the person under investigation, i.e. admission of guilt in the Commission of a criminally punishable act. There is a distinction between simple self-incrimination (admitting only one's own guilt) and complex self-incrimination (admitting one's own guilt and blaming others).

HOW THE LIE DETECTOR WORKS

A lie detector (polygraph) is a device that continuously measures changes in blood pressure, pulse rate, skin moisture, respiratory rate (physiological changes), etc. When the internal stress, for example, when answering unpleasant questions or false testimony, these changes reach values that are significantly different from normal. The results of measurements are evaluated, conclusions are made about the degree of truth of the reading.

There are 3 modes of operation with a lie detector:

1. During the interrogation. Observe the testimony at the time of touching on topics and facts directed against the interrogated person. Analyze in more detail the entire sequence of reactions during the interrogation. This files most often recorded on tape the speech and the indications of a lie detector. The analysis is carried out after the interrogation.

2. Name various words in a chaotic sequence, including objects and objects related to the crime committed. Look for indications of a polygraph. Make a repeat. They are convinced of the authenticity. For example, the words are pronounced: house, towel, Dima, blood, black table, car, Apple, knife with red handle and chain, orange. If there is a knife with a red handle and a chain at the crime scene, then it is possible that the polygraph will show the excitement of the interrogated person. But you need to make sure of this by repeating the procedure several times.

3. Work with a "lie detector" (prop), which in reality is not one. Thus, the interrogated person is misled in order to make a more sincere confession.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ILLUSIONISM

BETWEEN THE INVESTIGATOR AND THE INTERROGATED PERSON

The principle of Velimirovi:

1. Possession of information hidden from the investigator (interrogated);

2. Home-made preparations;

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3. Hidden evidence;

4. Others.

The principle of passivation:

1. Misrepresentation in the course of the interrogation;

2. The theory of semi-bluff;

3. Other techniques.

The principle of blackmail:

1. Falsification and falsification of facts;

2. Others.

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION ON TELEVISION AND IN OTHER MEDIA (MASS MEDIA)

BASIC TECHNIQUES

The media is a special window into the world. Even if only decent people work in it, this window will still be distorted. It is impossible to cover the whole world objectively.

Deliberate misleading of readers, TV viewers and radio listeners by the mass media is a widespread phenomenon. The media bluff in order to get economic and political dividends

for both customers and performers. Official advertising is less profitable for the media, if only because the income from it is significantly cut off by state taxes. Therefore, it is economically profitable to conduct hidden advertising.

Profitable customers in the media can be politicians, businessmen, entrepreneurs. For the purpose of receiving economic and political benefits of the media workers are able to go to any of the methods error. It should be noted that there are still decent employees in the media who do not succumb to such provocations.

The media is the main tool of political and economic struggle, and the strongest in it is not the one who is more decent, but the one who can effectively mislead his opponent.

That is why bluffing techniques are more concentrated in the media than anywhere else. Moreover, it is here that they have the greatest impact on society.

Here are the main techniques of artificial delusion used in the media:

1. The techniques of hidden advertising.

2. Techniques of unilateral and selective coverage of information (taking it out of context, etc.)

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3. Techniques aimed at spreading rumors and ducks, followed by their refutation. Refutation after such a reception is usually powerless.

4. Special forms of presentation of the material based on the psychology of reading and spectator perception, with the help of which it is possible to slander, condemn, cause discontent, etc., in relation to someone and something. This is achieved by a skillful arrangement of not connected with other materials.

5. Receiving artificially organized letters and complaints, etc.

6. Techniques for presenting guesses in the form of facts.

7. Techniques for presenting guesses in such a form that the reader (or viewer) eventually understands it as a fact. In this case, it is impossible to punish the media for spreading false information.

8. Methods of custom materials that are a struggle between political or economic competitors.

9. Techniques for organizing artificial scandals. (As a way of political struggle, effective advertising, etc.).

10. Acceptance of commissioned sociological research aimed at forming public opinion. Sociological data in this case can be incorrect and unreliable.

11. Reception of thrown materials.

12. delusion Techniques aimed at creating a certain image of the newspaper (for example, independent, popular, fearless, etc.).

13. Reference to incompetent sources.

14. The presentation of the past as the present

15. Techniques of "fried facts".

16. Quoting unsolicited publications (district, village and decisions of dubious meetings, Newspapers, etc.) in order to cause a public response.

17. Double meaning.

18. Receiving false information with its subsequent refutation-tion.

19. Reception of "flashed information".

20. Reception of the "exploded bomb".

RUMORS AND DUCKS IN THE MEDIA

In this case, the information is not transmitted explicitly. It may sound in the form of guesses and assumptions. The most common method is the "hearing about hearing" technique. In this case, the information is transmitted something like this: "there are rumors That..."

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in fact, there are no rumors yet, and after this information, they will certainly go. We have given only some techniques.

SPECIAL FORMS OF PRESENTATION OF THE MATERIAL

They are based on the psychology of reading and spectator perception. These techniques allow you to slander, condemn, cause dissatisfaction of listeners and readers, etc.At the same time, if the victim goes to court, then a detailed investigation turns out that there is no specific accusation in the text. The text and material are constructed in such a way that in the end the perceiver has a negative impression of someone or something. In linguistic analysis, it turns out that there are no specific statements directed against the victim. The guilty person is the reader or listener who for some reason misunderstood the material presented.

THE TECHNIQUES OF HIDDEN ADVERTISING

There are the following forms of transmission of hidden advertising:

1. In the form of news and information.

2. Invited guests. (guests pay for the invitation).

3. Letters from readers and viewers.

4. Artificially organized scandal, which is transmitted as information.

5. "Careless" statements of TV presenters, journalists and "random" passers-by.

6. Interesting interviews.

7. Interesting program and article.

8. Reception "piano in the bushes".

9. Clothes, things, etc., which are used by people appearing on TV screens.

10. Other techniques.

TECHNIQUES OF UNILATERAL AND SELECTIVE

LIGHTING INFORMATION

Even the Bible can be quoted in such a way that its author could be burned at the stake by heretics. Taking things out of context is one of the favorite techniques of media professionals. In this case, there is a one-sided and selective presentation of the material, information, plot, etc.

So, for example, often on television you can see deputies picking their noses, sleeping, etc. This can create a biased view

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an overview of the work of the governing and Executive bodies. Media workers, at the behest of their leaders, present objectionable politicians in unflattering tones.

In addition, the image of dysfunctional (criminal) or prosperous cities, republics, and districts is often artificially created. In the course of the most catchy facts are used,which do not say anything. In fact, they turn out to be a bluff.

The artificial imposition of certain political information can even ensure the coming to power of a new political leader.

TECHNIQUES OF ARTIFICIALLY ORGANIZED

LETTERS AND COMPLAINTS

To do this, media workers call their like-minded people in other cities, so that they send or organize letters and complaints directed against someone. As a result, the letters come from all the "edges of the world" and look like a real fact that can be subjected to a planned analysis.

GUESSES AND ASSUMPTIONS IN THE FORM OF FACTS

Some journalists abuse assumptions so much that they become "facts" for readers and listeners. And some, skillfully build their guesses and assumptions, so that in the end they are perceived as facts.

TECHNIQUES FOR CUSTOM MATERIALS

They are used for:

1. the Struggle of competing political and economic organizations, individuals, political leaders, etc.

2. Creating a certain (negative or positive) image of a politician, businessman, etc. on the eve of the election campaign.

3. Ads.

4. Others.

Usually carried out by agents of influence or their own lured journalists.

TECHNIQUES OF ARTIFICIAL SCANDALS

(Economic, political, family, interpersonal, etc.))

Many believe that the best advertising is a publicized scandal. Therefore, this type of advertising is considered the most popular

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expensive. At the same time, not every newspaper and program will go for it. Usually there are:

1. Political scandals

2. Economic scandals

3. Family scandals

4. Interpersonal scandals (Paid by one or both parties)

5. Other

As a result, the organizers who invest in the organization of the scandal receive political and economic dividends. The success of this event depends largely on the art of planning.

RECEIVING FALSE AND CUSTOM-MADE DOCUMENTS

SOCIAL RESEARCH

It turns out that public opinion can be formed by systematically presenting fabricated data from sociological surveys.

In this case, the sociological data are incorrect and unreliable, but they cause a planned impact in society. Some opinion polls are paid for by political leaders. It is obvious that these leaders, according to these studies, will have the highest political rating. The leading position of a particular musical group in the hit parade on television can also be paid for.

RECEPTION OF THROWN MATERIALS

The press may publish material without an author (or fictional author), which was allegedly planted in the editorial office or "accidentally fell into the hands of". This material may be perceived by the reader as a "bomb gone off". In this case, it is impossible to find the perpetrators of falsification.

DELUSION AND IMAGE IN THE MEDIA

A newspaper or television program can create a certain image for itself (for example, the image of an independent, fearless, popular, etc. newspaper). In reality, this is only a skillful manipulation, selective presentation of materials, so that in the end it may turn out

that the voice of the people is not heard there, although for some reason the people "hear "it. Such a newspaper transmits the voice of the people on the principle of "broken phone".

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THE REFERENCE TO INCOMPETENT SOURCES

The fact that these sources are incompetent is not reported.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE PAST AS THE PRESENT

Often you have to see on television, as shown by video materials that have nothing to do with the present. Moreover, video footage shot in one place can be taught as shot in another.

Some past materials can now be perceived as sensational, although they were not previously. This may mislead viewers.

CITATION OF NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

AND DECISIONS OF QUESTIONABLE MEETINGS

Usually small-circulation city, district, rural, industrial Newspapers are quoted. Some manage to bring information from wall Newspapers.

In order to cause a public response, the decisions of dubious conferences, congresses, etc. are cited. for Example, some media outlets cite the decisions of national assemblies on the sentence of political figures to death, etc.

RECEPTION OF "FRIED FACTS"

A one-sided representation of an event that contains catchy, sometimes vulgar and gross distortions of reality.

Finding fresh information to attract more readers and viewers is often called finding fried facts. Often causes harm in the investigation of criminal and other crimes.

FALSE INFORMATION AND ITS REFUTATION

The rebuttal comes with a significant delay, so that in the end it does not cause an effect. Most often, this refutation takes up a small amount, so that the reader or listener may not notice it.

RECEIVING "FLASHED INFORMATION"

This technique is more often used when reporting a refutation of some of the facts stated earlier. Therefore, this information remains unnoticed. Less often, this method is used for the purpose of spreading rumors.

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RECEPTION OF THE " EXPLODED BOMB"

There are terrible facts that happen only thanks to the media. The media in this case is triggered as a trigger.

Thanks to the media, what has already been reported to them earlier is happening. The media seems to be ahead of and pushing events. This same technique can be used to create artificial success, which will turn into a real success thanks to the media.

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION USED ON TELEVISION, TECHNICAL TECHNIQUES

About hidden advertising on television.

All, perhaps, it is known that on television many artists sing under the "plywood ". In other words, the soundtrack sounds-the performer's mouth opens. There are many advantages to this design:

1. Less excitement of the artist.

2. High quality performance.

3. The ability to make movements, which will not be affected "singing" .

But not everyone probably knows that the audience's reaction to the performance of a particular artist also goes to the soundtrack: laughter, applause, surprise, etc.This creates the illusion of success.

The reader has probably seen how a TV journalist or a person being interviewed is shown from behind or from a distance, and in such a way that you can not see the movements of his lips. This technique is most common when there is little video footage, but there is audio material. Obviously, in this case, the image has nothing to do with the words.

If a person speaks erratically, then thanks to the installation, you can create a normal logical speech. And you can do the opposite from a normal interview to make a chaotic and ridiculous.

The art of TV editing is an ART, and it has its own Assas. Unfortunately, many of them remain behind the scenes.

Viewers want to be deceived. That is why there are many mystical programs on Western channels. On television, all sorts of terrible events are invented (for example, with ghosts), and the audience, despite the fact that they know that this is not the case, is happy to be deceived.

On our domestic television, there are TV journalists-entrepreneurs who have managed thanks to the laws of big cities.

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it is necessary to create the appearance of its "healing miracle-working". So, if we assume that a hundred million people watch television and if every thousandth person accidentally feels better due to a completely different reason, then it will be several bags of letters about recovery. And if you add the effect of suggestion, then in General- "miracles"! It's the same with astrological predictions. The phenomenon of bluffing and delusion on television is a special PHENOMENON based on the laws of large numbers.

Thanks to bluffing on television, you can make the poorest person the richest.

If the TV journalist is not sufficiently prepared for the program and cannot conduct it without a cheat sheet, then the camera is so close to the journalist that he can already read from the sheet located directly above the camera lens.

Unfortunately, often the image of the presenter does not correspond to his true appearance. In real life, they are not as smart and not as poor as they "pretend" to be in their programs. These are stereotypes of perception. Many of them have already become masters and are not a part of the people, as it was at the beginning of their career. The wisest of them transform their image in time.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ILLUSIONISM IN THE MEDIA

PAL'myrivka : Possession of true information.

Stabilizing : misrepresentation and training of the reader (viewer, listener) to receive false information. Semi-bluff techniques.

Blackmail : substitution and manipulation of facts and others. n

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION IN ADVERTISING

BASIC TECHNIQUES

The object that advertises itself has two main goals:

a)To Express themselves

b)To mislead the future client in order to obtain the greatest profit.

Artificial deception or bluff is used more often by beginners and firms that have not proven themselves in the market.

The majority of consumers or buyers, according to sociological research conducted by the author in many cities

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In Russia, they noted that many goods and services do not correspond to the positive properties mentioned in the content of their advertising.

For example, many banks that have a representative image according to television advertising (large halls, beautiful external and internal architecture, etc.), during their visits turned out to be miserable basement rooms.

Thus, one of the techniques of artificial delusion in advertising is to create an image of a successful company, whose services and products would satisfy future customers. In order to insure against the disappointment of customers caused by the discrepancy between the content of advertising and the actual position, the company uses additional methods of delusion. For example, according to the author's research, many commercials act not only on the consciousness, but also on the subconscious of people.. This leads to the fact that despite the fact that the client's consciousness does not want to cooperate with this company, his actions and actions will be committed in favor of the advertising company. Experienced psychologists are involved in the development of such advertising. If the error occurred unsuccessfully at the level of advertising, it continues " live ", i.e., in the premises of the company, a competent psychological impact on the future client is organized.

One of the most common methods of delusion is the partial use of the name (label or trademark) of an already advertised company, whose products and services are very popular among consumers. To ensure that this parasite company does not conflict with the copyright law, only one or two letters in the label or trademark of a well — known company are changed. So for example, instead of "Gillett" can be written "Gilet". Replacement or omission of letters occurs in such a way that the sound remains the same.

Some firms bluff with advertising-intelligence. Such ads are created only to scout or predict the number of future customers. People who responded to such an advertisement, coming to the appropriate address, find that the advertiser is absent or no one present in the room knows about him at all. An advertiser appears only when there is a sufficient number of future customers to create initial capital.

In some cases, the conclusion of a contract or the provision of services is artificially delayed in order to study demand.

When creating an advertising video, advertising psychologists are invited to television, who adhere to four principles in their work:

1. Similarity . The subject who perceives video advertising should see the elements of his "I", get to know himself and his problems, which it turns out can be solved by contacting the advertising company.

2. Sympathy . Advertising on television (or in other media) should cause a certain sympathy among those who perceive it. There should be an interest in what future clients of the advertising company see and hear.

3. Contact and simplicity. Advertising should be as clear as possible. The advertising firm should not be closed. Anyone can contact it and get the necessary information, which can contribute to " live advertising ", so that many people learn good things about the company through rumors or communication.

4. Influence on the subconscious mind . To do this, various techniques and knowledge of psychoanalysis are used, thanks to which advertising affects the deeper structures of the human psyche — the subconscious. Special music, elements of eroticism, eroticization of images without elements of eroticism (hidden eroticism), subliminal shots, skillful combination of images, etc. are used.

Many firms use agents of "live advertising", which artificially play the image of a satisfied customer. Obviously, people should not guess that he is a professional advertising agent of the firm. "Live advertising ", according to the author's research, is many times more effective than any other. Such advertising will later be called " artificially live "advertising, as opposed to" naturally live", which may have actually taken place due to good consumer reviews.

ABOUT HIDDEN ADVERTISING

For more information, see the Media section.

SEMIOTICS IN ADVERTISING AND COMPANY NAMES

The names of advertising firms are updated depending on the revelations, bankruptcies and all the bad and negative things that happen to them. In other words, an unjustified image.

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we, which is created in the media, can often be updated. The employees of the company remain the same, and the name of the company changes. Customers don't know about it. This allows you to deceive customers under a different sign.

THE ILLUSIONISM OF ARTIFICIAL EXCITEMENT

1. Artificial containment of the product (see below about discrete sales)

2. Artificial methods of organizing a crowd at the counter (or cash register)

3. Artificially created rumors about the merits of the product

4. delusion of the buyer by the outer shell of the product (for example, on the cover of this book it is written that it had a million-dollar circulation. In reality, this is not the case, but you may have been tempted to do just that. Thanks to people like you, this book will soon really become a bestseller).

5. Techniques for delaying and delaying information about the true properties of the product.

DELIBERATELY FALSE ADVERTISING

1. Advertising the properties of the product (etc.) that the latter does not actually possess (for example, non-existent dividends).

2. Incorrect comparisons of the advertised goods (works, services) with the goods (works, services) of other legal entities and individuals, as well as statements discrediting the competitor and its products.

3. The use in advertising of national ideas, authoritative persons, works of science, literature, art, music, etc., which have nothing to do with the product.

4. Misleading consumers about the advertised goods (works, services) by imitating (in the form of copying or imitation) the General project, text, advertising formulas, images, music or sound effects used in advertising other products.

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5. Special video inserts, subliminal frames (double sound recordings) for the purpose of implementing unconscious advertising by the consumer, influencing perception.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ILLUSIONISM IN ADVERTISING

PAL'myrivka : Possession hidden from the consumer (marketing qau study) of information, tactical and strategic calculations (the program), etc.

Stabilizing : misrepresentation perceiving advertising.

Blackmail : Falsification of goods, services, etc. n

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION IN COMMERCE AND TRADE

BASIC TECHNIQUES

The question can be put like this: "What does a merchant and a seller need to know about a bluff in order to sell a product more successfully?"

Artificial misleading of the buyer, according to the author, is possible due to:

1. Appearance, communication and actions of the merchant.

2. The outside of the product.

3. Knowledge of information about the buyer (for example, knowledge of the buyer's ignorance).

4. Attracting external forces: advertising, "naturally and artificially alive" advertising (see "Advertising"), etc.

5. Knowledge of the properties and characteristics of the product (including positive ones)

6. Psychological manipulation of one and a group of buyers.

Let's take a closer look at each of these points.

According to the author's sociological research, goods are sold faster by merchants of impressive appearance: exactly but also modernly dressed, smelling good, in a word, giving the impression of civilized people, etc. At the same time, it was noticed that sellers who had good goods on their hands, but were rumpled, swollen, smelly, poorly dressed and impressing homeless people and alcoholics, had great difficulty selling them.

When communicating between the seller and the buyer, three conditions must be met:

a) Similarity . The seller takes the position of the buyer. The seller is the same as the buyer, and therefore enjoys the product that he sells, and is happy with it. For example: the seller can say: "I am very happy to carry this bag myself..."

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b) Sympathy . The seller should treat the buyer as if he sympathizes with him. At the same time, the seller himself should try to be sympathetic to the buyer.

C) Contact . The seller must take the initiative in communicating with the buyer. At the same time, do not give the impression of a suspiciously sociable interlocutor.

A special place in the sales process is occupied by specific actions of the merchant related to the acquaintance of the buyer with the product. In this case, the seller is actively and interested in participating in this. For example, he can open goods, provide a wide selection of goods, show the goods face, etc. At the same time, the seller experiences physical stress and thus causes empathy on the part of the buyer, which can contribute to the purchase of goods, even if it does not suit the buying party, because it is inconvenient not to buy.

Provide the necessary external side of the product for faster sales, possibly at the expense of:

1. Good washing, cleaning, grinding, etc. of the product.

2. Special lighting that would improve the appearance of the product.

3. Organization of the showcase, which contains products that differ from those sold by higher quality.

4. The ability to pack the product with positive characteristics and properties out.

When the seller knows what the buyer is (his desires, requirements, interests, and General psychology), he behaves more confidently. The seller must make sure that the product being sold is" vital " to the buyer. If the buyer needs the product like air, then the seller can bluff with the price of the product. Therefore, an experienced buyer will never show that he is very interested in purchasing a product. And an experienced seller, having seen through an inexperienced buyer, will not miss the opportunity to "break" the price.

If the merchant knows that the buyer is not well informed about the sale of similar goods in other places of sale, he will be less lenient to the buyer. At the same time, on the contrary, if the seller guesses that his client knows the market of the product, then in this case the selling party can meet the buyer halfway. That is why you can often see a sale without price tags.

If the seller is well aware of the positive and negative properties of the product, then he will be more careful when demonstrating it and in any case will not scare off the buyer. Such a merchant is when you

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the demonstration of the product will "squeeze" as much as possible from the positive properties of the product.

Psychological manipulations carried out with one or many buyers also occupy a special place in the system of bluffing associated with the sale process.

These include:

1. Artificial induction of excessive demand for goods and discrete sale. (see the technique for the hype) Buying a product from yourself, which creates the illusion of demand.

2. Artificial reduction of product offers.

3. Free or preferential sale in order to increase demand for the product, as well as its advertising.

4. Use of misinformation about other products manufactured by competing firms.

If the product is sold poorly, the merchant can artificially restrain the sale of the product due to the frequent closure of the outlet or its absence. When a queue is formed around the point of sale, the sale begins. In this case, passers-by can see that, on the one hand, there is a sale of the product, and on the other, there is a large queue behind it. This can sometimes psychologically set up a person to buy, since there are no queues for bad goods. Thus, trading can be opened and closed periodically. Such trading is called discrete.

Often, merchants put up for sale only a part of the goods in order to tease a potential buyer who did not get the goods. Next time, this customer will purchase more items.

Many merchants organize an artificial hype thanks to their people imitating the queue, from which they hear flattering assessments about the product. Many buyers are psychologically influenced by other "buyers" who actually work for merchants. In the process of such psychological pressure, there is misinformation that other products are worse.

A great commercial effect is brought by the preferential or free sale of some goods. In this case, the seed effect is triggered. Merchants in such cases say: "Working with a minus is more effective than from scratch." And indeed, if a lot of potential buyers see that satisfied customers pass by with a product on their hands, then they also buy this product, but not on preferential terms.

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For a more successful sale of the product, the merchant should pay great attention to the preliminary artificial delusion of the potential buyer due to a competent advertising campaign. Read about this in the "Advertising" section.

Many merchants lower the prices of their goods, but often it turns out that the scales of these sellers are adjusted in their favor.

The illusion of demand for a product is played out by some people thanks to figureheads who approach the counter, buy the product and leave. But if you look closely, this customer can buy the product several times within an hour. It simulates demand. Thanks to this, he seems to pull up and attract several customers to the counter.

FRAUD IN THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LAND

In order to sell the land at a higher price, the seller must convince the buyers of the fertility of the land. He can, for example, specifically bury gold bars on the land being sold, in order to attract buyers to the gold-bearing land, which allegedly contains precious metals, although in reality these lands turn into swampy swamps after a while.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ILLUSIONISM IN COMMERCE

PAL'myrivka : Possession of information about the properties of goods and of the buyer.

Stabilizing : Communication sent to interested buyers VAT.

Blackmail : Substitution of one product for another. n

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION IN POLITICS

Bluff (from the English bluff — deception, intimidation) — correlated more often with a personal line of behavior (including political), the concept of "bluff" is introduced from the practice of card games; it can also be used to refer to various political forces-groups, parties, unions, demonstrate greater power or influence compared to existing ones.

At the same time, a number of political scientists and political psychologists are developing a strategy of bluffing as one of the means of political influence. In contrast to deception and provocation, bluff is characterized by a fairly high degree of conviction in one's own rightness, openness to the desired result.

Elements of bluff are manifested in the use of words and phrases that Hayek (analyzing primarily the adjective "social "; even more so this applies to the adjective "socialist ", for example, "socialist labor", "socialist choice") calls "wagging ". Such words are found in any ideological construction and corresponding political rhetoric. In the ordinary political

vocabulary, the term "Bluff" is often used to refer to political actions of an unseemly nature.

(Political encyclopedic dictionary)

POLITICAL SABOTAGE OR JUST

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

Experienced politicians are able to artificially mislead their opponents, influencing their feelings, psychology, etc. Thanks to such influence, they either incline them to their side, or "sweep" them from the political arena. To do this, they use all the permitted and illegal techniques:

1. Political techniques

2. Economic techniques

3. Military

4. The means of propaganda and media etc.

Often subversive activities are aimed at changing the opinion of the masses or the people about a particular policy. This changes the psychology of the masses and, as a consequence, their behavior in society and their assessment of the politician they supported. Ideally, they can "draw a significant part of the people to their side."

Politicians engaged in psychological influence on the masses most often affect the subconscious of the masses, i.e., the mind. Therefore, the most common elements of such influence for the purpose of artificial delusion are:

1. Influence on national feelings.

2. Influence on feelings and emotions.

3. Various instinctive spheres: self-preservation, pleasure, national and social self-preservation, etc.

4. Appeals to prejudice. For example, national.

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5. Inventing myths. Organization of rumors.

6. Creating false stereotypes of perception and thinking.

In General, politicians tend to bluff both directly and indirectly.

RECEPTION OF THE LYING HURDY-GURDY

In this case, the politician is bluffing directly. False information is taken and repeatedly stated in the media. If this lie is logically proven, then the delusion of the masses is more effective.

SPECULATIONS

One of the techniques of speculation is to refer to authorities. Of course, in this case, there is either a gross distortion of everything that the authority said, or this authority in the past was engaged in speculation itself. Some politicians resort to links to non-existing sources.

MANIPULATION OF FIGURES AND FACTS

To create the appearance of objectivity and accuracy, "logical proof", politicians often play or manipulate figures and facts, for example, data from sociological studies. Often these data can be unreliable or incorrectly performed by biased sociologists. With such manipulation, the ratings of politicians can be published, in which the rating of the leaders for some reason may be lower, which in turn can affect public opinion and really lower the rating.

DRAMATIC EFFECT

Some politicians intimidate the masses with myths, invented fables, etc.in order to create depression, emotional discomfort and neutralize the ability of a person to think logically and rationally evaluate the information provided to him. Bluffing in this case is much easier and more effective.

"LOOK AT WHAT I AM AND HOW I LIVE..."

In this case, the politician indirectly affects the consciousness of people, advertising their existence, way of life, their humanity. He often appears in entertainment programs, invests money

to make movies about yourself. Some politicians bribe journalists from large-circulation state-owned Newspapers, television and other media outlets not only to promote themselves and their policies, but also to spread rumors and gossip about their opponents and about themselves.

A special place is occupied by the propaganda of "political" anecdotes, sayings, Proverbs both about oneself and about others, etc. In other words, there is an extensive socio-psychological propaganda that focuses on the gradual subconscious infection of both opponents and potential allies with the most attractive elements of the preferred way of life.

The most determined politicians organize themselves a scandalous

fame. The organization of the scandal has now

a well-developed methodology that allows you to-

therefore policy to insure against the consequences of the scandal and at the same time

use the situation to increase your political rating.

Bluff activity is simplified if the media is in the hands of a politician.

MISLEADING DUE TO THE IGNORANCE AND LACK OF INFORMATION OF THE MASSES

In this case, a hidden violation and distortion of the laws of logic is used:

1. Replacing one with another.

2. False analogy.

3. Conclusion without a reliable basis.

4. Substitution of cause by effect.

5. Tautology.

With such manipulations, the politician is like an illusionist who uses various techniques: deceptive passes, blackmail (substitution); trickery.

Indeed, many politicians perform incredible political tricks in order to get high dividends.

If the people still have the ability to believe, they succumb to the above provocations.

BLUFF AND POLITICAL ADVENTURISM

There are points of view that in order to become real

a politician needs a moderate sense of adventurism. After all, someone once successfully said that utopians begin the struggle for power,

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Chapter 6. Illusionism in various fields of activity.

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it is carried out by fans, and it is used by adventurers and scoundrels. The word adventurism comes from the French-adventure, risk. A risk-taker is no longer a politician. Adventurous politicians take an active part in political life, often neglecting the knowledge of the real situation, the balance of forces and means, and the laws of public life. In other words, they are bluffing, and in most cases deliberately. The policy of adventurers, as a rule, ends in defeat and entails heavy material and social losses.

BLUFF AND POLITICAL DEMAGOGUERY

Many politicians speculate on the problems, requests, hopes of the masses. At the same time, such speculation mainly has a selfish personal or group goal. The easiest way in this case is to throw mud at your opponents, to present them in a false light. Sometimes such bluffing gets politicians so caught up in it that they ask their opponents for permission to continue the bluff, or in the worst case, for forgiveness (of course, when the political struggle is resolved or over).

The demagoguery of politicians is primarily a falsification of facts, and such that outwardly looks plausible, but in essence artfully manipulated arguments. This bluff allows the demagogue to achieve the desired results without revealing his real intentions.

Demagogy has its own historical roots. Still at the law firm

in the practice of ancient Greek rhetoricians, this concept already took place. Demagogy in politics is a political evil, a powerful and dangerous means of manipulating the mass and individual consciousness. Experienced political leaders use demagogues as "service dogs" to distract attention and carry out their political manipulations. History shows that most often demagogues are reactionary and insincere politicians who are forced to disguise their true goals and political face.

In order to identify demagoguery, experienced psychoanalysts have to analyze the speeches of politicians. The main signs of demagogy are:

1. False pathos.

2. Suspiciously elegant eloquence.

3. Semantic elements aimed more at the subconscious mind than at the consciousness of the listeners. For example, primitive instincts.

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4. Arrogance. In this case, the demagogue's speech contains more of his own internal problem than an external political one. Therefore, the demagogue is difficult to calm down.

BLUFF AND POLITICAL SERVILITY

During the election campaign, in order to collect the largest number of votes, some politicians engage in political servility in relation to completely opposite social groups. Such politicians at a meeting with one social group can negatively relate to its opponents. At the same time, in a meeting with her opponents, you can speak negatively about those with whom you have recently fully agreed. Such a politician tries to please completely opposite social groups, presenting them to each other in negative tones. Such bluffing through servility often indicates a low moral character of the politician.

FAKE CANDIDATES IN THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

They can Express extremely opposite views and therefore get the most votes. For example, after the first round of elections, there are two candidates, and one of them gets to the second final round, despite the fact that he won few votes. This is due to the fact that the candidates who were ahead of him withdraw their candidacies, because they are fake. Further, more extensive political advertising is organized.

ILLUSIONISM DECEPTION AND MANIPULATION IN POLITICS

Manipulations in politics are usually understood as machinations, as well as systems of psychological influence focused on the introduction of illusory ideas.

Manipulation itself already implies a bluff, since the main goal is to artificially mislead the masses by influencing public opinion. This is done in order to change their views and political behavior in the right and most favorable direction for manipulators. The politician-mA nipulator does this in order to form:

1. Installations.
2. Goals.
3. Stereotypes.
4. the desire of the masses to take unpopular measures.
5. Others.

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As a result, some social groups develop egocentric self-consciousness, and in some cases political self-love, which gives rise to fantasies (for example, about their exclusivity), and ultimately this gives rise to selfish insensitivity and short-sightedness in relation to other social strata, to nature, etc.

All this is currently being achieved through propaganda:

1. Prejudices of various political and economic plans.

2. Various unrealistic or real social ideas.

3. Convenient political images and assessments.

4. Mass political culture.

A special place in the practice of manipulation is currently occupied by television. The technique of manipulation through television has reached, in the author's opinion, the highest perfection.

There is a well-known television phenomenon when objective information is not accepted by viewers, as it contradicts popular stereotypes. Therefore, television and the media sometimes have to work hard to change the views of viewers and the awareness of their misconceptions. The technique of the manipulation on the television is based on the mass of feelings, perceptions, deep feelings, imagination. A special place is occupied by the work based on the knowledge of the collective imagination of viewers, their potential tendency to illusions and subconscious behaviors (neuroses and psychoses).

The politician on television acts as an" impartial judge", excluding compromises and common sense, which is guided by symbolic reality.

One type of manipulation is self — fulfilling prophecies. Societies arm themselves to avoid war, but in doing so they bring it closer to inevitability. The strengthening of nationalism is a consequence of the implication of others. A person who thinks about the disease can acquire it. Knowing these patterns, the forces interested in manipulation can include the corresponding mechanisms.

How to resist manipulation? What do you need to do to avoid being manipulated by politicians?

To do this, you need to raise:

1. The level of political activity of the population. For example, during elections.

2. Economic well-being.

3. cultural development.

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4. The openness of the judgment.

5. Awareness of the masses. Vision of the diversity of structures of the organization of social life.

6. Development of mass communication media. This makes it more difficult to mislead a mass audience, since there are alternative sources of information, both independent and state-owned.

Manipulation is often associated with appeals to secrecy, which most often exists only for the self-support of the relevant apparatus, and with espionage. But it also combines excessive information, misinterpretations, dissection of facts, and concoction of scenarios of "bloodless" victory and inevitable collapse.

ILLUSIONISM AND POLITICAL GAMES

They are hidden from the people. But thanks to the analysis of the past that former political leaders make in their memoirs, books, and interviews, it is possible to identify five main elements of political and hardware games:

1. Political maneuvering

2. Intrigue.

3. Behind-the-scenes collusion.

4. Transactions.

5. Hardware and personnel manipulations.

Do political games have anything to do with gambling in General (for example, card games)

Obviously, some elements of these games are the same, although they are essentially different games. Some concepts of gambling theory can be applied to a more imaginative representation of complex political games. For example, such as:

1. Modeling of losing and win-win situations can be used to analyze probable processes of different types in political activity.

2. Analysis of the rivals.

3. analysis of the clash of interests and unequal chances.

The game usually involves imitation, imitation of any processes. This is not the case in the political game. The political game is a game without rules. Many people try to create these rules, but history shows that not everyone follows these rules of the game. That is why politics is often unpredictable. Still, it's a game. But

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if this is the case, then the ability to bluff in this game, as in all games, occupies a special place. According to the author, a well-bluffing politician is one who has:

1. Culture of bluff. The bluff should not be explicit. If it is mixed up in half-truths, it is logically constructed and sounds convincing.

2. Deceptive maneuvers.

3. the Ability and ability to hide true intentions.

4. Ability to lead the enemy astray.

Obviously, all these elements are more effective if the politician has some information that is hidden from the masses. Just as an illusionist with a secret trick behaves confidently, so a politician with secrets, hidden information bluffs carefully and without revealing consequences.

ILLUSIONISM AND POLITICAL MANIPULATION IN THE REMOVAL OF THE LEADER TO HIS SUBORDINATE

If there is no clear reason for removal from office, then an artificial political spectacle is organized with a false scenario. For this purpose, various methods are used: rallies, telegrams with complaints from workers, speeches in the media. As a result, the removal from office allegedly occurs not at the whim of the head, but thanks to the psychological pressure of the masses and individual political figures. Therefore, the detached sometimes does not know the true culprit.

ILLUSIONISM AND MONEY FOR A POLITICIAN

Particularly noteworthy is the way politicians bluff (with threats, promises) to entrepreneurs, so that the latter invest money in them.

BLUFF AND POLITICAL MYTHS

The most traditional political myths:

1. The myth of the great leader.

2. The myth of wise policy.

3. The myth about waiting for the change.

People invent their own myths, creating various illusions and attitudes. The question arises: from whom do these myths come more? From the people or from the leaders?

Self-forgetfulness, illusions, creation of myths are embedded in people as a protective reaction to the difficulties of the outside world. At the same time

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politicians themselves, seeing this, transform their programs and speeches in the media. People are happy to deceive themselves, and politicians help them in this, correctly bluffing when communicating with them.

Mass subconscious tensions are brewing among the people, which must be periodically discharged. Such a discharge is organized artificially, for example, by searching for enemies of the people (scapegoats), in General, objects that are allegedly the cause of all our troubles. Of course, this is a misconception.Thus, myths are first matured in the masses, and only then do politicians Express them in a concentrated form, adding to them something related to the interests of the politician.

Usually myths disappear with changes in circumstances and the passage of time, and often with disillusionment with the object of veneration. Myth establishes fictional causal connections between real objects, generates false objects (for example, heroic images of ordinary political figures), legends about the glorious past, connects reality with fiction, and introduces fictional things into political relations.

ILLUSIONISM OF HARDWARE GAMES

These games are usually associated with personnel changes. The question arises: are political leaders bluffing in this case? Practice shows that often. For example, a hidden political leader may, without agreeing with the official leader, put his own person in a responsible position. This possibility can exist in a political system where everything is done only with the consent of several political organizations, i.e. when the power of the official leader is limited. In this case, the hidden leader can call the official when he is far from his workplace (for example, on vacation) and tell about his proposal, which is allegedly agreed by political organizations. In turn, he gets consent by bluffing. He tells the first political organization that the second has given its consent. And the second, - that the first. Thus, it misleads both organizations (for example, in the past, the Politburo and the Central Committee of the CPSU).

ILLUSIONISM AND MANIPULATION OF A POLITICAL LEADER

In order to manipulate, you need to know what and who to manipulate. See the structure and elements of the manipulative material

Chapter 6. Illusionism in various fields of activity is possible only thanks to knowledge of the role structures and games of their subordinates. What distinguishes a leader from his subordinates is that the leader has information about what will be done in the future. He can manipulate not only because he has power, but also because he has a lot of information that comes from himself, from unofficial interactions with other political leaders. (for example, states). Practice shows that there is a big difference between the official role structure of a subordinate group and the true psychological picture in a political group. At present, in the author's opinion, there are eight psychological roles that can be in a political group: 1. The role of the "scapegoat". 2. The role of the organizer or leader of the performance. 3. The role of the democrat and political virtue. 4. The role of the assistant manager. 5. The role of the obedient politician. 6. The role of a free politician who is allowed "everything". 7. The role of the unifying politician. 8. The role of the reviewing politician or providing personal and public safety. 9. The hidden leader. These roles, of course, have nothing to do with government posts. These are hidden roles that only the leader knows about. It is this information that political opponents hunt for in order to conduct an effective political struggle. 427 In other words, everything that was mentioned above is the unofficial role structures of a political organization. The art of political manipulation largely depends on the knowledge and ability to own precisely this information about their subordinates. Let's give an example. Leaders often use subordinates who play the role of "scapegoats" for the purpose of distracting society. It is on them that the political forces of opponents are discharged, it is with them that all evil and all the causes of our troubles are connected. Although in reality this is not the case. This political spectacle is staged in order to relieve tension, distract the masses from the true reasons and further continue the old policy. After some time, the "scapegoat" is removed from his post, and another is appointed. It is obvious that a subordinate who has fulfilled the role of a "scapegoat" is not demoted in his position.

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Similar manipulation procedures are carried out with other role elements of the political group of subordinates ... Each case has its own specifics. The ninth role in the subordinate group is the role of the hidden leader who prepares for the coming of power. The talent of an official leader is to find him and isolate him, and then take him as an assistant. It is necessary to distinguish between the option when the politician knows what role he plays in his political organization and is convinced that this is the role assigned to him by the leader, from the option when the politician is mistaken, and there is a difference between the views of him and the leader. The leader in the second case artificially misleads his subordinate. Therefore, one can be a true "scapegoat"; really

suffer, taking a blow from both the leader and the society. Or you can play the role of a "scapegoat" by agreement with the leader. In this case, for a politician, it may simply be one of the stages of a political career. Let us extend the above two options to other roles of the political group. The role of organizer or execution leader is least likely to be bluffed by the leader. Since bluffing with subordinates, thanks to which the leader's policy is implemented, is tantamount to sawing the branch of the tree on which the leader sits. History shows that in this case, subordinates themselves most often begin to bluff, for example, with the aim of overthrowing a leader. Therefore, an experienced leader must stop this development in time. 428 The Role of the Democrat and Political Virtue, who is on the team of a political leader, has great ability to organize bluffs. For example, it may be the role of a great people's martyr, for whom a political leader has found a place in his team. However, history shows that politicians who have the image of a great martyr do not are bought on "handouts" from the official political leaders, while they themselves come to power. Leaders, for the purpose of political stability, often strive to have politicians on their team who are highly respected by the people. The role of the assistant manager. Practice shows that there are several assistant leaders and there is an element of competition between them. Therefore, expect from assistants what

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or the leader does not have to bluff surprises. The leader can always double-check the assistant's point of view or take an alternative one. The role of the submissive politician. A dictator-leader always strives to have as many such politicians in his team as possible. And yet, many leaders, just in case, inflate the staff of obedient politicians for the purpose of political insurance. History shows that it was submissive politicians who most often misled their leaders and ultimately betrayed them. The role of a free politician. It is vetted by personal and national security policies. A team needs free politicians, just as production needs innovators and voters. Therefore, the pure role of a free politician in the leader's team does not exist. The role of the unifying politician. The leader controls him so that the union that is organized is satisfactory and has no consequences. (For example, uniting against a leader). The role of the reviewer. "Trust but verify". In this case, it would be more correct to say: "Trust, but check the inspector." This is the most dangerous and responsible role. It is in this case that the politician should be the closest and most trusted person of the leader. Ideally, this should be the leader's second self, or at worst, his shadow. Unfortunately, this does not happen, and the leader himself cannot personally take care of his personal safety. Otherwise, he will cease to be a leader. 429 The role of the inspector is dangerous in that he himself can be tested. In the end, it may turn out that despite the fact that he was the main reviewer, he was also checked by someone. Only an

experienced and talented political leader can organize such a check over check. To do this, he organizes several independent reviewing politicians who will never know about each other thanks to the leader's skillful bluffing. In this case, there is a complex "chess game on several boards", the best of which is preferred by the leader. OFFICIAL LEADER IN THE HANDS OF THE HIDDEN LEADER It is possible that the official political leader is in charge of the hidden leader. In this case, the politician-leader only plays the role of the leader. This role is obviously artificial. This option is possible when society does not accept a hidden leader by virtue of –

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habits to the old leader. During this period, the hidden leader prepares for the official entry into the position of leader, waiting for the most appropriate moment and the location of society. ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION WITH AN ARTIFICIAL OPPOSITION A leader can create a group that will play the role of opposition. This artificial delusion is organized with the aim of pulling off a significant part of the real opposition to the side of the artificial one and ultimately suppressing it. ILLUSIONISM OF A POLITICAL LEADER WITH PEOPLE'S MONEY During an election campaign, in order to collect a large number of votes, a leader can give people's (state) money as a gift to the people themselves, declaring that he donates his personal money. (Often this money is stolen from the people, for example, by the president of an investment fund, etc.) ILLUSIONISM WITH CHARTERS 430 It is difficult for politicians to cope with the responsibility that is assigned to them, but they lose their chair, for example, the head of an economic organization do not want. So they leave dummies in their place, who in reality do not exert any influence in the team. Sometimes politicians, using power, open new enterprises, the leaders of which are dummies. So the state money flows into the accounts of seemingly harmless organizations, and after a while it turns out that the political leader himself put state money into his pocket. Sometimes politics is the only way to lure future politicians. After a failed political career, many for some reason quickly become wealthy entrepreneurs. Obviously, this is due to the tricks using dummies. If a figurehead is in parliament, it is a lobby that bluffed the people about its independence during the election campaign, but in reality turned out to be subordinate to certain political forces. The practice of lobbying is the practice of bluffing the people during an election campaign. A special place is occupied by the use of dummies in the election campaign. Fraudulent persons remove at the decisive moment

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their candidacies in such a way that the politician with a modest number of votes wins. ILLUSIONISM WITH TWINS The practice of using doubles has a deep history. Doubles are persons who have an outward resemblance to people known to society, for example, a political leader. If such a person realizes that he is very similar to a famous political leader, then at best he will try to use this to solve his problems, and at worst he will not pay attention to it at all, although he will constantly hear from his acquaintances about his advantage over others. Every person has doubles, but often he does not recognize them. The likelihood of meeting his double increases if he appears in the media (on television or on the pages of magazines) and reaches a maximum value if he becomes a political leader, since everyone knows his face. Many political leaders, having learned that they have their counterparts, made attempts to use them in their political and public activities. Let us name only the main goals that can be more effectively implemented in political activity with the help of doubles: 431 1. The double can be used to create an "image of an open and popular" politician who often communicates with the people. If a political leader does not have the physical ability to meet the masses, his double, who is well trained, does it for him. In this case, he travels to a city more as a "natural person" than as a "political". You just need the very fact that he came. 2. The double can be used as a means of creating positive or negative (if it is in the hands of political opponents of the leader) rumors about the leader. In this case, the double-leader performs specific actions that generate popular rumor (good or bad). 3. A doppelganger who plays his subordinates in order to reveal the true attitude towards a real leader. This procedure can take place as a preventive measure. The performance is being watched with great curiosity by the official political leader. In this case, the media suppresses any information regarding the twin leader.

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4. According to the media, the leader is allegedly at his work location in the center. Although in reality he may be on vacation (on the other side of the world) far from his workplace. In this he can only be helped by a double who plays the role of a busy leader and who cannot be distracted. 5. Other ways. INFLUENCE AGENTS, WHO ARE THEY? These are TV and periodical journalists "lured" by political and economic leaders. ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION IN THE SECURITY SYSTEM It is for them that the organization of bluff and artificial delusion is the official profession. A non-bluffing worker of this system is tantamount to a bird that cannot fly. It is not important

for society in what ways our personal and state security is ensured. The end result is important. Therefore, the bluffs organized by this service are the only bluffs that are justified. The question arises, what methods of error are used in this case? 432 In the security system, group methods of influence are used more with the aim of artificially deceiving the subject (for example, there are special pressure groups, a disinformation collection group, a disinformation analysis group, a disinformation development group, a disinformation dissemination group, etc.) IMAGE POLITICS Television and other mass media information can only provide some aspects of the personality of a politician. On the one hand, the politician himself presents himself in an embellished form, on the other hand, television, due to its limitations, cannot show a person in all his manifestations. Therefore, in any case, the viewer does not receive a complete objective picture of politics. There is an image perception of a person. If there is no image perception, then the politician is not known to the general public. That is why working on your image for a politician is as important as for a pop artist. An image is an image that in a concentrated form expresses the essence of a politician. The image should be successful and not contradictory. Actions of a politician more often

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All are adjusted depending on the image that the wearer wants to keep. Often the image of a politician is an ordinary bluff. This is revealed when the time comes for concrete actions. In this case, society reveals a clear discrepancy between the politician's image and his actions. POWER AND DECEPTION BY THE MASS MEDIA Some local political leaders try to come to power with the help of the "fourth estate" - the media (eg television). This requires the following conditions: 1. Support for the opposition from the center. 2. Lack of local television and radio. 3. Artificial delusion of residents with the help of central television, which reports that power is in the hands of the opposition. 4. Anarchy. THE LAW OF NEURON IN POLITICS 433 It is known that the human brain, from a surgical point of view, is the least sensitive organ. Therefore, brain surgery is sometimes performed without anesthesia and anesthesia. This property is due to the fact that nerve endings that are carriers of sensitivity and pain are absent in the brain. Nerve endings (neuronal axons) only originate in the brain. Thus, the brain, being the governing organ, is insensitive to external influences. The analogy of the structure of the brain or neuron can be extended to political leaders. Let us cite the law of the neuron in politics, put forward and systematically studied by the author: "The closer a politician is to power, the less sensitive he is to the people." That is why many political leaders, so as not to lose their sensitivity, do not use the attributes and privileges of power. Some people fail, and then it turns into a bluff in front of the people. (For example, "I live in a two-room

apartment with an ordinary empty refrigerator and I travel to work by tram.")
FALSIFICATION AND FORGIVENESS OF POLITICAL DOCUMENTS

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Rov, Petrova), which separately do not give consent to the signature, it is necessary: 1. Create three forged documents, in each of which have fake signatures of only 2 political leaders. In the first - Ivanova and Sidorova, in the second - Petrova and Sidorova, in the third - Ivanova and Petrov. 2. The first document is given to Petrov for signature. Second to Ivanov. Third to Sidorov. In this case, they all see that their colleagues have signed this document, and put their real ones next to the forged signatures. 3. Then, under the pretext of losing a previously fabricated document, the same document is drawn up, but with real signatures. Signers usually do not refuse this, since they have already put their signatures. FALSE DURING THE PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN 434 The most common method of forgery is the spoofing of the protocols of the counting commissions. One big politician used to say: "It doesn't matter who wins the elections, it matters who counts them." Countermeasures: The presence of independent UN experts. RECEPTION OF DECEPTION OF VOTERS In order to nominate a candidate to the legislative bodies, the collection of signatures of voters on a subscription list is organized. Some signature collectors mislead voters by rewriting passport data and taking a signature, ostensibly for registration verification, not for nomination. Although in reality it turns out that this signature is an act of nominating a candidate. Bluff of an Incompetent Leader The ability to give the impression of a competent leader who deeply understands the activities of a subordinate is a special science. If the leader feels that he is not competent enough in the issues that his subordinate is considering, then he resorts to the following techniques: 1. Listens more than speaks. 2. Attracts additional interlocutors to the discussion, who in the process of disputes find the optimal solution. 3. Makes it clear to the subordinate at the end of the meeting that his incompetence is a joke. ---------- Chapter 6. Illusionism in various fields of activity. ---------- BLUFF OF THE NEW LEADER BEFORE THE OLD'S SUBMISSIONS In order to quickly identify supporters and opponents of the new leader, artificial delusion is organized. For this, a rumor is spread among the subordinates about the resignation or illness of the political leader. Further, the reaction of subordinates to this hearing is observed and overheard. This is handled by the leader's dedicated security team or proxies. The fate of many subordinates will depend on the role they play in this performance. THE PRINCIPLE OF ILLUSIONISM IN POLITICS Palmirovka: Possession of information hidden from the people, as well as information about the people (desires, etc.). 435 Passing: Delusion of the Masses. Blackjacking: Pursuing a policy that differs significantly from the election

program. n ILLUSIONISM OF FRAUDERS HOW THE "TENANTS" DECEIVE A wealthy and wealthy man accidentally meets a man who has an apartment with a telephone and asks for temporary housing, offering a good amount for a month. Lives for 2-3 months, paying for housing accurately. After a while, a major apartment robbery occurs. And later the landlord learns that he will have to pay millions of rubles for international negotiations. HOW THE TELEPHONE is cheated Many newspapers publish ads like "buy an apartment, a car, etc." However, sometimes one has to be surprised at the naivety of people giving these ads and not thinking about the consequences. After all, by doing this, they give criminals one hundred percent lead on themselves. Here the train of thought of the attackers is crystal clear. Buys an apartment, a car, etc. - so there is a lot of money. HOW THE "STATE AUTOINSPECTOR" DECEIVES A car driver on a deserted road at night is stopped by a traffic police officer. There is no one around. What to do? After all, robbery, murder or car theft is possible. How to recognize a true traffic inspector in front of you or a bluff. To do this, you need to take precautions. Block all the doors of the salon, and the glass

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Lower the left front door so that you can only slip the documents suspicious inspector. During negotiations, you must be ready to release the clutch pedal and step on the gas, i.e. transmission must be on. Stationary posts of the State Traffic Inspectorate, cars and motorcycles with special coloring, the traffic police sign on the policeman's chest - all this can serve as a certain guarantee of the authenticity of the inspectors. In a conversation, you can even directly state that you do not trust the state auto inspectorate. HOW THE "APARTMENTS" CHOOSE 436 An entire enterprise or cooperative is formed and registered in compliance with all legal issues: the presence of accounts, seals, legal address, charter, etc. Then an announcement is made in a newspaper that this enterprise is taking part in the shared construction of a residential building and invites those wishing to enter into a share on contractual terms. The amount of payment for the apartment is slightly lower (and sometimes even higher!) Than its market value, and people go, pay money, rubles, marks, dollars. Then the cooperative can conclude a contract with any construction company that is actually building a residential building, but either transfers very little money for construction, or transfers nothing. The contract with the builders, after delays, is terminated under the guise of a rise in construction costs. The house, however, is being built, people go to the specified address, are convinced of this and wait for an early apartment. And the members of the cooperative with the money received from gullible citizens earn dividends by investing them in commerce (foreign cars, etc.). Meanwhile, the citizens understand that something is not right here, they begin to "shake"

the cooperative, and that "wildly apologizing" begins to give money away with painful delays without any indexation. HOW THE ONE WHOM THE POLICE IS RUNNING CHEATS If in crowded places there is a pursuit of a criminal, then he usually runs and plays the role of a catch-up, shouting: "Hold him ... help." HOW FOOT WITH A LOTTERY Outwardly, everything looks quite decent. The croupier invites you to take part in the game and sells 10 lottery tickets - cardboard cards, each of which has several (usually five) numbers from 1 to 25 written on it. The price of each card is, say, $ 1.

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The winnings are $ 9 50 cents (5% is taken by the dealer for services). Everything would be fair if the winning prize was $ 9.50 for your $ 1, if not for one small but important detail. The fact is that there are always two winners. The croupier explains that since there are two winners, in order to receive the coveted prize, they must play a super game between themselves and deposit another 5-10 dollars. If one of the players refuses, the prize goes to the other. This is the second surprise of the scammers, their precise psychological calculation. But the crooks prepared a third surprise as well. The fact is that one of the winners - a dummy - increases the rate. The second winner (simpleton), in turn, as a rule, also does not lag behind (excitement affects). Further 437, the fraudster imitates complete ruin, takes the last ruble out of his pocket, removes a gold wedding ring from his finger ... It seems to the simpleton that victory is close, he puts all his money on the line, pulls out the coveted voucher from his pocket, but in the end money and values are running out. The crook's pockets are bottomless. There are several options for continuing and ending the game. First. The simpleton reports that he no longer has money and valuables. Then the croupier announces that the game is over, and due to the "simpleton's" refusal to continue the game, the entire prize goes to the cheater. There is another option. In this case, in addition to the named characters, two or three more cheaters are drawn into the game, who are included in different teams. Whole performances are played out. When a decent amount is accumulated in the bank, the croupier steps in. He states: "Since the bank already contains $ 100 - $ 150, the parties must level their bets and play the prize." What the croupier does with the help of a drum with balls and the same cards. It is a matter of technology for the one who is needed to win. ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION WITH "DOLL" "Doll" is a stack of paper cut to the size of banknotes, top and bottom of which are one real banknote. The factor of surprise is used and, of course, the subtle calculation of crooks for human weakness, in psychological terms. The scenario plays out as follows. Let's say a man on the street is looking for a currency exchange office. Suddenly a guy runs by, and a bundle wrapped in

newspaper falls out of his pocket. This man, of course, shouts after the runner that he dropped the package.

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But he does not hear, but next to a man looking for an exchange point, another young boy appears and says in his ear so quietly: "Shut up, you fool! It's dollars. Let's divide it in half." He follows the boy into the yard. In the courtyard, a bundle that had run through and dropped earlier suddenly appears. "Guys!" - he says, - "didn't you just find the 3 thousand dollars I lost?" The second guy refuses. Then the "victim" asks them not to go anywhere, they say, he will also specify where the two men have turned. Those remain with the bundle, thinking where to hide. Find a place behind a tree. Suddenly, the "victim" appears and offers to go to the police, but first he searches his pockets, finding dollars. Here the "partner" snatches the dollars from the man and runs away. The "victim" is trying to catch up with him. So they both disappear. The man is not upset, as there are dollars behind the tree. He takes these "dollars" from behind a tree, and there is a doll. 438 HOW THE ANNOUNCEMENT IS DECEIVED First, an advertisement is given through the newspaper, in which the authors guarantee: full - weight loss, the poor - instant enrichment, the sick - recovery, etc. In the same place, those who are interested are invited to send a letter to a mailbox or transfer to a specified account a certain amount, and then wait for an answer or a call. Or they promise to send a methodology, instructions, etc. Having sent the required amount, the sender usually has no news from his benefactors. Never. And the noise does not raise; Well, what kind of police will begin to deal with a case in which small amounts appear. This is what scammers are counting on. And in the end, there are a lot of gullible people, large sums of money are coming in. There are very courteous scammers who even manage to carry on correspondence, reassuring, for example, that the question of working in the United States is now being resolved. After a while, it turns out that you need to pay a tidy sum, and most of them refuse. Thus, scammers get rid of their gullible clients. And to the more persistent, who demand the return of money, the money is given, but with a great delay after it has been eaten by inflation, i.e. without indexing. CHEATING IN THE STORAGE CHAMBER You go to, say, an automatic storage room. Find a free slot, put your luggage, dial a number, try to lower a coin, and the hole for its supply is clogged. Grab your things, carry them to the next one, dial the same number, close, and then ---------- - Chapter 6. Illusionism in various fields of activity. ---------- For ten minutes, your things are no longer there. It is clear that the hole did not clog by itself. FOOT ON TRUST A "passenger" sits next to you with things, usually expensive suitcases or bags. After a while, he asks to keep things in check, one time, two, three. You, in turn,

ask to keep yours. The consequences are obvious. BE CAREFUL ON THE TRAIN You got on the train. There are quite a few brigades of clever swindlers working here. The simplest thing they can do is, after treating you with a drink, throw some nasty stuff in there, and in the morning you will, at best, wake up with a heavy head, empty pockets and no things. 439 FOOT, WHEN YOU'RE IN A CAR You are driving in a car, suddenly a boy comes up to your car at a traffic light and spits on the windshield, and then in the driver's face. You run out of the car, catch up with the boy 30-40 meters away, turn around, and your car has already been stolen in a matter of seconds, because you left the ignition keys in it in the heat of the moment. The boy has nothing to do with the hijackers, tk. he was simply asked to spit in the car for a certain amount. SALES DECEPTION You are about to make a hand-held purchase on the street. Find a suitable product, try it on. After a while, the seller abruptly pulls the clothes on from your hands, explaining this action by the approach of the police. After that, having calculated, you pick up the goods, and at home you find out that instead of the desired jacket, there are pieces of fabric in the bag. The fraudster managed to change the product at the end of the transaction. DECEPTION ON THE MARKET You come to the market, and a woman turns to you with tears to buy her 10 blouses at 30 thousand rubles apiece. They don't sell her, they say, because she takes them for resale: "You buy it for me, and then we will go to the corner and give me these blouses, and I will give you the money - 300 thousand rubles," the woman says. But as soon as you

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buy these blouses, the stranger disappears, and the seller of the goods too. And you cannot sell a product for the same price, since its price is three times less. You are at a loss. DECEPTION FOR THE CONDUCTOR A fraudster enters the compartment carriage at the starting point of the train departure. He collects tickets from the "suckers" (as a guide), goes to get the bed, not forgetting to take money for it, and then simply gets off the train. DECEPTION IN A JEWELRY STORE You come to a jewelry store with a large sum of money. You seek and feel that everything is dear. Suddenly, you are offered a piece of jewelry at a price below market value. At this moment, you are given the "charm" you dreamed of for fitting. You take the outstretched case, open it and, taking the chain in your hands, try to fasten it around your neck. And then this "expensive pleasure" is torn in your hands in several places at once. Your benefactor 440 is rudely indignant. Two friends of the witness immediately appear, ready to confirm your "criminal negligence". While you come to your senses, they begin to demand the cost of the chain from you, and in case of non-payment, they threaten with reprisals. You give the money in the hope of keeping the product for yourself, having repaired it. Unfortunately, the jewelry turns out

to be not precious, but a fake. INSURANCE SCAM Many scammers insure cars and then play a garage fire to get insurance. The examination cannot detect its authenticity by the charred remains of the car, since before that, the scammers interrupt the license plate for the wreckage of another car, which is then set on fire. In this case, theft is played out. DECEPTION OF "SHOPPERS" WHEN EXCHANGING RUBLES FOR DOLLARS A swindler, finding a client, takes out of his pocket a stack of dollars folded in half and tied with an elastic band, and the side of the banknote with the denomination of the banknote must "look" inward. Then it allows the buyer to inspect and recount them. Then the dollars are taken back under some pretext, and the client is invited to count his money himself. He believes all attention, naturally, he switches to this, for

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He does not observe the actions of the currency seller. At the moment of the conversion of rubles, the fraudster quietly changes the dollars that the buyer has already examined for the same number of bills, but of lesser denomination. Usually $ 1) They are prepared in advance and are also folded in half and tied with an elastic band. They are no different from the first pack of the outside. Then there is an exchange of banknotes, and that's it - the transaction took place. The buyer of the currency, left alone, checks and discovers that instead of 5 bills of 100 dollars, there were 5 bills of 1 dollar. DECEPTION IN EMERGENCIES Let's say you urgently need to take your luggage from the storage room, and it is "jammed". You are required to pay for the opening and a lot, taking advantage of the fact that you are late for the train. Although the luggage is artificially jammed by a luggage storage worker. FOOT ON BITCHES Cunning entrepreneurs, having caught somewhere a bitch in heat, drive up by car to a pre-chosen place where 441 pedigree dogs are walking. Taking homemade lasso and a bag from the car, they, together with the bitch, taking into account the direction of the wind, sit at a decent distance in ambush and wait for some purebred ladies' man to decide to walk to the side. As soon as this happens, a noose is thrown around the neck of a purebred dog and pushed into a bag. HOW THE POCKETS "WORK" Pickpockets work "alone" or with accomplices. The most favorable places for this kind of practice are crowded gatherings of people: bazaars, rush hour transport, train stations, shops, etc. The following stages can be distinguished in the pickpocket technique: 1. The stage of searching for a future victim. At this stage, the fraudster makes sure that the "client" has money in a favorable place. 2. Stage of observation. The pickpocket watches the future victim for some time and chooses the right moment. 3. The stage of approach and contact. 4. The stage of manipulation aimed at confiscating valuables. (For example, using strong magnets, blade, tweezers, etc.) 5. The stage of disappearance.

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In the third stage, the fraudster uses all sorts of distractions: using accomplices , techniques of hypnotization, confidential conversation, etc. The most common techniques are: playing a fight with dummies (thus, there is a possibility of touching), playing a hotly hugging friend, etc. The "third hand" technique is often used. (An artificial hand is in the pocket, and the real hand is "processing" the client's pocket). BLOOP INTO CAR RIDERS 1. Get your vehicle insured. This will give confidence in his security. 2. Do not leave your keys in the car, even for a short time, always take them with you. 3. After getting out of the car, check to see if you have left open the doors and windows. Do not leave things in the car that might attract the attention of passers-by, or cover them. Do not leave anything inside the car that can start the engine without the ignition key. 4. When leaving the car overnight in the yard or on the street, choose a well-lit, crowded place. 5. To prevent the glass from being removed from your car, apply a "cobweb" to the transparent self-adhesive tape and glue it to the glass from the inside. The glass looks like a broken glass. 6. Organize collective vigils at your parking lot. 7. Mark the vehicle glass with the license plate number. You will be helped by the marking at the department of the state automobile inspection. 8. When parking the car in a winter parking lot in an unguarded place, put it on the blocks, cover it with a tarpaulin cover, which is connected to the anti-theft device. 9. Install the optional locking device to the engine hood. 10. Install the anti-theft lock on the vehicle controls. 11. Install a secret valve on the car's gasoline pipe, which will cut off the fuel supply to the carburetor when parked. 12. Use nuts and bolts of a special configuration for fastening the wheels, which can only be unscrewed with an individual wrench. 13. Do not be overly gullible towards casual passengers. ANTIBLEF: BLUFF BEFORE THE "HOUSES" 1. Install a code device in the entrance of the house. 2. When leaving home, even for a short time, close windows, vents, balcony doors. 3. Ask the neighbors to look after the apartment, take out the mail regularly.

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4. Do not lock cabinets and drawers - this will protect your furniture from damage in case of theft. 443 5. Equip the door with a peephole and a chain, always use them when opening the door to the bell. 6. Decisively refuse offers to tell fortunes in your apartment,

to speak from illness, requests to swaddle a child, to drink water. 7. Do not leave the keys to the apartment under the rug, on the switchboard, in the mailbox. 8. While on a business trip, do not leave the keys to your apartment in the hotel room. 9. Lost keys - change the lock. HOW THE "HOUSES" BLUFF Very often, burglars play the role of drunks who cannot get into a friend's apartment, etc. This allows them to probe all doors and bypass the entire house, despite the fact that there may be residents of the house next to the entrance and in the entrance. BLUFF TO A CRIMINAL OR HOW TO ENSURE YOUR PERSONAL SAFETY 1. If a stranger calls, do not give your phone number. Never say that you are home alone. 2. If you are threatened over the phone, hang up. If you repeat your call, call the police. 3. If you are attacked, consider if you can fight back or try to escape. Take off expensive jewelry; if you are late somewhere, then take a taxi home. 4. In the evenings, avoid routes through poorly lit streets and courtyards. 5. Walk so that you can see the going vehicles. In this way, you will not be caught off guard. Don't drive a passing car with a stranger. On an empty bus, sit closer to the driver. 6. If you feel like someone is following you, make sure you are not mistaken. If the pursuer is not behind you, run to the nearest crowded place and call the police. 7. If someone attacks you, in self-defense you can use an umbrella or keys to the apartment. 8. Raise the loudest cry for help as possible. Remember, criminals love darkness and silence. 9. If it is impossible to escape or deal with the criminal, enter into negotiations with him, try to gain time. 10. Don't go anywhere with a stranger. 444 11. Don't get into a car with a stranger. 12. Leaving home, tell them where you are going and how to contact them. ---------- R. Garifullin. Illusionism of the Personality ---------- HOW DO THE GIBLETS BLUFF OR WHY DO THEY ALWAYS WIN? Because: 1. The winning is often provided by a simple probability of guessing (one to three). 2. The balls are manipulated so that when it is taken in the left hand, it is in the right and vice versa. A special flexible cup is also used, with which you can clamp the ball. 3. Do not allow to raise the glass (hold with the foot) in case of guessing. The rates are raised until the guessing person can pay it due to the fact that he has a limited amount of money. 4. Symbols are used. 5. They use dummies. 6. Give the winnings, but later take it away. 7. Other techniques. BLUFF USING PLAYING TECHNIQUE Lottery drum. Balls rotate in the electric drum. Half of them are winning. The client can be convinced of this. What is the deception? In front of the box of the "lottery drum, the glasses are dull, and on the side where the steward is, they are transparent. Manipulating the blocking of the ball's ejection, the fraudster sends only empty ones into the hole.) Is a means used by offenders to communicate with each other in such a way that an outsider does not understand the meaning of information.This practice was born in the 16th century among thieves, beggars and vagabonds.445 The use of conventional signs in cryptography in the past served to communicate about the readiness of the inhabitants of the house to give alms; later in this way they indicated the dangers.The so-called gangs of killer-arsonists of the 19th century used conventional signs in order to inform other criminals some information about the perpetrators of the crime and further plans. are used as a means of notification and warning (imitation of shouts animals, rattling in prisons). The third type of conventional

signs is gestures - a means of notification using body movements. The most common are hand signs, head movements, and winking.

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BLOOKING ON FORGIVEN DOCUMENTS Forgery of documents - falsification of genuine documents or preparation of false documents. Distinguish between official forgery and forgery committed by a private person. The introduction of deliberately false information by an official into official documents, forgery, erasure of official records, as well as the introduction of deliberately false information. It also includes the manufacture for marketing or marketing of counterfeit money, government securities and foreign currency, postage stamps, etc. Forgery, production of forged documents, stamps, seals, forms of state and public enterprises and institutions. On the basis of forged documents the following are most often presented: 1. Police officers. 2. Employees of the tax inspection. 3. Employees of the KGB. etc. This allows you to "earn" a lot of money. THE PRINCIPLE OF ILLUSIONISM IN FRAUD Palmyrovka: Exploring the Future Victim. Preparation of a crime plan, etc. Passing: Attraction and distraction of the future victim. 446 Blackjacking: Forgery, falsification, rigging, deception, etc. n ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND BUSINESS. ECONOMIC CRIMES DECEPTIONS IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP A businessman begins to bluff already in his advertising, attracting more and more clients (see "Advertising"). Then the client begins to mislead in the process of service or joint activities. At the first stage, an agreement is drawn up with conditions hidden for the client. So, for example, if you take a share participation and you are guaranteed interest on the profits, then you may not notice one condition due to which dividends are paid only under certain conditions. These conditions usually do not hold, and therefore you will not be able to receive dividends for a long time.

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Further, systematic deferrals of payment begin under various pretexts: 1. They are not satisfied with the amount of work you have done. 2. They are supposedly insolvent. 3. Tactics of delaying payments. 4. A new order or contract is drawn up. In this case, they bluff in front of the client, convincing him that everything is going well, and the old

contract will be paid along with the new one. Some naive people come to entrepreneurs with their ideas, which are stolen from them. ANTIBLEF 1. How contracts should be negotiated and everything should be recorded in writing. 447 2. Divide the contract or order into parts with a phased payment for each of them. 3. Do not accept a new order or contract until the old one has been paid for. 4. Do not enter into contracts without a lawyer. 5. Be consistent in your actions. HOW DO THE "GRAPTANTS" DECEIVE? Scenario 1. The director of the state enterprise, together with the chief accountant, create on the side several private enterprises, into which, without further ado, they transfer money and material values of the state enterprise. They themselves run the limited liability partnerships and small businesses they have created, making expensive gifts for themselves. Scenario 2. Some people figure out how to become owners legally by buying up a controlling stake. This requires a lot of money. The way out is found to be geniusly simple. Allegedly, large preferential loans are taken from the bank for the purchase of cars and the construction of summer cottages, for which they buy more than half of all issued securities. After the subscription to the shares, the "entrepreneurs" in a few days take the sums paid for them from the cash register and return the money to the bank. Scenario 3. At the state level, the agrarian sector is being pulled apart. New equipment, implements, fertilizers, etc., previously owned by collective and state farms, are sold at bargain, artificially low prices, and not to farmers, but to managers of various levels. Arable land, the most fertile

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they are distributed in hundreds of hectares not to farmers, but to those who has nothing to do with agriculture. ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION WITH FAKE AVISO? Scams with fake advice notes (financial document certifying the presence of money in the organization). Reason: 1. The introduction of a network of cash settlement centers based on the experience of a number of Western countries, giving them the function of organizing interbank relations due to inadequate technical support, not only did not fit into the economic structure, but also led to a failure and long delays in settlements, which contributed to, in particular, crimes related to false advice notes. 448 2. Due to the rapid development of medium and small businesses, it was not possible to establish a clear order in their accounting and registration. 3. The main reason is the imperfection of our legislation, primarily conditional, which is skillfully used by the dealers of the shadow economy. CRIMES IN THE BANKING SPHERE. Scenario 1. Robbery insolent. The swindler goes to the bank and takes out a loan of 1 billion rubles. Of course, he is lying at the same time, promising to buy, make or build something with this money. Receives. What is he doing with this money? However, there is one secret here. We need to make

friends with the manager of this bank. You give the benefactor seven hundred million rubles, leaving three hundred for yourself, that is, as agreed in advance. By turning a simple operation several times, you can become a multimillionaire in dollar terms. Practice shows that in trusted commercial banks, most of the loans are given at the so-called bank risk, without an appropriate collateral and guarantee. Scenario 2. Fake advice notes. Thefts with the help of forged documents for non-cash payments (telephone, teletype advice notes) are widespread. Teletypes are available in many institutions and use telephone channels to transmit information. The criminals anonymously send teletype advice notes to cash settlement centers (RCC). The documents are provided with the necessary details: the order of typing, MFO number, amount code, etc.

In the case of a request-verification via teletype, the criminals send the confirmation in the same way.

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The RCC of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation does not have the technical ability to establish which it was the teletype machine that transmitted the advice note. No such verification mechanism has been developed. The system of interbank settlements is so poorly thought out that even amateurs take advantage of its imperfection. Scenario 3. Scams with checks under the stamp "Russia". The first parties were issued in packs, without numbers, almost by weight. The checks were intended for a very good purpose: to speed up settlements between legal entities from different regions. The owner of the check, who applies with it to the offices of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, must immediately be paid money. Taking advantage of this, the criminals stole checks, entered into them fake seals and signatures on behalf of various banks and organizations, thus certifying the "facts" of payment by checks for services or goods. The checks were then presented for payment. They paid from 449 public funds, and only later it turned out that this bank or organization did not issue this check. REAL ESTATE SCAM A swindler is hired to work in a garden cooperative, where there are decent houses on the plots, chooses one or two little-visited owners and picks up the keys to the locks. Over the bottle, he asks the watchman for the name and surname of the chairman of the cooperative, the name of the organization from which the cooperative is organized. He gets from the same watchman the form of the enterprise or cooperative with signatures and seals. Finds out the names of the owners of the house. Further, fake sale and purchase documents and the decision of the board to admit a new member to the cooperative are prepared. The swindler temporarily rents an apartment with a telephone in a nearby town and posts an advertisement for the purchase and sale of even a garden house with a plot. The apartment is rented on fake documents and for a short period. Then the wealthiest and most

agreeable are selected from among those wishing to buy real estate. They are invited to the dacha. A play is played out in which the role of the chairman of the garden cooperative is played by an accomplice who draws up the necessary documents. Then the swindlers disappear. ILLUSIONISM AND FINANCIAL MECHINATIONS Our businessmen manage, without contradicting the Law, to reduce the amount of dividends and at the same time attract new investors to their joint stock companies. For this there are

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Special tricks of delusion and bluffing. Here are just a few of them. DECEPTION ON WITHDRAWAL OF NON-EXISTING TAXES Many business firms manage to withhold various kinds of fees and even value added tax (VAT) from dividends paid. In reality, it is only legal to withhold income tax from a dividend. If any other taxes are withheld from you, then they are illegal. ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION ON DIVIDENDS FROM NON-EXISTING PROFITS This is the most insolent technique that misleads customers by announcing (for example, through the media) dividends from non-existent profits. And then there is a struggle to ensure that shareholders or investors do not receive or refuse money (dividends) in order to invest them in a joint stock company for turnover and further increase in dividends. A psychological attack on shareholders begins, again through the media. Many shareholders do not take dividends under the influence of such processing, in the hope that they will increase even more. In reality, this does not happen, since the dividend is part of the profit for the reporting period paid to shareholders. If there is no net profit, then there will be no dividends either. Therefore, the directors of AO negotiate a bluff, i.e. the announcement of dividends, although they are not. In the same way, in times of stagnation, they bluffed on subscripts in order to receive honorary awards. Such a bluff is possible if the management of the joint-stock company controls by a majority of votes at the shareholders' meeting. Thanks to this, at the meeting of shareholders, the majority of shareholders suddenly decide not to receive money, but to leave it for the development of the joint-stock company. Here's an example: Let's say a joint stock company (investment fund) has 10 shareholders who own 1000 shares. He can really make a good profit, not super high. Some time later, in connection with the end of the half-year, the JSC announces the payment of superhigh dividends on television. If advertising is based on information about ultra-high dividends, then the number of contributors will increase.

ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION ON THE SIZE OF DIVIDEN IN PERCENTAGE TO THE NOMINAL VALUE OF SHARES Usually, the amount of dividends paid is declared as a percentage of the par value of a share, while in all civilized countries of the world, a dividend is declared in the form of a monetary amount per share. An example. The investor bought the share for 19 thousand rubles. The par value of a share is 10 thousand rubles. Upon purchase, a registration fee of 1000 rubles was withheld. Let's say a shareholder was given a dividend of 25 thousand rubles per share. Consequently, the real income is 125%. The joint stock company announced a dividend payment of 250%, calculating this figure from the par value of the shares. CHEAT ON PAYMENT OF VARIOUS DIVIDENES DEPENDING ON THE TIME OF PURCHASING THE SHARES This technique is practiced only in our country. 451 Example. The management of the JSC decided to pay high dividends to the one who purchased the shares, for example, before January 1. However, the open check auction ended only on January 15th. Therefore, in the end, only employees of the JSC receive dividends. Bluffing on the time of acquisition of shares allows you to build and improvise more and more new manipulations. As a result, there is an overestimation of the level of declared dividends that are received by thieves (that is, by acquaintance), or violation of the rights of shareholders. CHEAT WHEN PAYING DIVIDEN IN SHARES The appearance of the success and prosperity of the joint-stock company is largely due to this very technique. In reality, the capital of the joint-stock company does not change, because a large number of pieces of paper are printed and sold to shareholders. And since the capital does not change, then the share in this capital, which belongs to each shareholder, does not change either. Example. The initial capital of the joint-stock company is 1 billion rubles. Net profit - 1 billion rubles. Issued 1 million shares. The share price on the market increased from 1,000 to 2,000 rubles. What does the AO do in this case? It can pay dividends in the amount of 100%, or pay dividends in shares (for each share, 1 additional one). Thanks to the media, it is advertised and reported that the shareholders received an additional share worth 2,000 rubles, that is, their income was 200%.

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The gain is on the side of the joint-stock company, since the shareholders' assessment will be satisfactory and control over the capital of 2 billion rubles will remain for the same time, without paying 1 billion rubles in the form of dividends. In fact, under the second option, the fund's remaining 2 billion rubles are now divided into 2 million shares, that is,

the real price of each share is 1,000 rubles, and the income is 100%. Further events develop according to the following unfavorable scenario. Since the notes are not backed by capital, these additional shares will have a low real value. At the same time, the costs of maintaining a liquid secondary securities market will increase, and secondly, the majority of shareholders who expected to receive dividends in cash will decide to sell part of the additional shares, creating an excessive supply on the market. As a result, as mentioned above, the value of the shares will fall. Discontent will begin on the part of investors, since many of them will not be able to sell their shares at the advertised price. DECEIVE BY ARTIFICIALLY INCREASING THE EXCHANGE VALUE OF SHARES 452 Many joint-stock companies artificially mislead their shareholders by overvaluing the price of their securities on the stock exchange, in effect, selling and buying shares from themselves. An increase in market value can be considered real if transactions with these shares are made regularly over a long period of time, and the number of shares sold is significant (3-5% of shares per year). Only in this case the shareholder has the opportunity to receive income at any time by selling his shares. DECEIVE, INCREASING THE PROFIT

Due to the imperfection of the accounting system adopted in our country and the underdevelopment of control on the part of state authorities, our entrepreneurs manage to carry out various financial manipulations, the purpose of which is to overestimate the profit of the joint-stock company. Example. A joint-stock company or an investment fund exchanges privatization checks in the proportion of 10 shares of 1000 rubles per voucher. Thus, the book value of the checks in the fund is 10 thousand rubles. The fund sells vouchers on the stock exchange at a price of 25 thousand rubles and immediately buys them back at the same price. As a result of this seemingly senseless operation, the investment fund makes a profit of 15 thousand per check.

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This example shows the usual way for the fund to realize the profits accumulated as a result of growth of the rate of a private check or any other security. To carry out such operations or not, the fund manager decides, based on the developed investment strategy - either to increase the fund's assets, or to realize the profit to pay dividends. However, there are many "opportunities" to create "air" profits. Another example. The investment fund acquired the company's shares for 100 million rubles. There was no demand for them, no one offers even half of the price paid for them. Nevertheless, the fund sells these shares to a front company for 500 million rubles, and then these shares fall into the hands of another enterprise, from which the fund acquires them for the same 500 million rubles. All transactions are made out in the form of offset, so not a single ruble is required to

complete them. But in the fund's balance sheet a profit of 400 million rubles appears. In the second example, the fund is unable to pay real dividends. But you can, for example, announce the payment of dividends in shares. Such a policy can be carried out for more than one year, recruiting more and more new investors, luring them with seemingly high results and bright advertising. CHEAT, THANKS TO QUEUE The management of the joint-stock company can announce its dividends to many millions of people, but open only one point, which will deliberately slowly issue dividends so that some may refuse them, so as not to stand in queues for weeks. Sometimes the technique of multi-stage promotion to the place where dividends are issued is used. First, they stand in line for a coupon, with the help of which you stand in line at the bank, where they can again announce your turn, etc. Many simply spit on dividends, which are often small. HOW DEALERS BLUFF IN COMMODITY, FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND STOCK EXCHANGE. METHODS The success of a dealer in foreign exchange trading largely depends on the ability to deliberately mislead his colleagues. The art of bluffing on

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stock exchange is the art of stock exchange games and draws. Dealers practically do not work alone. Some of them have contacts outside the exchange; it is easier to mislead collectively than alone. Despite the large difference in the volumes of trade transactions, trading on the stock exchange, in terms of methods of delusion and bluffing, does not differ much from trading from the counter. Moreover, many of the techniques of deliberate delusion during stock market games coincide with the techniques of card cheaters in relation to a sucker. Many misconceptions have official names that can sound very impressive by ear. They do not say anything to an economically illiterate person. But no matter how beautifully and impressively these techniques are called, in the end they are an ordinary trick and swindle. Here are just some of the techniques. Technique 1. The illusion of liquidity of illiquid shares is often created on stock exchanges. For this, for example, shares of a joint stock company (JSC) are bought up by the JSC itself. Dealers who participate in these auctions will never admit that they are purchasing shares with money issued by the joint-stock company whose shares they are currently buying. 454 Reception 2. Some dealers make transactions to purchase currency, although they do not have a sufficient amount of domestic rubles for this. These dealers pin all their hopes on the subsequent trades, in which the dollar rate will be higher. Thus, dealers, not having time to pay off, sell the purchased dollars at a higher rate, making themselves, on the one hand, for profit, and on the other, for paying for the previously made purchase of dollars. In this case, dealers are engaged in buying and selling dollars, having no money or having an amount not exceeding the limit of an open foreign exchange position. Tactic 3. There

are groups of dealers on the stock exchange who, together, artificially organize an exuberant demand for stocks, goods or currency, misleading other dealers. This leads to the fact that the excitement can spread like an avalanche to the dealers of the entire exchange, involving an increasing number of dealers. In order to organize the rush demand on the stock exchange, rumors are artificially spread about any events in political and economic life, etc. Bluffing dealers eventually leave the game after a while, making a profit, but not buying anything, but only selling (or vice versa).

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The above phenomenon is called a stock market boom. With it, an artificial increase in securities prices and general turnovers on the stock exchange usually occurs, as a rule, which does not have an objective economic basis. The stock market boom is characterized by an exuberant demand for securities, is accompanied by a sharp increase in the volume of speculative transactions, and leads to an artificial "inflation" of fictitious capital. If participants in stock exchange transactions significantly overestimate the possibilities for economic growth, a natural consequence of the stock market boom is stock market panic and crash, which lead to the correction of the stock market. Reception 4. Dealer-sucker is allowed in a circle and "lowered". There are agreements between dealers aimed at promoting a loha dealer (see "Card Games"). Dealer-sucker in the end may be left without money and without goods. It should be noted that it is much easier and more effective for dealers to bluff when they have objective economic and political information. THE PRINCIPLE OF ILLUSIONISM IN ECONOMIC CRIMES Palmirovka: Possession of information coming from above, about upcoming surprises for the people, economic information that the majority does not know). 455 Passing: Misleading the masses (for example, advertising, etc.). Blackjacking: Failure to deliver what was promised, falsification, etc. COMBINATIONS OF MANIPULATIONS Some firm took goods from another firm for sale, agreeing to sell it to a third one. The goods have been transferred to a third company, all contracts have been signed, but this company does not transfer money: either the warehouse is flooded, or the bank is allegedly spinning money, etc. Suppliers begin to claim their profits, but there is nothing to give. Then the first firm warns the second! We turn on the counter. The firm rushes between buyers and sellers until it has lost everything. And then it turns out that the first and third firms worked in pairs, "undressing" the second. n ---------- Chapter 6. Illusionism in various fields of activity. ---------- ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION IN THE GUIDING OF THE GYPSY Here you are walking down the street you gypsies with an offer to tell fortunes. You, of course, brush aside annoying offers. And already after you hear: - Ay, did not know the fate - you will regret it, you have

already suffered three times on government affairs. You stop in confusion, reflect, hesitantly return: "The devil knows what! How did she know?" And now you are ready to be processed. You don't think that any person has had any troubles over a long life, three of which are easy to remember right away. Or another scene is no longer with you. They conjure a young girl, then looking in the mirror, then vigilantly glancing at their victim, the fortuneteller sprinkles with inspiration the words: - From your face, though ugly, but your soul is beautiful! (Who is not convinced of this, even in secret). You have a concern in your heart, but you are not sad. Happy life awaits you. Someone with the letter N. is thinking of you. Do you have such a friend? No? So it hasn't opened yet. Your soul is trusting (otherwise you would not have stopped at all), open to your friend (why then friends?), And she loves you, but it will involuntarily harm you (unfortunately, in many cases this is so - statistics!). Don't open up to her. And stuff like that. So, the main methods of delusion of gypsy fortune-tellers: 1. General phrases. 456 2. Clarification of details. 3. Observation of the produced impression and reaction. (If not guessing, then leads the topic in the other direction). 4. Improvisation, depending on the guessed elements. 5. Intuition. n DECEPTION IN THE EDUCATION SYSTEM New "training institutes" and even "Academies" are currently being opened, which have no valid legal force. The diplomas issued by these institutes are not quoted, i.e. with the help of them it is impossible to get a job in state institutions. Education is usually accelerated in such "universities", lasting three to four months. As a matter of fact, they are issued "filkin certificates" that have no legal force.

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Often "academies" are opened on the basis of some small enterprise broad profile, but the "diploma" is necessarily issued "international". n DECEPTION IN THE ARMY Artificial delusion of the enemy and employees is widely used in military affairs. First, there is a diplomatic bluff between opponents. Then it develops into concrete actions. Delusion of the enemy is ensured by: 1. Deceitful maneuvers carried out during hostilities, special techniques of the theater of operations. For example, the illusion is created that troops are concentrated in a certain place. 2. Camouflage techniques. 3. Technique of combat military decorations and props. (For example, the construction of objects that from a distance resemble real military objects). 457 4. Technique and techniques of sabotage groups. (For example, throwing specially trained soldiers dressed in enemy uniforms behind enemy lines, etc.). 5. Other techniques. The delusion of employees (privates) in the army (especially developed in the Soviet Army) can be reduced to the following points: 1. Techniques aimed at creating the appearance of service. 2. Artificial misinformation of subordinates with the aim of: a) military operations against their people;

b) a more effective solution to the combat mission; c) psychological attitude. 3. Receptions of "bullying", internal soldier relationships. 4. Others. n DECEPTION IN PRODUCTION 1. Release of substandard products that do not comply with GOST. Falsification. 2. Fraud and registration. Other misstatements of reporting. (it was especially developed during stagnant times). 3. Official crimes: a) bribery and bribery; b) crimes against justice. 4. Providing benefits and benefits.

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5. Unfair competition. Inequitable distribution of income. 6. Misuse of trust. n 458 HOW CARD SHOOLERS BLUFF In order to understand well the system of card cheating and bluffing, you need to know the techniques and some of the terms used by such scammers. If swindlers play for one pocket, then the probability of winning increases, even if they play fair. Such cheaters are called "pads". The likelihood of winning increases significantly if the handpieces are able to convey information in the game by means of gestures, words, foreign objects (for example, a vertically located matchbox may mean the presence of a peak suit). This form of communication is commonly referred to as a "beacon". "Loch" is the person they are going to beat. One of the complex techniques of card manipulation is "volt". Volt is the return of the deck to its original position after the "sucker" removed it. The swindler can change the deck. Such a substitution is called a "shift". The change usually takes place after the "sucker" removes the deck. Before the "sucker" is allowed to remove the deck, it is bent in a special way, and the player involuntarily removes the deck under this fold. This technique is called a "box". The highest form of card manipulation is the ability to "card a deck". When performing this technique, the cards are laid out in a certain sequence during the mixing process. In addition, a rather complicated technique is "hes the insert". In this case, during the mixing process, cards are inserted through one, two, three, etc., depending on the situation. Card cheaters in our country can, perhaps, be subdivided into the following three types: 1. Train cheating. 2. Beach cheating. 3. Professional cheating. Let's take a closer look at each of them. Train cheating is one of the lowest in terms of card manipulation. They mainly play point, borax, seku, i.e. the most simple games. These cheaters almost never

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do not work alone. They have a little sleight of hand, they know the simplest techniques of manipulation - "change", "volt", "box". These scammers choose weak players as their victims. Beach cheating skill is more perfect. Players of this kind know how to inspire confidence in their players and rarely play alone, although the game goes in one pocket. In this case, card games are more complicated - preference, deberts. "Card Professionals". Even circus card artists envy some of them. For a professional, the most important thing is the feeling of superiority over the sucker or partner, as well as the process of winning. The author would be wrong that professionals are not interested in the monetary side of the matter. Card professionals have quite sophisticated techniques, techniques and manipulations. So, some of them can, by shuffling the deck, name all the cards in order and at the same time manage to scribble them so that no one will notice. Professionals play only for large sums. It is very difficult to identify such cheaters. All of them have the right to look through the deck of cards before the game, but no one usually remembers the cards, but the sharper keeps all thirty-two in his mind. Some professional card swindlers use special technical devices. This is one of the indicators of the professionalism of the sharper. They have not only sleight of hand, but also use many things to help "circle" the partner. For example, there are special glasses that look ordinary. But a polarized layer is applied to them, and when you look at the deck through these glasses, you can see all the partners' cards. Special rings are used with a large diamond that catches the reflected light from the walls. In order to use such a ring, you need very bright lighting in a room with light wallpaper. With a certain tilt of the ring, you can see all the partners' cards. Of course, the reader may conclude from what he has read that it is better not to play cards with strangers. And yet, how can you determine who is sitting opposite you, a cheat or not? How can you determine who is in front of you, "laptops" or not? Sharkers are usually in no hurry. They can even give you a little win to increase your passion. Usually cheaters are not silent, communicating with all players. During such conversations, usually a sharper

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transfer information to each other. Thus, if you feel that such communication is not interrupted, then the likelihood that swindlers are sitting in front of you is high. How can you encrypt card information through harmless offers? Let's give an example: "That's it, I'll probably lose now" - a black six of hearts. "I'll lose now, I guess, that's all!" - black seven of hearts. "Now, probably, I will lose" - the black eight of hearts. "I will win anyway" - black cross six. "I'll win anyway" - black cross seven, etc. Thus, information can be encrypted by the order of words in the sentence, the meaning of the sentence, etc. "Napkins" usually twist something in their hands, for example, matches. How the box

stands on the table, how it is turned - all these are conventional signs. Some cheaters use compliments aimed at the "sucker" as a sentence in which the information is encrypted. So if your player is too suspiciously inclining any proposals, engaging in tautology, this is a signal that you are being tricked. If your opponent, interfering with the cards, clicks them, then we can safely say that there is a "pile of the deck". After you notice this, it is best to stop playing or remove the deck and shuffle it again. Make sure that when removing the deck your opponent does not cover it with his hands. If you miss the moment, the sharper will have time to make a "volt". The "box" is harder to find. Therefore, it is better to shuffle the deck yourself and do not let your opponent shuffle after that. It's better to play poker only with familiar faces. This is one of the risky games. Nowadays, various casinos and gambling clubs are opening. Of course, they can also be used by cheaters. Moreover, the casino owner may not even know about it. Card sharpers are pleasant to talk to, have excellent manners, and the ability to impress. Some of them even possess hypnosis techniques. If you feel that your focus is decreasing and you are losing control of yourself, it is better to stop playing. Be careful! n 461

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ILLUSIONAL ART INTRODUCTION There is, perhaps, no other sphere of human activity, as an illusionary art, which would completely consist of deliberate delusion and deception of people, and such, to which people go with great pleasure. When perceived by a magician and an illusionist, the audience, knowing that they are being deceived, voluntarily go for it and are glad to be deceived. Illusion art is on par with other art forms. Of course, viewers understand that a magician is not a magician and in fact cannot create objects out of nothing or turn them into nothing. Nevertheless, the viewer lives with pleasure in the world that is created by the illusionist, while experiencing pleasure and realizing that he is being deceived. The viewer voluntarily goes to deception. This is what distinguishes professional illusionists from "professional" tricksters, fraudsters, who present their miracles as truth. Despite a wide variety of tricks, illusionary tricks, all illusionary art is based on 4 techniques: 1. Manipulations: a) hands; b) fingers; c) body movement; d) head movement; e) eye movement (eye play). In turn, hand manipulation includes: techniques of deceiving passivation, blackmailing and palming. 2. The use of illusion techniques and special props. 3. Possession of the secret of a trick or trick (ie additional information hidden from viewers). 4. Using the above 3 techniques together. 462 Let's consider these techniques in more detail. MANIPULATIONS Manipulation techniques depend on what object the illusionist is manipulating. Consider techniques for manipulating objects that can fit in the palm of your hand, for example, coins and balls.

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COIN MANIPULATION PALMING When handling coins, first of all, you should learn how to palm, those. the ability to discreetly hold a coin in an open hand, clutching it in the palm of your hand. If the palm is done correctly, then the hand can be moved as you like, squeezing and unclenching all fingers, and the coin will not fall. When palming, the palm should be turned either downward or towards the illusionist's thigh so that the viewer cannot see the coin. PASSING This is a fraudulent movement and movement of a coin. It seems to the viewer that the coin has migrated from one hand to another, although this does not happen. To do this, the coin is held in the hand so that its ribs are gripped by the index and ring fingers of the right hand, and the middle finger supported it from below. Raise your right hand to your left, while simultaneously tossing the coin lightly with your middle finger towards the inside of your palm and grasping it with your thumb. The left hand should close exactly at the moment when the fingers of the right touch the palm of the left. It is possible to carry out passivation with a coin differently. To do this, keep your left hand palm up so that the coin is in the palm position. Then, bringing your right hand closer to your left, pretend to take a coin from your left hand with the fingers of your right hand, instantly close the palm of your right hand and at the same time strain your left hand, slightly bending your fingers inward, palm the coin, and then naturally lower your hand to your thigh. CHANGER You want to replace the coin selected and marked by the viewer with another. To do this, imperceptibly find from the coins you have, an unambiguous one that was noted by 463 spectators, i.e. a coin that is a double. ... You palm this double imperceptibly in your left hand and turn your hand towards the audience with the back of your hand. Many passages are used not only to make an object "disappear", but also to secretly replace it with another similar object. These substitutions (blackjacks) are the most common maneuver in the art of illusion, and many tricks are based on them. When such an exchange takes place, the double remains in sight of the audience, while the substituted object is invisibly transferred to the magician's disposal.

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Thanks to blackmail, the transformation of one object into another can be carried out. BALL HANDLING BALL PALMATION This procedure is carried out in the same way as coins. With the ball on the palm of your hand, spread your fingers wide and try to squeeze the ball in your palm, moving the base of your thumb inward, while being careful not to bend your fingers. In this position, the ball is held by the tension of the palm

muscles. Next, you need to learn to freely control and move your fingers, as well as take other objects with them, while palming the ball in your palm. Since the only purpose of palming is to hide the object from the eyes of the audience, it is necessary to learn how to keep the hand always in such a position so that the viewer cannot see the object palmed in his hand. PASSING THE BALL Passing the ball means passing it from the ends of the fingers to the palm of the hand, as well as from one hand to the other. Passing can be single, double, visible and invisible. Visible passivation is called when a passaged object is passed from one hand to another in front of the audience. Invisible (apparent) passaging, when the magician needs to create the impression that the object that he is passaging in front of the viewer has passed from one hand to another, while in reality this does not happen. Single passivation: taking the ball with thumb and forefinger, roll it, pressing with the thumb into the depression formed by the bent middle and thumb. Then, quickly pressing the fingers to the palm, the ball is palmed in it. 464 During this passaging, do not move the rest of your fingers, otherwise the transmission will be noticeable. It is best if, for training, a single passivation is done without a ball and, when it will be easy and correct, repeat it with a ball. The movement of the middle fingers, passing the ball into the palm, should be accompanied by the tension of the muscles of the palm, receiving the ball and pinching it, while the fingers should immediately straighten again. DOUBLE PASSING Double passaging has a different purpose and serves for invisible transfer of the ball hidden in the right hand to the left hand or vice versa.

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Movement consists of palming the ball with the fingers of one hand and palming it with the palm of the other. The palm of the hand receiving the ball is placed on the fingers of the hand transmitting it, palmed the ball. Deceitful passivation can be done in another way. The ball is placed on the open palm of the right hand. The left hand seems to take the ball, but the fingers do not grab it, although the audience has such an impression. The ball remains in the right hand. When the hands are separated, the performer turns his right hand with his palm towards himself, thus hiding the ball palmed in this hand, and connects the fingers of the left hand, as if pinching the ball. CARD MANIPULATION Card manipulation is much more difficult than ball and coin manipulation. The main techniques for manipulating cards are: 1. Palming a card, several cards and a deck. 2. Passing a card, several cards and a deck. 3. Changeling a card, multiple cards and a deck. 4. Volts. 5. Jumping cards from one hand to another. PALMING THE CARD 465 The card can be hidden in the palm of your hand by pressing one corner of the card between your pinky and ring fingers and the other with your index and middle fingers. The card fits well in the palm of your hand and does not fall out. the corners of the card are fixed between the

fingers. DECEPTIVE CARDS WITH CARDS Visual effect. The performer shows the audience a playing card, which he holds by the lower right corner with the thumb and forefinger of his right and left hands. A light wave of the hand upwards - the card disappears. The performer turns his hand with the back of his hand towards the audience and then with his open palm again, showing the viewer that the card is not hidden on either side.

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MANIPULATION The performer takes the card with his index and thumb, then lowers it a little hand down, then raise it up. During this time, the fingers manipulate the card as follows: 1. The thumb lets the card fall on the back of the index, middle, and ring fingers. The little finger is slightly straightened, supporting the edge of the card. 2. The bottom edge of the card is gripped between the little finger and the ring finger, the index finger is pulled back so that the opposite edge of the card is clamped between the thumb and middle fingers. 3. The index finger then slides down the edge of the card and, taking the place of the thumb, grips that edge of the card with the middle finger. The thumb is then released. 4. The fingers are extended and the palming of the card in the back of the hand is complete. The map disappeared in front of the audience. Now we need to show that there is nothing on the back of the hand either. 1. The performer turns his hand palm down. The thumb is pulled forward along the edge of the card. At the moment of turning the palm down, the following happens: the middle fingers are pressed to the palm, and the thumb is holding the edge of the card. This allows you to extend your bent index finger. 466 2. Now the index finger and little finger press the opposite edges of the card against the middle and ring fingers. 3. When these finger movements are completed, the performer turns the hand with the back towards the audience. The viewer is convinced that there is no map here either. Similarly, you can do the tricks for the disappearance and appearance of several cards and a deck. Palmatization and manipulation in this case becomes more complicated, although the principles remain the same. VOLT MANIPULATION This technique is used by card sharpeners (see 2.12.). The purpose of this technique is to change the relative position of the top and bottom of the deck in one hand. The cards are taken in the left hand and supported with the middle, ring and thumb. The little finger divides the deck into two halves along the bottom edge, and the index finger is pulled out under the deck.

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While holding the cards in this way, let the bottom half of the deck fall freely into the palm of your hand by releasing the pressure on the thumb cards for this. Then the index finger raises the outside of the bottom of the deck to a certain position, so that after that the middle and ring fingers, relieving the pressure on the cards, allow the top of the deck to slide under the bottom. The index finger is extended again, aligning the position of both sides of the deck. Volt is done. With a volt with one hand, it is most convenient to disguise it with a sharp movement of the hand playing the volt and a light gesture of the other hand. Volt with one hand should be followed by light shaking. Sharpshooters, when playing a Volt, momentarily lower the deck under the table. JUMPING CARDS FROM ONE HAND TO ANOTHER The cards are held in the right hand, with the index, middle and ring fingers resting on the top edge of the deck, and the thumb on the bottom. If you slowly bring your thumb closer to the rest so that the cards are bent a little, then they will quickly jump out of the deck one after the other, and if you continue to squeeze them, then in the end all the cards will jump out of the deck one after another. The left hand should be kept at a distance of 15-20 cm from the right, fingers slightly bent, and then the cards issued from the right 467 hand will fall into the left. As soon as the last card reaches the left hand, the hands must be quickly brought closer to one another. MANIPULATION WITH OTHER OBJECTS Illusionist manipulators work not only with a ball, cards and coins. Some of them are good at tricks with matchboxes, watches, keys, handkerchiefs and other pocket items. The most talented manipulators manage to work with their sleeves rolled up at a close distance to the audience, without the use of tables and special techniques and secrets. In the author's opinion, the most surprising and amusing trick is the manipulation of a handkerchief. Visual effect. The manipulator shows his hands to the audience at close range. Rolls up his sleeves. The trick is performed "in front of the nose" of the viewer. The illusionist gives you the opportunity to examine your hands. Moreover, the viewer himself carefully observes that the performer does not turn his body and stick his hands in his pockets.

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Then the performer takes his handkerchief, gives it to the audience for inspection ... Then he pushes this handkerchief into the fist of his left hand and suddenly ... The handkerchief disappears there. It is not in the right or left hand. The illusionist shows his hands. The viewer is watching everything closely. The whole trick, we recall, is performed "in front of the nose" of the viewer. Then the magician once again clenches the fingers of his left

hand into a fist, and with his right pulls out a handkerchief that has just disappeared. The manipulator performs everything slowly, so that the viewer has the opportunity to observe everything that happens. Nevertheless, the viewer is surprised, because he cannot understand where the handkerchief "falls through" in the palm, because the palms of the hands are clearly visible. The secret of trick It is difficult to manipulate just one handkerchief without the use of aids, since it is not a ball, not a card or even a coin that can be hooked on and burned in any way. Moreover, the viewer carefully looks at the hands. 468 Therefore, a special auxiliary object is used to manipulate the handkerchief - a thimble, painted to match the color of the skin of the hand. This thimble is completely similar in shape to any of the fingers (thumb or forefinger). The volume of this thimble is slightly larger than the volume of the finger, so that a finger and a nylon scarf can fit in it. The reader guessed that this thimble is put on and removed from the finger during performance. Thus, manipulation with a handkerchief is reduced to manipulation with a thimble: the ability to push a handkerchief into it, quickly pull out a handkerchief and palmate the thimble. The thimble is not detected by the viewer due to: 1. Skillful passaging with the thimble (by moving it invisibly from one hand to another). 2. Skillful palming of the thimble. 3. Skillful work with a scarf, and such that the thimble is often under the scarf. 4. Due to the shape and color of the thimble, which are identical to the finger. The author notes that it is best to use the thumb. THE ABC OF MANIPULATION The author has given the basic techniques of manipulating objects, on which all other techniques of manipulation and tricks are held. Figuratively speaking, these techniques are the alphabet of illusionary manipulation

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tional art. All other manipulations, despite their complexity, are based on the elements listed above. FOCUS WITH THE APPLICATION OF ILLUSION TECHNIQUE AND DETAILS Despite the wide variety of focuses, all of them, as well as manipulations, are based on six basic elements: 1. Illusion technique. Like any technique, it can be complex, ranging from simple mechanical devices to complex electronic systems. 469 2. Illusionary economy. For example, the basement economy is used when performing tricks with the disappearance of large objects. 3. Using special secrets: laws of physics, properties of various systems, substances, etc. 4. Shamming, i.e. substitution of one object for another, which can either go underground or remain under the double bottom. 5. Work with the body and hands. 6. Distracting actions. FOCUS DEMONSTRATING HUMAN SUPERPORTANCE These are detailed in the next paragraph. n ILLUSIONISM OF CHARLATANES, PRESENTING THEMSELVES AS TELEPATS, CLAIRSIGHT AND EXTRASENSES WITH SUPERIOR POSSIBILITIES. This is a whole science. It is well

studied how you can reliably and quickly transmit your thoughts to another. There are various ways of secretly transmitting messages through conventional signals, words, inscriptions, etc. For example, messages with a secret meaning can be transmitted through the invention of new words of special, conditional meaning. You can rearrange the words in the sentence, and this will also be a kind of signal. Information can also be encrypted in gestures. The famous "clairvoyants" Punetti and Robert Gooden, who charmed the ignorant and scientists, used various systems of optical and acoustic signals. Tricks of guessing thoughts, moving objects by the power of thought (telekinesis), clairvoyance are included in the program of many illusionists. So, for example, clairvoyance (skin vision) is a form

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The use of objects and colors blindfolded and guessing thoughts can be carried out either with the help of an illusion technique, in which the colors are encrypted with materials with different thermal conductivity (the paper is warmer to the touch than metal, but the audience cannot see it), or by receiving information from an assistant. This information is transmitted in encrypted form. For example, communication, which 470 may seem harmless to the audience, breathing, the sound of footsteps, etc. Most often, the success of these tricks depends on the skill of the illusionist and his assistant. Telepathy tricks are based on the same secret. Telekinesis tricks - moving objects with the help of mental tension - may be based on the ability of certain liquids or metals to change their state (shape, internal movements, vibrations) under the influence of heat and light. Bending metal objects by looking is based on the phenomenon of metal memory. So, for example, a wire made of an alloy of gold with cadmium takes on its previous shape after immersing it in warm water or with slight heat effects of the hands. There are such "miracle workers" who demonstrate these tricks at a primitive level, using superfine threads. There are many such tricks based on physical phenomena. Bending metal objects is possible with the help of three-pronged tweezers specially invented for this trick, hidden on an elastic band in a jacket sleeve. I can disappoint the readers by saying that the secrets presented by the author are only a small particle. There are many sophisticated codes and signs that, for purely business reasons, will never be published. And this will always be a brake on the investigation of the true core of telepathy and other phenomena. There are tricksters who demonstrate their superpowers thanks to a special arrangement. There is a known case when one clairvoyant declared that he could telepathically subordinate a radio announcer to his will at a distance of many kilometers. During the clairvoyant session, the current transmission was indeed interrupted, and the speaker spoke the words written on the card chosen by the clairvoyant. It soon became clear that the radio announcer had received money from the "clairvoyant". Some charlatans even managed to stop ---------- Chapter 6. Illusionism in various fields of activity. ----------

--- the course of the clock on the clock towers. Of course, thanks to an agreement with the tower staff. One famous psychic demonstrated the trick of telekinesis, acting on a cigarette from a distance. He drove a cigarette across the table. A magnet was inserted into the cigarette, and wire was sewn into the sleeves of his jacket. There are more accurate tricksters. They have objects moving, even if they are covered with a glass cover. In this case, the object is moved using an ordinary thread, 471 torn from a woman's stocking. These threads are strong, thin, and completely invisible. The psychic attaches a pin under a sweater or under a shirt, tied a thread to it, and at the end of it slips a small - the very drop - a piece of ozokerite mixed with resin. It remains only to unnoticeably attach this piece to the object, the rest is already a matter of imagination and facial expressions. Many psychics "move" the compass arrows. This trick has now been improved. Tricksters put small pieces of wire under their nails to perform this "miracle". Some even insert special magnetic metal teeth to demonstrate various tricks. The "skin vision" trick can be performed without the assistance of an assistant. The psychic is blindfolded, and he sees and defines anything. The bandage is given to viewers. This trick is performed with a special bandage that has two layers. Only with a certain relative position of these two layers does the bandage become transparent. Many miracle workers lie down on broken glass and nails. Pay attention to the broken glass from the bottle. Bottle glasses always form a hemisphere that is absolutely safe for elastic human skin, which, of course, cannot be said about window glass (but no one works with them). The secret of the "miracle" with nails is that when the nails are crowded, it is not scary for human skin. It is dangerous to stand on one nail. Some miracle workers bathe in boiling water. To do this, carbon dioxide is poured into a double-bottomed bath, which boils at low air temperatures. For visibility, a fire is lit under the bathroom. There are tricks when you take burning coals or boiling lead in your hand. There is such a special composition: crushed marshmallow or marshmallow root must be mixed with pure egg white and a thick ointment is prepared. Then this ointment should be smeared on the palms and

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Sprinkle them with powdered alum. After that, you can safely take the coals in your hands. There is a similar composition for boiling lead. Example 1. Before you is a magician. He puts two chairs in front of the audience, magnetizes in front of your eyes a woman who turns to stone and falls into his arms; then he puts her between these two chairs with his shoulders on one, his feet on the other, and suddenly pulls the chair out from under his feet! 472 A woman "devoid of attraction" remains hanging parallel to the floor, leaning on the back of her head and shoulders ... Are you surprised ?! If you ask the magician to pull the chair out not from under his feet, but from under his head, you will be

surprised at the result: he will refuse. And if you, following the example of a magician, take a woman into your arms, then make sure that the charming assistant is enclosed to the hips in a steel corset. If you are so impudent that you pat her on the back of her head, then under the long hair (regardless of fashion) you will find a steel hook that ends at the back of the corset. After all, if you spread your curiosity to the chair under the woman's head, you will see how heavy it is, and if you have enough time, you will also find a hole in it where the hook from the corset is inserted. Example 2. Before you is a fakir. To his left is an iron sheet with coals, where a red-hot metal rod lies. The fakir slowly approaches the brazier, just as slowly takes the cane with his hand, wearing a black glove, and shows it to the audience. The end of the rod is red-hot. The fakir pulls out a folded newspaper from under his belt with his free hand and brings it to the rod. The paper flares up. Are you surprised. The fakir throws away the flaming newspaper and stares at the audience for a long minute. Then he slowly brings his bare hand to the rod and suddenly grabs it! You are surprised again ... The fakir shows an open palm: no burns. The fakir still holds the red-hot rod with his gloved hand. With his free hand, he pulls out a handkerchief from under his belt and wipes his tongue for a long time. Then - an eerie thing! - he brings a hand, full of heat to his mouth and sticks it into his tongue! Flesh crackles can be heard, the smell of burnt meat covers the entire room. You don't want this to go on. What's the bluff? How did the fakir mislead the audience? Well, first of all, you were probably immediately alerted by one detail - why does the fakir hold the rod with a glove? If he grabs it then with his bare hand, then it doesn't hurt? He really doesn't hurt because his bare hand is rubbed with a mixture of soap and alum. Yes, but the language? After all, you could smell the burnt meat.

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You don't know that the fakir not only wiped his tongue with his handkerchief. He had a carefully cut beef escalope wrapped in a shawl, perfectly imitating a tongue; it was the magician who stuck it in, seizing the moment, between his teeth. And this escalope burned in the most natural way, with a hiss and a smell. 473 Example 3. Here is a magician. He puts a bowl of water on display, holding a bundle of straw in his hand. Then he violently begins to conjure the water and throws straw into it ... and the straw ignites. Then a few kilograms of fresh earth is brought to the magician, the audience is feeling it. The fakir throws grains of wheat into the ground, then makes passes over it, casting spells. A few minutes later, the fakir loosens the ground with his magic wand ... and wheat germs appear from there, and 5 minutes later an ear of ten centimeters long grows. What's the secret? A piece of potassium was hidden in the straw, which, when interacting with water, displaced hydrogen from it. The straw was blazing ... The fakir's

"magic wand" was hollow inside, and while loosening the ground, he simultaneously planted green shoots in it. Example 4. Before you sits a fakir who stopped his heart on the stage a thousand times, let himself be buried alive in the ground, lay on the operating table, where he had appendicitis cut out without anesthesia, loaded half a ton of load on his chest. He stopped his heart, pressing himself against the carotid artery, or rather the carotid sinuses, and falling into semi-lethargy; the pulse was almost not palpable, the breathing was almost at zero ... This is the only way to survive underground and not suffocate, as well as to transfer operations. Many tricks are performed by fakirs due to their willpower, and yet most of all they are bluffing. Example 5. A well-known trick with guessing objects ... The telepath stands on the stage, turning away from the audience, and his assistant asks what kind of object he took from this man. Naturally, a spectator in the hall may have a very limited number of items: a tie, a wallet, a cigarette case, a scarf, a coin ... Each item is coded with a certain word: - My dear, concentrate ... what did I take now? This phrase is "translated" like this: "I keep my wallet." The next trick is more difficult - guessing the banknote number or the viewer's date of birth. In this case, not objects are encoded, but numbers:

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474 - Darling, now ... you ... me ... tell me ... what number ... has ... this ... banknote ... Translation: "Ticket number 21 823 ..." or: "Date of birth 11.IV-38". Well, then there are just sensations. The clairvoyant sits with her back to the audience, her assistant ... is silent. Moreover, the seated woman's eyes are tied with a dense cloth. Several spectators were called to the stage to make sure that the bandage was impenetrable. Then a board is placed facing the audience. Someone writes a date on it in chalk, say November 11, 1961. The clairvoyant partner, I repeat, is silent. A moment's hesitation, she can feel her concentration. Then he says: "November 11, 1961". Everyone is surprised. After the session, viewers disperse, believing that, after all, the human brain is endowed with unknown, unexplored abilities. However, the reality is much simpler. The bandage over the eyes of the medium is double. Outside - light, transparent fabric, and inside - dense and opaque. But then two holes have been made in it. The "controllers" from the public wear the bandage so that the holes are on the back of the head. But the clairvoyant is tied up so that the holes of the inner part exactly fall to the eyes. Well, how does she "see" sitting with her back to the board? Again, with the help of a system of signals, however, this time they were silent. The partner "reads" words and numbers in turn by the position of the legs, arms, movement of the chin, direction of gaze. You can complicate the trick. The clairvoyant can stay outside the doors of the large hall. His partner lays out cards on the table on the stage, then a person from the audience - the first spectator who comes

across - silently points to one of them, the partner concentrates ("sending bioimpulses") and leaves the hall, giving a bell to someone from the audience on the way. By ringing the bell, the viewer calls a clairvoyant from the corridor, and he enters through the opposite door, as soon as his partner leaves the hall, so he could not tell him anything. Nevertheless, the clairvoyant, every time after a second hesitation, indicates the desired card ... until the moment when you ask for the bell yourself and get up in the aisle, ringing from there. Only in this case is the clairvoyant wrong. For by the place from which the bell rings, the map is guessed! In other words, the card is encrypted by the position of the bell in the hall. 475

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This trick can be complicated even more. The telepath takes a few items from your pocket and places them on the table. You touch one of them and call the hotel where the telepath's assistant lives, and she calls you this item. So you put your wallet, lighter and pack of cigarettes on the table, touched them and concentrated. Then you dial the hotel number: "Hello, please, Sveta." “We don't have one like that,” the hotel administrator answers. You turn with irritation to the telepath: - They don't have this. “Idiots ... Ask for room 15,” the telepath says. Indeed, the assistant Light answers the phone. You explain to her what the matter is and ask what item her partner touched. She hesitates for a minute, then answers quite firmly: a pack of cigarettes. Are you surprised ... What's the secret? You go to the named hotel. Ask for Light. But they point you to number 23! Here you ask the hotel administrator, and after a little pressure you will find out that he must answer any phone call that the Light assistant is not listed. If asked for a second time, then he must connect the subscriber to her room, adding: "We asked 15". And according to the elementary code, the number 15 means cigarettes! Cleverly. The "clairvoyant" and her agents The disclosures of many "clairvoyants" cause major scandals. So one clairvoyant N. used as additional information the data that the agents of the "clairvoyant" "fished" out of clients in the corridor. Agents could get acquainted beforehand before meeting with the client, spend enough time with him to learn many details of the past. Therefore, the reception took place in two stages: at the first meeting - an appointment (this allowed the agent to get to know the client on that day), on the second day - the reception itself, at which the client was surprised at the prophecies of the past, present and future of the clairvoyant. Some clairvoyants put their clients into a hypnotic state, talked to them, then took them out of hypnosis, so that the clients forgot what was being discussed. In fact, in the course of such a conversation, the "clairvoyant" learned all the details of the client's life. At 476

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The next meeting, the "clairvoyant" surprised the client with her divinations and statements. ILLUSIONISM AND LEVITATION Levitation is the ability of a person to rise into the air and hang in it for a while without moving. The story of levitation is a story of trickery and quackery. One famous Indian yogi decided to demonstrate "flying yogis". A lot of scientists, journalists, fans of "miracles" gathered at the stadium in Delhi on expensive tickets. For a long time, the audience expected a miracle, but not one of the yogis even moved. Then the announcer, as if nothing had happened, announced that this time the attempt to surprise the world had failed, but now, they say, the yogis will practice a little more and then they will definitely show levitation. The money for the yoga tickets was not returned. BUSINESS ON "MIRACLES AND SUPERIOR POSSIBILITIES" People who have extraordinary abilities often end up in the hands of businessmen who make them bluff in front of people in order to get big super profits. Some magicians themselves go for bluffs, as money cloudes the mind. Some of them are really starting to believe in their uniqueness. THE GREAT MIRACLE ON EARTH IS THE MAN, IT IS WE WITH YOU. "WONDERWORKS" BLUFF INTO SCIENTISTS And scientists write dissertations on the basis of these materials. Thus, some prominent Russian academics were deceived. n CHEATING IN MARRIAGE AND FAMILY The highest stage of deception in family relationships is adultery and adultery. It is necessary to distinguish between adultery and adultery. Marital infidelity, as a more dangerous phenomenon, significantly affects the spiritual sphere of the cheating spouse. Therefore, adultery most often leads to divorce. Adultery affects more the sexual sphere and is a consequence of the "call of the flesh". There are married couples, regularly 477

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cheating on each other, while their family union is strong enough, moreover , they cannot live without each other. Here are several types of personality (men) with a penchant for extramarital affairs: 1. Don Juan: an immature person who first of all wants to be liked and experiences narcissistic satisfaction from betrayal. 2. Libertine or "catcher of women": we are talking about men of the pro-muscular type, his extramarital sexual activity arises either from the need for change, diversity, or from the idea that masculinity is proved by a large number of sexual victories. 3. Perpetually dissatisfied: constantly looking for love,

but with no woman has constant emotional ties. In women, these are the following types: 1. Seductress: wants to love and have admirers, for which she uses sex, but her real desire for sexual intercourse is usually small. 2. Adventurer: looking for short sexual adventures with as little involvement as possible, with a good wife and mother at home. Loves her husband, but sexually, but does not find a common language with him. She actively chooses her adventure partner; looking for sexual experiences that she lacks in family life. 3. Defenseless: not capable of refusal, and for the reason that a man's sexual passion immediately evokes a response in her. Has a low threshold of sexual excitability, she does not show initiative, finds satisfaction, humbly giving himself over to his partner; cannot resist, because "he is stronger." 4. Unsatisfied: cannot find satisfaction in anything: neither in her husband, nor in work, nor in friends. Doubts the correct choice of a partner, even when he has long enough ties with him. Easily falls in love with someone who is usually overrated. In love affairs, he often experiences feelings of guilt and quickly becomes unbearable. n ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION IN SCIENCE 478 The appearance of false doctrines in science is a natural process. False teaching is an inevitable extreme, necessary for the science of hypotheses, assumptions, theories. And yet it is necessary to distinguish between false doctrines, which are the natural process of the development of science,

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from false teachings, which are scientific bluffs aimed at resolving personal , selfish, political, economic and other purposes. This latter type of false teaching is deliberately orchestrated, and often its organizers and leaders know that they are bluffing in front of the scientific community. So, for example, in the West there are still biological theories, the essence of which is that black (Negroid) people are less intelligent due to the genetic set, and not the social factor. Many businessmen, relying on this theory, draw lines of racial discrimination. In the 30s and 60s, as well as at present in our country, the connection between the periodic monopoly of false doctrines and political groupings is considered the main factor in the emergence of false doctrines. BIOLOGY Scientific bluff reached a special dawn in Soviet biology in the 1930s and 1960s in the teachings of T.D. Lysenko (Lysenkoism). Let us name some scientific directions that were a great delusion, and as a result - the "baldness" of agricultural science.

1. Practical vernalization.

2. Superfast breeding of new varieties.

3. Intravarietal crossing or "renewal" of varieties.

4. Intervarietal free cross-pollination.

5. Summer planting of potatoes.

6. Sowing of winter wheat on stubble in Siberia.

7. Summer crops of sugar beet in Central Asia.

8. Sowing potatoes with tuber tops.

9. Nesting crops of trees and some agricultural crops.

10. The theory of mutually reincarnating species and attempts to prove the production of weeds.

11. Introduction branched wheat.

12. Plowing to a depth of one meter.

13. Jerseization of cattle in the USSR.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION Verification
FORM Commission FEES

It became quite obvious that the herd created by T. Lysenko and his collaborators had all the signs of a purely demonstrative one, and was the result of a carefully concealed tendentious selection of animals that received, in addition, special sanatorium nutrition. No REPRODUCIBILITY of the results was obtained when implementing the recommended methods, even in neighboring collective and state farms,

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which, on the contrary, suffered losses from the use of hybrid animals of the second and third generations as breeding reproducers .

The Commission 's work was mainly devoted to the economic and financial-economic activities of the experimental base. However, it opened a wide
SERIES DIFFERENT Methods of DECEPTION and scientific dishonesty in evaluating the results of experiments and in the technique of their formulation in the field of

Agrochemistry and animal husbandry. The report thoroughly and clearly showed the DELIBERATE FALSIFICATION of data on key recommendations (fat content, organo-mineral mixture, manure-earth complexes). Some methods were even harmful.

Lysenkoism is a product of Stalinist society. If if it wasn't for Lysenko, there would be another one. What are the main reasons for the emergence of false teachings in our society?

1. Division of science into bourgeois and socialist. As practice has shown, socialism in the perverted Gulag form that it was, is not a natural stage in the development of society, but a consequence of the coup d'etat 1917.

2. the laws of production (plan) were higher than the laws of nature. This is absurd.

3. Selective support from the press of a scientific direction pleasing to the political leadership and complete suppression of the speeches of its opponents.

4. Isolation of Soviet scientists from world science.

Public SERVICES SCIENCES

Historical science has suffered the most. It was presented in educational institutions in a very distorted form. There was a lot of fraud and fraud.

There was no true socialism in the country, yet the political economy of socialism it was developed as a science. At present, the political economy of socialism in the form in which it was taught is a bluff and false teaching.

Dissertation defenses were mostly of a certification nature, rather than aimed at implementation and practice. Most of the works are currently of no scientific value.

Natural RESOURCES SCIENCES

It is more difficult to organize fraud and bluff in the natural Sciences. Therefore, from this point of view, mathematical and physical

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the Sciences suffered less. However, defending for the sake of defense and career led to scientific dependency. Lifetime titles allowed you to get huge salaries without doing anything.

There are some scientific disciplines where it is difficult to check the results for reproducibility. Therefore, there are scientific speculations, inflated doctoral and PhD theses. Some "scientists" cannot change their point of view just because it may deprive them of material benefits. The support of bluff and adventurous directions in science and their financing was one of the forms of squandering people's money.

PLAGIARISM

A favorite form of writing dissertations is "blowing away" from a foreign scientific paper. Sometimes all that remained was to translate this work. This method was possible due to the complete isolation of Soviet scientists from foreign ones.

SCIENTIFIC SPECULATION

The science that is created for a beautiful and simple idea is bad. Unfortunately, nature can be more complex and doesn't fit the idea. This often leads to scientific overreaching, speculation, and misrepresentation of results.

ASTROLOGERS ' BLUFF

Astrology predicts the future through the theory of probability. For example, if we are talking about human behavior, then we know that there are only four temperaments of people. Therefore, for every fourth person, any predictions that will relate to the character will be fulfilled. As far as health is concerned, it is true that the position of the sun and moon affects the state of health. The stars are just a system of coordinates by which to judge the position of the sun and moon.

Many astrologers " go overboard" by making suspicious and dubious predictions about certain details of our lives. In this case, most often they are guided by other sources or common sense.

Astrology adorns our lives, as it has become an integral part of our culture, BUT IT IS NOT SCIENCE.

Astrologers ' predictions most often still do not come true (according to the world press).

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ILLUSIONISM AND DECEPTION IN ART

Artificially misleading viewers is probably the most useful bluff that exists in all areas of human activity.

THEATRE ART

Think of a play you saw in the theater. During the performance, you hear a large wave roll up to the shore and, rustling, go back into the ocean. The illusion is complete: it seems to you that the salty smell of the sea is pouring over you from the stage. You run backstage. It turns out that the whole effect is achieved by rolling on the floor of a huge reel on which cardboard is wound. After that, you can no longer imagine the sea wave, but will hear the boring rustle of the reel. Don't expose your illusions!

Artificial delusion of the audience is largely determined by the stage art of reincarnation and the talent of artists. And yet what techniques they are currently used in theater to create perceptual effects. Here are some of them:

1. Art lighting.

2. the Art of scenery and props.

3. Art the dynamics of elements decorations.

4. Art sound to light.

5. the Art of musical arrangement.

6. Using the laws of acoustics and sound effects.

Is there any deception (in a negative sense) of the audience in theatrical art? When there is no real art coming from the stage and the actors ' performance is weak, this is probably a deception of the viewer. The viewer comes for art, he is happy to be deceived, but in a good way, dissolving into illusions created by artists.

An actor who doesn't know the lyrics starts bluffing with improvisation. An actor who cannot cope with his psychological state caused by family circumstances will bluff on stage, and this will quickly be discovered by the audience. Therefore, in order to prevent the audience from discovering this, future actors are taught special techniques that allow them to hide their psychological state. In this case, the actor acts as a craftsman.

Often in the theater they resort to the help of prompters. The prompter not only suggests the text, as many believe, but "conducts " the performance.

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MOVIE.

There is a whole system artificial delusions of the viewer in order to create various movie illusions. Here are just a few techniques:

1. Techniques with the use of stuntmen -people who replace artists when shooting deadly and difficult stunts. To do this, the stuntman is dressed in the same clothes as the artist. Apply makeup and do your hair, as much like a hero as possible. The stuntman must be of the same build as the performer. The cameraman shoots the stuntman more often from the back, at a long distance and in motion, so that the viewer cannot look closely at the artist's face.

2. Use mockups that replace architectural structures. This saves a lot of money, especially since the scenario often causes this architecture to collapse.

3. a film montage That allows you to connect what is not connected or combine what is not compatible. Currently, computer graphics has gone so far that it is possible to combine dozens of captured scenes into one, and only a certain element is selected from each plot. Therefore, an artist living in Moscow does not have to fly to Paris. On film tape, he will walk through the streets of Paris, which for some reason can only be black Africans.

4. Camerawork of shooting. Many visual deceptions are organized directly by the operator.

5. the art of voice acting.

6. Techniques based on knowledge of the laws of pyrotechnics, physics, chemistry, mechanics, etc. are used when shooting movie fights, etc.

7. Art decorations.

Example 1. VISUAL EFFECT.

The hero climbs up the wall of a five-story building, and hangs with his feet down, holding on to the windowsill.

A SECRET. The wall of a five-story house is a decoration lying on the floor. The artist crawls along a horizontal wall, i.e. lies on the wall.

Similarly, a scene with mountain climbers is shot.

8. The art of illusions.

Example 2. the Illusion of profusely flowing tears is created with a special saline solution.

9. Art pyrotechnics.

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BASIC MISCONCEPTIONS THE ACTORS THEMSELVES

1. Many of them believe that they can play almost any role. In fact, the best role played by an actor is the one that most closely resembles the personality of the actor himself. Many artists devote their entire lives to such roles. They actually play themselves. Is it a talent?

2. they Don't distinguish talent from fame.

ILLUSIONISM AND CHEATING ON THE BANDSTAND AND IN SHOW BUSINESS

Artificial delusion of the audience, aimed at obtaining good income from concerts, is organized thanks to:

1. Good and skillful advertising (popular TV shows and periodicals. See "Advertising".)

2. Creating a favorable image. This image has nothing in common in reality with the appearance of the artist. At the beginning of a pop career, the performer's face is deliberately not advertised. At this time, it is often played on audio cassettes and radio. Why? (see the third point).

3. Performing under a phonogram (under "plywood "): the artist does not sing, but simply he opens his mouth. This allows producers to sign contracts with several concert venues at once, thus increasing " labor productivity". Obviously, one performer cannot sing at all concert venues at the same time. This problem is solved by its doubles. The viewer does not detect forgery, as it clearly does not represent the true appearance of the artist.

4. at a certain stage, the true face of the performer is shown. After that, it is more difficult to organize doubles, but this is still a practice exists and is provided by:

a) poor stage lighting;

b) good makeup;

C) a significant distance from the audience.

5. Methods of artificial hype. (For example, low -key ticket sales, etc.)

6. Reception of "invited world stars" who for some reason "could not come ".

7. the Audience buys tickets to the concert of an artist who actually appears at the concert only in the second section for a short time.

Otherwise, bluffing techniques in showbiz are similar to the methods used in entrepreneurial activity.

ILLUSIONISM AND HACK WORK IN Fine ARTS In ART

1. Art fake:

a) the Picture is simply redrawn by the artist. To do this, use a special grid that is superimposed on the picture. The "artist" redraws it from the square to the square.

b) the Picture is reflected using a slide projector on the screen (canvas). All the artist has to do is circle and color it.

2. a photo projection Technique that has several stages:

a) Create a photo.

b) Reflection of the photo with a slide projector on the screen.

C) Outline and colorize the image created by the slide projector.

d) Further refinement of the painting.

3. Techniques using stencils.

4. Replication paintings. To do this, use the above techniques.

5. Cover the avant-garde.

An example . A little-known decorator poured a half-liter jar of blue gouache on the canvas and smeared it. I sprayed other colors of paint and put this creation as an experiment on the exhibition avant -garde art. Based on surveys of visitors to the exhibition, only 4% guessed that it was a hack. Most of the audience looked at this picture with great interest, and some of them (the most inspired) saw in it something more, "what the artist intended ."

Currently, the skill of forgery in the visual arts often depends on the capabilities of copying equipment.

HACK IN A MUSIC STORE ART.

1. Plagiarism. For this purpose, composers travel a lot, listen to the melodies of the peoples of the world. Sometimes they just steal themes from little-known aspiring composers.

2. Some pop composers and performers "chew" the same musical theme, extending it to dozens of songs.

3. Symphonizing the stolen theme. They write symphonies on folk themes and works by young (little-known) composers.

4. Perform to the soundtrack.

5. the " thumb sucking" Technique.

6. Manipulating and blackmailing the rhythms and melodies of many already written works.

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HACK WORK IN LITERATURE

There are editorial offices that do not return manuscripts that allegedly "do not meet the standard", etc. And there are enterprising members of editorial boards who use ideas, plots, and highlights from these manuscripts in their works.

In General, it is a common phenomenon in art when young and poor people work for old, rich creators almost free of charge (or for a fee) .

Jewelry STORE ART

These are fakes for precious metals and stones due to the development of the chemistry of synthetic materials.

RELIGION AND DECEPTION

As in all spheres of human activity, there are also deceivers in the religious sphere. There are even scammers from religion. (For example, those who earn money from other

people's grief and Holy feelings). And yet they are a minority. There are many folk Proverbs and sayings directed against unscrupulous religious people. Here are some examples .

HELL AT pop's! "hell and heaven, you can choose what you want. (Russian version)

Hell stands for priests and unrighteous judges. (Russian version)

The ALTAR has no bottom. (Russian version)

Those who serve the altar are fed from the altar. (Russian version)

The BISHOP drives his anger against the Abbot, the Abbot against the brethren, the brethren against the novices, and the novices against the sparrows. (Russian version)

Poor MAN If the purse is bad, God will not help either.)

God also goes against the poor. (Russian version)

Do not pray for a sore, but be treated. (Russian version)

A man gets sick — the priest calls, the priest gets sick " he sends for the doctor. (Russian version)

DIVINATION Divination is not threshing: her hut is not red. (Russian version)

Who goes to the sorcerers to be treated, he is ruining himself. (Russian version)

MONEY Money and a priest in the pit will lead. (Russian version)

The priest will take pity on the money. (Russian version)

Money will buy the priest and deceive God. (Russian version)

For money and pop dances. (Russian version)

For money, you will become a righteous person. (Russian version)

The CLERGY The saiga grows fat on a good feed, the gelyun (priest) gets rich when there are a lot of dead people. (Kalmyk region)

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The RELICS of One Saint in a coffin, and earns ten coffins of gold a year. (Russian version)

IGNORANCE The more ignorant the people, the more magnificent the Mullah's turban. (Kazakh version)

CUSTOM every priest has his own customs. (Russian version)

Every farmstead has its own belief. (Russian version)

The PERSON who eats fat pilaf at the Wake prays Well . (Azerbaijani version))

The funeral Director died of starvation. (Ossetian)

POP Who is happy, who is sad, and the ass is all income. (Russian version)

The earth loves manure, and the priests bring it. (Russian version)

Holy COMMUNION As a parish, so is the income. (Russian version)

SECTARIANISM From the sectarian teaching of Woe to torment. (Russian version)

SCAMMERS FROM RELIGIONS

Currently, various charitable foundations are being created to restore churches. Unfortunately, there are already cases when this money was put into circulation and into business by some near-religious figures, but the construction of the temple did not begin.

FRAUD IN THE SPHERE OF SERVICES

CONSUMER SERVICES.

The most common method of deceiving customers in this service sector is as follows:

a) substitution of services. In this case, instead of the expected and paid one, a lower-quality one is performed a (sometimes unnecessary) service. However, the price for the service remains the same.

b) Accepting fictitious services. This technique is based on the client's ignorance of the device of the equipment being repaired (or serviced) . The repairman can inform the customer that a very expensive part or spare part has been replaced, although this was not done. For "such a service", which is made only "out of respect " for the client, the repairman can charge a more expensive fee. This technique takes place in several stages:

1. the Repairman distracts or "isolates " the customer so that he does not see the true appearance of the elements (car, refrigerator) or radio components (TV) and unscrews (unsolders) it.

2. Pulls out his spare part.

Chapter 6. Illusionism in various spheres of activity.

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3. Calls the customer and indicates which spare part is broken and which is intact. Due to the fact that the customer has not seen the spare parts, they cannot determine whether the replacement has occurred or not.

4. the previously removed part (element) is Screwed or soldered.

C) Techniques based on the emotional state of clients. (For example, in cemeteries, morgues, or registry offices when registering marriage, etc.)

When people have grief or great joy, criticism they are underestimated. Therefore, prices for services become very high. So, for example, take a picture in the Palace weddings are sometimes much more expensive than anywhere else. Paying for a dug grave is ten times more expensive than paying for the services of construction diggers.

In the funeral services industry, there are some individuals who make money out of people's grief by deceiving them. n

CHEATING IN SPORTS

TECHNIQUES

Winning and winning in sports is not just about an athlete's stamina and talent. Much of this depends on the skill and ability to mislead the enemy. This is especially true in such sports, where much depends not on endurance, but on thinking.

Techniques of artificial delusion of the enemy can be reduced to the following points:

1. Techniques of psychological suppression and delusion of the opponent before the start of a sports competition:

a) Direct.

b) Indirect.

C) Just before the start.

d) for several months, weeks, or days before the competition.

2. Techniques misconceptions during sports fight:

a) Based on the technique of a sports game.

b) Based on knowledge of physical, physiological and mental instability and stamina of the opponent.

C) Based on the ability not to betray their psychological state. th state, the art of bluffing your reactions, facial expressions, behavior, mood, etc.

d) Based on knowledge of the opponent's behavior and reactions.

e) Manipulative techniques (dishonest techniques).

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Проанализируем методы заблуждения в таком виде спорта, как шахматы. Именно в них, как нигде более, имеют место приемы заблуждения противника.

ШАХМАТЫ

ПРИЕМЫ ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ПОДАВЛЕНИЯ ПРОТИВНИКА ПЕРЕД НАЧАЛОМ СПОРТИВНОГО СОСТЯЗАНИЯ.

а) Прямое. На этот прием идут не все спортсмены, и все же некоторые из них умудряются перед встречей со своим противником "на ковре" пересечься с ним и дать отрицательные психологические установки с целью изменения его настроения. Этот прием чаще всего используется тогда, когда знают, что противник психологически неустойчив. Обычно преувеличивается сила и возможность спортсмена, который вводит в заблуждение противника.

б) Косвенное . Наиболее излюбленным приемом известных спортсменов является умелая работа со средствами массовой информации. В этом случае спортсмены дают интервью и снимаются в передачах, где идет психологическое давление на своего противника (порой унижение и оскорбление). Чаще всего такие статьи и интервью имеют заказной характер и звучат из уст не самих спортсменов, а от лиц, далеких от спорта.

в) Непосредственно перед стартом . Успех этого приема зависит от умения своим поведением, жестами, мимикой в считанные секунды понизить спортивную самооценку противника. Во многом зависит от поведения болельщиков, которое искусственно организуется.

ПРИЕМЫ ЗАБЛУЖДЕНИЯ

ВО ВРЕМЯ СПОРТИВНОЙ БОРЬБЫ

ТЕХНИКА. В начале шахматной игры внедряются различные дебюты-ловушки. Существует набор ловушек во всех дебютах. Применяются приемы ЗАВЛЕЧЕНИЯ, ОТВЛЕЧЕНИЯ, прием ПЕРЕКРЫТОГО ДВОЙНОГО УДАРА, вилки, удар под удар, отвлечение пешки и др. Пожалуй, даже дилетанты знают, что такое "отравленная " фигура.

ПРИЕМЫ ЗАБЛУЖДЕНИЯ, ОСНОВАННЫЕ НА ЗНАНИИ ПСИХОЛОГИИ ПРОТИВНИКА.

Пример 1. Известный экс-чемпион мира выдавал себя тем, что после удачного хода обычно резко вставал и начинал ходить по залу. Таким образом, противник мог отличать удачные ходы от неудачных.

Глава 6. Иллюзионизм в различных сферах деятельности.

Это знали все. Но на каком-то этапе своей спортивной карьеры он начал резко вставать, искусственно вводя в заблуждение противника якобы сделанным удачным ходом. Иными словами, этот шахматист блефовал благодар

Пример 2. Другой не менее известный экс-чемпион мира во время игры дотронулся до пешки, но ходить ею раздумал. Согласно правилам шахматной игры (тронуто — хожено) ему обязательно следовало сделать ход, который был проигрышным. Спортсмен не растерялся, а взял и помешал этой пешкой чашечку чая, стоящую рядом с шахматной доской, объяснив впоследствии это тем, что перепутал чайную ложку с пешкой.

Пример 3. Есть шахматисты, которые психологически подавляют противника буквально первыми ходами партии. Эти ходы бывают настолько смелыми, что шокируют зрительный зал. Успех игры в этом случае основан на блефе, который психологически подавляет противника и лишает его физических и духовных сил для того, чтобы бороться. Приемы блефа могут себе позволить только сильные спортсмены, так как нужен определенный страховочный запас прочности.

Пример 4. Есть шахматисты талантливые, но очень эмоциональ ные. Именно в этом случае противник может выиграть у них благода ря приемам заблуждения и психологического подавления.

НЕЧЕСТНЫЕ ПРИЕМЫ

Пример 1. Подсказка во время шахматной игры запрещена. Тем не менее она всегда присутствует. Информацию можно передавать через пространство с помощью особых знаков, жестов и т.п.(см.2.14.) Для этого обычно в зрительном зале есть особое место, на котором сидит подсказчик. К сожалению, с этим бороться бесполезно, так как полностью изолировать шахматистов от болельщиков невозможно. Проблема изоляции тренеров, коллег, зрителей и болельщиков от играющих с целью уменьшения подсказок — это особая проблема шахмат.

Пример 2. Некоторые шахматисты устраивают косвенное психологическое давление на своих противников с помощью особого вида воздействия —"экстрасенсорного ". Так, например, во время борьбы противник может узнать, что среди болельщиков сидит сильный экстрасенс, который отрицательно воздействует на него. Психологи чески неустойчивый шахматист пострадает не от воздействия экстрасенса, а от информации о воздействии. Во многом успех подобного рода приемов зависит от способности шахматиста и его команды воздействовать на подсознание противника.

Р.Гарифуллин. Иллюзионизм личности

МЕРЫ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

1. Изоляция от заблуждающей информации.

2. Effective work of the chess psychologist, aimed at strengthening the psychological stability of the athlete.

ELEMENTS OF DELUSION IN OTHER SPORTS

In other sports, the techniques are similar to the ones above. Therefore, we will give only some techniques that take place directly in sports equipment.

BOXING.

Deceptive movements:

a) the Head.

b) the Body.

C) with your Hands.

d) with your Feet.

e) a Combination of deceptive movements.

e) Others.

FOOTBALL AND BASKETBALL.:

a) Deceptive passes.

b) Deceptive runs and dashes.

C) Deceptive movements when driving the ball and circling the opponent: body, head, legs, etc. (For example, flirting) .

d) Deceptive movements when striking the opponent's goal.

e) Deceptive movements when angling, throwing the ball with your hands.

f) Deceptive game combinations: enticement, distraction, attraction, etc.

UNFAIR AND RUDE TECHNIQUES

1. The use of pharmaceuticals (e.g., steroids), leading sponding increase endurance. (Checked by doping control.)

2. the Use of more advanced sports equipment items: skis made of special plastic and special ointments for them, lightweight skates, clubs, sports overalls made of special material, etc.

Chapter 6. Illusionism in various fields of activity.

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3. The poisoning of rivals. This is done in a variety of sophisticated ways that are difficult to determine when investigating.

4. Rough psychological and mental blows.

5. Physical injuries.

6. The best start time associated with the weather conditions and pressure drops, etc.

7. Jurisdiction. For example, in Boxing, you can sue, i.e. unfairly assign a victory.

8. Sabotage directed against the health of the athlete, as well as his sports details.

9. Other techniques that put athletes in unequal conditions.

10. ROUGH TECHNIQUES aimed at removing the opponent from the sports competition.

11. Bribery. (For example, the goalie, so that he concedes goals.) n

OUTSTANDING LIARS (THE WORLD'S BIGGEST NAMES)

Cagliostro

Cagliostro (Giuseppe Balsamo) - was born in 1743 in Palermo, on the island of Sicily. From his youth, he was attracted to easy ways of making money. It was for this that he was expelled from the monastery in which he received his education. He went on to forge and sell false theater tickets, forge a will, and finally Rob the goldsmith Murano, to whom Cagliostro had promised to dig up the richest treasure. Cagliostro hid under various names, earning a living by cheating, and thus learned manipulation. He forged bills of exchange, sold counterfeit medicinal drugs. Sometimes, with the help of various tricks, Balsamo lured quite large sums from the audience.

His fame grew rapidly. All the Newspapers of the world wrote about Cagliostro. The great Goethe wrote a novel about him, the Great Kofta.

Count Cagliostro arranged thousands of "magic" sessions, "treated" patients and sold elixir. He fooled the high society of Italy and France with his "magic sessions" in a few months, persuaded them to become members of the "Egyptian Lodge", took their entrance fees and left for London. He was supported by many European authorities, so it was difficult to bring Cagliostro to criminal responsibility.

Through his deceptive actions, the great adventurer of the past made a gigantic fortune.

R. Garifullin. Illusionism of the individual

Grigory Rasputin

Grigory Rasputin (Novykh) - was born in 1872 in Tobolsk province. Until some time he was an ordinary peasant. Thanks to his ability to deceive people and cunning, he grew up to be a favorite of Tsar Nicholas II and his wife Alexandra Feodorovna. As a " seer "and " healer", he gained unlimited influence over the king, Queen and their entourage. He interfered in state Affairs. In 1916, he was killed by the monarchists. (For more information about the life of G. Rasputin, read the book by V.Pickle "At the last line".)

URI Geller

URI Geller was born in 1946 in tel Aviv. URI Geller can perhaps be called the greatest trickster (trickster) of our time. He managed to create an image of a person who can bend metal objects (for example, spoons) by deceiving the audience, scientists and the world community. In the West, several books have been written about the exposure of his tricks.Randy "the Quackery of URI Geller" et al.)

In order to create the illusion of bending a metal spoon, Geller, as a manipulative magician, used special small tongs that he palmed in the palm of his hand (see palming). Thanks to his sleight of hand, he skillfully used tongs to bend the spoon, and it gradually bent in front of the audience (this is a talent!!).

URI Geller, like Cagliostro, exerted a great influence on the authorities, leading politicians, bankers and businessmen. Thanks to the organization of demonstration performances and skillful interaction with wealthy people, he has made a multimillion-dollar fortune in the West, has his own giant house-Palace in Berkshire.

URI Geller is a man with a good intuition, thanks to which he was able to guess the invisible.

Geller in the past, to satisfy his vanity and dream of becoming a TV star, starred in commercials about perfumes. He became a real star thanks to the adventure with bending metal objects.

* * *

The reader is familiar with modern adventurers who build giant financial pyramids, heal on television, etc. History will show whether they are worthy to become on a par with the great Cagliostro. n

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Chapter 6. Illusionism in various fields of activity.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF POLITICS THE PSYCHOLOGY OF BLUFFING

CALCULATION OF THE COEFFICIENT OF ILLUSIONISM AND BLUFF

IN THE ANALYSIS OF SPEECHES AND INTERVIEWS

IN THE MEDIA (MASS MEDIA)

"Psychology of politics —

this is the psychology of bluffing"

(from the author)

It is difficult to make a correct assessment of the bluff (lies or deception) of politicians when analyzing their activities. Often such analyses are subjective, as they are not supported by any figures. The task becomes more complicated if it is necessary to make a comparative assessment of the bluff of different politicians. In this regard, the author for the first time developed a special system for calculating the bluff coefficient, which can be used in the analysis of a speech or interview presented in the media. The interviews that politicians give on television, in Newspapers and other media are a small part of the" iceberg of bluff " that is under water and not visible to the public. But thanks to the correct analysis of this "piece of bluff", it is possible to judge the bluff of a politician in General.

The calculation of the bluff coefficient K is based on the calculation of its ten components. Consider them in order of complexity.

1. FALSIFICATION

The most primitive technique of illusionism and bluff is falsification . In this case, they bluff "head-on" or directly without any disguises, omissions, semi-bluffs, etc. (see below). The falsification coefficient K1 estimates the amount of deliberately false information on the merits of the issue under consideration. At the same time, false information characterizes the essence of the issue and can be a "big" or "small" lie and is presented in a variety of forms-perjury, false statements and refutations, fabrication of facts. K1 is calculated as the number of sentences corresponding to the falsification of N1 divided by the total number of sentences in the interview N :

K1 = N1 / N

Examples : Inventing myths (about the great leader, etc.), organizing rumors, manipulating dubious facts, figures. Advertising a modest existence. Others.

2. DISTORTION

This technique is a little more complicated, since in this case the falsification is repeated many times and there is a distortion of the facts. It is characterized by a distortion (reformalization) coefficient K2.

K2 = N2 / N

where N2 is the number of offers corresponding to this type of bluff,

N is the total number of sentences in the interview.

The process of distortion proceeds in accordance with the principle: "the Truth is a lie repeated many times."

Examples . Distortion (gross or small) of information transmitted in the media or other sources. Sometimes this happens on the principle of "broken phone", as the distortion increases as information spreads. Frequent repetition of distorted and falsified facts. Influence on national feelings, feelings of self-preservation of the masses by the method of distortion in the assessment of any events, etc. Others.

3. The semi-bluff

If during falsification they tell lies directly, during reformalization they distort the truth, then during semi-bluff they mix the truth with a lie. A semi-bluff is the mixing of substantial true information with substantial false information.

Semi-bluffing can be chaotic . In this case, there is a haphazard mixing of lies with the truth. Therefore, it is difficult to fully understand the true information (due to its disordered nature), on the other hand, true information can be confused with false information and thus fall into error.

A logically ordered semi-bluff is a logically ordered confusion of truth and falsehood based on a particular rational error.

Necessary semi-bluff. Lies and truth are permissible contradictions. Such an ordered confusion is " as if necessary dialectically."

Semi-bluff coefficient K3:

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K3 = N3 / N

N3 — the number of sentences in the interview corresponding to the semi-bluff.

Examples: Speculation on requests, hopes, and problems of the masses. Intimidation of the people. Perversion of meaning, substitution of concepts.

4. DISGUISE

If the half-bluff is a mixture of lies with the truth, then in disguise, the lie is not reported at all, it is masked .

The masking factor K4 characterizes the amount of non-essential information with which essential information is hidden.

K4 = N4 / N

where N4 is the number of sentences corresponding to the masking.

There are four methods of disguise:

a) Masking an essential lie with an insignificant lie. Anything is reported, but nothing true.

b) Masking an essential truth with an insignificant lie. An example of such a disguise is the use, along with expressions that speak about the actual state of Affairs, of various kinds of false expressions — covers. For example, the use of the expression "a terrorist act was committed" (essential truth) along with the expression "an exercise was conducted"

(insignificant lie), or instead of "the army destroyed the people" (essential truth) — "the army fulfilled its professional duty", etc.

C) Masking an essential lie with an insignificant truth (an example of such masking is an attempt to justify a lie by referring to someone's indisputable but irrelevant authority, to the opinion of the crowd, and "there is no military coup (an essential lie), but simply a planned movement of troops" (an insignificant truth).

d) Masking the essential truth with the help of non-essential truth (this type of masking is especially often used in science, literature and art in order to hide plagiarism or the insignificance of independently obtained results by piling up well-known facts, numerous non-essential corrections, recompositions).

All 16 masking combinations can be represented in the table below:

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What does it mask?

What does it mask?

There Are No Nonexistent Nonexistent Beings.

the truth the truth the lie the lie

Essential

the truth

Nonexistent truth

Essential

a lie

Nonexistent.

a lie

1 2 (d) 3 4 (b)

5 6 7 8

9 10 (b) 11 12

13 14 15 16

Examples . Replacing one with another. A false analogy. Conclusion without a reliable basis. Substitution of cause by effect. Appeal to national prejudices.

5. DISORIENTATION

If there is any connection between the lie and the truth in the disguise, there is no connection in the case of disorientation.

The disorientation coefficient K5 characterizes the amount of irrelevant true or false information in order to distract from the substance of the issue under consideration. If the information is true ("the truth is not in essence"), there is positive disorientation, and in cases

where false information is transmitted ("the lie is not in essence") — negative disorientation. An example of disorientation is the answer to a question with another, and logically uncorrected, question. Negative disorientation and falsification are types of misinformation that can mislead a person. In accordance with this, other types of misinformation are widely used: flattery and slander. Especially widely used are various kinds of slanderous techniques, in particular, such a technique as the use of offensive words and labels that do not correspond to reality.

K5 is calculated as the number of offers N5 corresponding to this type of bluff divided by the total number of offers in the interview N:

Chapter 6. Illusionism in various fields of activity.

K5 = N5 / N

Examples . The answers are based on the principle: "You tell him about Thomas, and he tells you about Erema." Ignoring the problems. Artificial blindness. Conclusion without a reliable basis. Evasion of the answer.

6. The DEFAULT

In previous types of bluffing, lies or truths were reported in various (hidden or open) forms. In this case, nothing is reported at all, and if it is reported, then not completely.

The default coefficient K6 characterizes the amount of incomplete true information, as a result, the perceiver is mistaken and makes a mistake.

K6 = N6 / N

where N6 is the number of sentences that correspond to incomplete information.

Examples . In the election campaign, much is kept silent. They say he was so-and-so, but what was he like? In climactic, crisis, and revolutionary periods, some politicians remain silent, and then join the winners. Others.

7. VERBIAGE

The idle talk coefficient K7 characterizes the amount of both true and false information that is not related to the essence of the issue. Anything is reported, but not about the essence of the case.

K7 = N7 / N

where N7 is the number of "empty" sentences.

Sometimes the idle talk coefficient is calculated separately:

P7 = N / n

where N is the total number of sentences in the interview,

n is the number of semantic groups.

P7 — is not a component of KB and is calculated separately.

A semantic group is a group of sentences (or part of sentences) that correspond to a single meaning (thought or idea).

Examples. Tautology. The verbiage. Political demagoguery and speculation on the demands and hopes of the masses. Others.

8. INFLUENCE ON FEELINGS (EMOTIONS, SUBCONSCIOUS)

Identifying this form of bluff does not require much information from the analyst. It can be discovered without knowing the truth and lies. (Unlike the ones above).

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Factors of influence on feelings K8, instinctive spheres, self-preservation, pleasures, national feelings, national and social self-preservation, hopes and requests of the masses.

K8 = N8 / N

where N8 is the number of sentences aimed at feelings.

Examples. Intimidating campaign speeches and statements that cause mass depression, which can only end if this politician is elected. Impact on the instinctive spheres. Dramatic impact.

9. PROTECTION

Protection coefficients K9 characterize the neuroticism of the politician. If there is no neurosis, there is no politics. A politician is a diagnosis.

The author for the first time drew an analogy between the psychoanalysis of a neurotic and a political figure. In the psychoanalysis of neuroticism, a special place is given to the analysis of the resistance and defensive reactions of the neurotic. The neurotic subconsciously resists and defends himself to hide the truth about himself, which can bring strong negative emotions. A politician has the same processes. The neuroticism of a politician is the inner spring of his activity.

Here are the main methods of defense and resistance of politicians:

A) bluff by negation K9a (defense by negation).

As an example, we can cite the case of a deposed and disgraced political leader, who still continues to present himself as if he is still an outstanding political figure.

b) Bluff with aggression K9b (defense with aggression).

A politician is aggressive not because he worries about the people, but because he worries about himself, because of his own dissatisfaction or for other reasons. Although he explains his aggression as pain for the people.

C) Bluff by intellectualization K9c (protection by intellectualization).

The politician speaks in a complex and abstruse way, leading away from his own weaknesses and truths that may not appeal to listeners.

d) Bluff with the omnipotence of K9d.

The politician is drawn in front of the audience, which can do anything.

e) Bluff by regression K9e (protection by regression).

The politician shows his weaknesses, in a word, behaves like a child who does not know anything (pretends). This is one way to avoid the problem. Sometimes it can cause pity.

Chapter 6. Illusionism in various fields of activity.

K9 = N9 / N

where N9 is the number of offers corresponding to the defense bluff.

K9 = K9a + K9b + K9c + K9d + K9e

Examples. Emotional interviews. Political servility. Others.

10. INTERNAL CONTRADICTION

Coefficients of internal contradiction (false factor) K10 characterizes how logical a politician is in relation to himself. It occurs when a politician answers the same question differently (in the same interview or in different interviews).

K10 = N10 / N

where N10 is the number of sentences corresponding to different answers to the same question.

In this paper, 10 main components of the bluff coefficient are selected, which, in the author's opinion, are more significant.

There are two ways to calculate KB:

1. Calculation-is made on the basis of a full "working" interview, recorded on audio and video tape (or shorthand), without any abbreviations and proofreading.

2. Calculation based on interviews presented in the media.

Usually, the average value of KB is calculated. Therefore, the calculation of the CB is based on interviews presented in the media for a certain period of time (month, three months, year):

–

KB = (KB1 + KB2 +...+ KBP) / n

n — number of interviews for a certain period;

–

KB — the average value of the bluff coefficient for a certain period of time;

–

KB1, KB2, ...CBP-bluff coefficients calculated on the basis of n interviews over a certain period of time.

Besides:

– – – –

KB = K1 + K2 +...+ K10

– – –

where K1, K2, ... K10 are the average coefficients.

It should be noted that the objectivity of the estimation of the CB bluff coefficient depends on the level of awareness of the person who makes the calculation. Therefore, it is more correct to evaluate the CB after a certain period of time after the presentation of the interview in the media. In this case, it is already known about certain acts, actions of politicians, as well as about the events that have occurred. The calculation is usually carried out by a group of independent analysts. The results are compared.

The final result of the KB calculation is presented in the form of a table.

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BLUFF COEFFICIENTS of POLITICIANS PUBLISHED IN the weekly "ARGUMENTS AND FACTS" (N41, 95)

The calculation of indicators is based on the system of Ramil Garifullin, a psychologist, author of the" encyclopedia of bluff", dedicated to the psychology and techniques of deception in various fields of activity. According to his method, the total bluff coefficient consists of ten components.

The first is falsification. In this case, they bluff directly (without distortions or disguises). The high rate of fraud by S. Mavrodi. The second technique is distortion. V. Zhirinovsky has a high distortion coefficient. Two more components — disorientation (you tell him about Thomas, he tells you about Erema) and empty talk. The coefficients of disorientation and idle talk were high for M. Gorbachev. The fifth method of bluffing is protection (by negation, aggression, omnipotence, etc.). For example, V. Chernomyrdin has a high coefficient of protection by negation. (No, that's all! And why not — not argued). Protection by omnipotence is high in B. Fedorov (he can do everything and knows everything). There are other components of the overall bluff ratio.

R. Garifullin. The illusionism of personality

55,5%

32%

31,2%

30,1%

19,5%

17,1%

16,3%

13,7%

13,6%

10,6%

9,4%

9,1%

THE COEFFICIENT OF THE BLUFF OF POLITICIANS ON A SCALE OF RAMIL GARIFULLIN.

(The calculation was carried out in the analysis of interviews for 1994.)

THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE BLUFF CONTEMPORARY POLITICIANS

We continue to introduce you to how much and with what techniques our politicians bluff. According to the system of Ramil Garifullin, author of the "encyclopedia of bluff", dedicated to the psychology and techniques of deception in various fields of activity, the bluff coefficient consists of ten components.

The next technique is a semi — bluff. (See also the book by R. Garifullin " Calculation of the bluff coefficient in the analysis of speeches and interviews in the media). If during falsification they tell lies directly, during reformalization they distort the truth, then during semi-bluff they mix the truth with a lie. A semi-bluff is the mixing of essential information with essential lies. Shumeyko (4.1%), V. Fedorov (3.4%), Zhirinovsky (2.7%), Zyuganov (2.0%) wisely use semi-bluffing techniques. (In parentheses the coefficients of the semi-bluff).

The next more complex technique is masking . If the half-bluff is a mixture of lies with the truth, then in disguise, the lie is not reported at all, but is masked. Chernomyrdin has a high masking coefficient (the highest among all 6.1%!), then comes Shumeyko (5.4%), Zyuganov (3.8%). So, for example, Chernomyrdin often masks the essential truth with an insignificant lie. Shumeyko — an essential lie is an insignificant truth.

Zhirinovsky 2.81

Mavrodi of 2.78

Chubais 2.59

Grachev 2.55

Shumeyko 2.55

Gaidar 2,375

Baburin of 2.27

Zyuganov 2.25

Rutskoi 2.1

Shahrai 1.97

Rybkin 1.95

Chernomyrdin 1,763

B. Fedorov 1.65

Yavlinsky 1,636

A lot of lies 3.0 points

Moderately 2.0 points

Low 1.0 points

Zyuganov — the essential truth by the non-essential truth. In General, there are 16 disguise techniques!! Our politicians have only mastered 4 so far.

The COEFFICIENT of the BLUFF of POLITICIANS ON a SCALE of RAMIL GARIFULLINA (according to the doctor. survey results)

Coefficients of semi-BLUFF and MASKING ON the scale of RAMIL GARIFULLIN (interview for 1994.)

Semi-Bluff (%) Masking (%)

Grachev* 6,8 7,5

Shumeyko 4,1 5,4

B. Fedorov 3,4 2,9

Zyuganov 2.0 3.8

Zhirinovsky 2.7 3.0

Chernomyrdin 3,0 6,1

Chubais 1.5 1.9

Gaidar 1,1 1,2

Shihri 0,9 0,9

* Grachev goes in isolation from everyone, he has a high coefficient of semi-bluff and disguise (this is normal, since propaganda of war and the truth about war are prohibited).

R. Garifullin. Illusionism of the individual

The most successful professional deceivers are considered to be politicians. Thanks to them, history knows a great many ways of the most refined lies. Lies are already so dopeklo humanity that modern scientists have thought about the scientific justification of this common phenomenon. Leading among them was the Kazan psychologist Ramil Garifullin, author of the world's first "encyclopedia of bluff", dedicated to

psychology and deception techniques in various fields of activity. Our correspondent talks to him:

— Now the presidential election campaign has begun. What advice would you give to our constituents?

— Buy my books "the encyclopedia of bluff and Calculation of the coefficient of the bluff in an interview in the media" and learn to read a bluff.

— Could you at least briefly introduce the techniques of bluffing our politicians.

- The ability to bluff is a sign of the mind of any politician. Some of them are bluffing primitive, i.e., the lie comes into the open. Some people distort it. Many politicians are adept at mixing truth with lies. Particularly gifted political bluffers are adept at masking lies (or truth). For example, the famous bluffman Winston Churchill knew 9 (!) techniques of masking the information presented, while our domestic figures mastered only 4.

Politicians with great power often bluff with silence, and some even disorient the masses, blowing dust in their eyes and powdering their brains.

Thus, our politicians bluff in open distortion, silence, disorientation, mixing lies with the truth, half-bluffing disguise, pressure on feelings, denial and finally contradiction.

As you can see, the bluff coefficient consists of ten components corresponding to different types of bluff. For correctness, it is calculated after a certain period of time, so that you can compare what is said with the actions and behavior of the politician.

Bluff coefficients for 1994 of our leading politicians were published in the Central "AIF" and "Moskovsky Komsomolets".

— What can we say about the bluff coefficients of our candidates for the post of President of Russia?

- High coefficient of semi-bluff and masking in G. Zyuganov. He most often semi-bluffs, diluting the Marxist-Leninist fun

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Chapter 6. Illusionism in various fields of activity.

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dementalism is a great-power Patriotic kvass. It's a good cocktail. Then he can pour in "the best achievements of world science and culture", etc., etc.

He always tries to justify the correctness of his line by referring to someone's indisputable, but irrelevant authority, to the opinion of the people (controversial), the best achievements of world culture and science. He also has a high coefficient of contradiction, answers the same question in different ways (one thing for the West, another for us).

Yeltsin most often bluffs with silence. Therefore, it has a high default rate. Does not disdain such a technique as denial. Yeltsin, taking advantage of his position, very rarely goes into

explanations of what happened. I think that the bluff coefficient I calculated would have been much higher if his interviews had not been published in edited form.

Zhirinovsky abusing many of the techniques of the bluff. It should be noted that sometimes it is a flat-out lie is the virtue of Noah . He scares the Duma with lies, and it begins to work on the issues raised by V. Zhirinovsky. V. Zhirinovsky often distorts the truth, this phenomenon Eduard Limonov calls "Zhirinovsky's watering". The bluff organized by Zhirinovsky, to our surprise, did not harm: first, the anti-fascist movement opened, and secondly, the people highlight their aggression (after all, it must go somewhere) - this is a kind of psychotherapy! Third, it is sometimes useful to show your "teeth" at the international level (respect is growing). Zhirinovsky can be called the subconscious of the Duma. After all, someone has to Express aggression.

A high ratio of idle chatter and confusion from Mikhail Gorbachev. It is good for dusting in the eyes. The highest rate of brainwashing was recorded in 1987 (see the Newspapers for this year). Many words — but little meaning. Goes away from the answers, disorientates the interlocutor. Gorbachev has not yet lost this habit.

But Yavlinsky, on the contrary, has a record low coefficient of empty words, his answers are concise. He often bluffs with intellectualization and keeps silent about many things, not having clear positions on some issues, so as not to dirty his crystal-clear image of a theorist. This does not suit the voters. He often speaks in a complex and abstruse way, leading away from his own weaknesses and truths that may not appeal to listeners.

Swan is often aggressive, and it is popular with the voters. But he clearly overplays aggression (low-pitched voice, aggressive

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R. Garifullin. The illusionism of personality

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physiognomy, although, according to many estimates, he is a good-natured person). In short, bluffing aggression.

It would be incorrect to make assessments for other candidates, as they have few interviews and have only recently been established as politicians.

— Everything I have said so far concerns the linguistic side of bluffing (analysis by interview).

There is another side of bluffing-when the analysis is based on the movements of the eyes, physiognomy, movement of the hands, body and other signs, but again in comparison with what the interlocutor says. It is not for nothing that people say about the deceiver: "eyes ran". You yourself have noticed more than once that in communication the gaze of the interlocutor constantly moves and never remains motionless. These movements are not chaotic.

If your interlocutor (right-handed) often looks up and to the left when answering, then it means that he imagines visual images - he is a visualist. But if at the same time he uses words that correspond more to auditory images, i.e. audialists, then he is misleading you in some way. Conversely, if the interlocutor lowers his eyes to the lower left corner, it means that he hears something inside himself, but if at the same time he says (applies) words that correspond to visual images, then he also misleads you.

Thus, the deceiver has what he says. But this is not all. Possible mismatch of facial expressions and eye movements, gestures and eye movements, body movements and eye movements, etc. In other words, the natural harmony between thoughts, movements of the eyes, body, hands, and other elements is disturbed. Therefore, the main parameter that I introduced when analyzing the bluff is the mismatch coefficient (General), which consists, as we can see, of several factors.

Now back to our policies. What are the odds of the bluff (for misalignment)?

Yeltsin's eye movements are non-dynamic, in professional terms, trance-like. This is professional protection. His thoughts are little reflected in the movement of his eyes. Therefore, the mismatch coefficient could not be estimated correctly.

High coefficient of mismatch in Yavlinsky and Zhirinovsky. Other politicians were not so often represented in the media.

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BLUFF COEFFICIENT (LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS)

BLUFF coefficient (MISMATCH)

Absolute bluff 100%

Zhirinovsky 48%

Zyuganov 31%

Gorbachev 29%

Yeltsin 26%

Yavlinsky 20%

Lebed 17%

1.0 complete mismatch (absolute bluff)

Yavlinsky 0.3%

Zhirinovsky 0.26%

Zyuganov 0.24%

Lebed 0.21%

Gorbachev 0.16%

CLASSIFICATION of MANIPULATORS AND DECEIVERS

the most difficult problem [7] is to determine when the interlocutor is telling the truth and when he is deliberately lying. Most people resort to lying when they want to avoid

punishment or get a reward. With the help of lies, people try to protect themselves until the remorse becomes unbearable for them or until external circumstances tell them that it is time to confess their guilt. When people lie, they experience fear, which manifests itself in certain symptoms, for example, in the pulsation of the carotid artery, in the drying of the lips, involuntary movements of the Adam's Apple and/or excessive attempts to give their statements the appearance of truth.

Below we give a description of some types of liars [7]. The most typical are six of them:

1. Panic liar. He lies for fear of the consequences of his confession. Such PEOPLE FEEL that they will not be able to bear their HUMILIATION IN the CIRCLE of FRIENDS and RELATIVES. A confession would be a blow to their ego. This type of liar believes that a confession will further aggravate an already bad situation.

2. Professional liar. Such people lie and cheat all the time - at work, when shopping in the store, and so on. Such people can be considered liars with a lot of practice.

3. Liar sport. He likes to lie. For him, lying is a challenge. Everyone is a new opponent in a kind of sports competition. a new person For him such liars start

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with the deception of parents, gradually transferring its lies to more and more new people.

4. Sadistic liar. For him, lying is the only weapon. Such a sadistic liar understands that he can be accused, but he will never give the investigators pleasure with his confession. Such people are happy to see how others suffer, his family from the fact that the law persecutes an "innocent" person.

5. Ethnological liar. His parents had taught him that " no one likes informers." This way of thinking is typical of the mafia. Such people like to be questioned.

6. Psychological liar. It seems that such people have no conscience at all, they do not regret the crime committed. They have no outward signs of guilt. With such liars, the hardest thing is-they are excellent actors who can deceive anyone.

Lying is hard work. Telling a deliberate lie in a conversation always requires some effort. Good psychologists can recognize the ongoing struggle within the suspect with himself, his tension and work of thought. The author highlights the signs, both verbal and psychological, which may indicate a deliberate lie.

Showing one or more of the signs given in this example is not yet proof that your interlocutor is lying. Good psychologists use what we call evaluation or calibration to separate deliberate lies from just the nervous response of a suspect. At the same time, the psychologist evaluates the behavior of the interlocutor and his answers to those questions that seem profitable to him. This behavior and responses are then compared to the response to questions about the details of the truth.

VERBAL and PSYCHOLOGICAL SIGNS

of deliberate lying

Verbal signs.

The answer to the question.

People who tell the truth try to answer the question directly; those who hide it try to talk about various side circumstances in their answers.

Time to answer the question posed by the untruthful

Speaker it usually takes more time to answer the question than it takes time to decide what to say.

Repeating the question

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Repeating a question is a common way to gain extra time to think through the answer to the question.

Fragmentary incomplete statements

Many people who tell lies are characterized by fragmentary speech, their sentences often remain unfinished.

Oaths and assurances

Various kinds of oaths (such as "I swear to God!") are often used by liars in their attempts to make their lies more convincing.

Truthful people do not need to resort to oaths and assurances.

Clarity of response

Liars often mumble answers under their breath or get confused in their answers.

Use of words

People who tell lies try to use "streamlined" words -for example, " I didn't take this money."

Speak the truth people are trying to convince the opposite party in all innocence, then how liars behave passively.

Inconsistency

Inconsistency in statements is one of the best indicators of falsehood.

Straightforwardness of answers

Truthful people try to answer the questions directly, liars try to answer the difficult question indirectly.

NON-VERBAL SIGNS

Signs

Are signals whose meaning is perfectly clear. For example, a nod of the head. In some cases of deception, such signs are not brought to an end, they abruptly end.

Gestures

gestures --- are mostly hand-made movements that are designed to give credibility to words. People who tell lies often use gestures that seem out of place.

Involuntary skills such skills can be habits that are not noticed by the person himself, for example, touching the earlobe, stroking the hair, squeezing and unclenching the fingers, etc. During times of stress, these skills become more visible.

Breathing Dy

Stress usually manifests itself in rapid breathing, which can often indicate a deliberate lie.

Coughing and frequent swallowing of saliva

Such manifestations of stress can indicate a deliberate lie.

Facial expressions

Subtle or elusive, quickly disappearing in a split second-changes in facial expression often indicate latent emotional arousal. With proper training, a person can always learn to catch them.

ATTENTION!

Recognizing lies is not a science, but an art. None of the above features can have an independent value, it is necessary to evaluate all the features in the aggregate.

Crimes SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENON of MANIPULATED

SUGGESTIVE MODEL of SOCIETY

According to Marx's political economy [1], society was divided into exploiters and exploited due to surplus production. In other words, someone worked better and more efficiently, and someone less. Hence, manipulators and manipulated ones have emerged due to the more diligent work of potential manipulators. Is it true?

Earlier in [2], the author suggested that people are divided into rich and poor not only due to their ability to work effectively, but also the ability to mislead each other, manipulate and deceive. This is what the author's works were devoted to [2].

So far, we have considered only manipulators and have seen them as the root cause of the division of society into more and less wealthy.

Now consider the MANIPULATED ones. Who are they? WHAT IS THE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENON OF THE MANIPULATED?

In the 90s, Russia embarked on the path of market reforms. Currently, there is an increased differentiation of society. That is why the author decided not to miss this unique opportunity and explore the deep mechanisms of the emergence of manipulated and manipulators.

Thanks to the SYSTEMATIC sociological Research [3-6] of the SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL research center

HEADED by the AUTHOR, the authors HAVE PUBLISHED

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IN this DIFFICULT TRANSITION PERIOD, a SOCIAL GROUP CALLED DEFRAUDED DEPOSITORS was taken as the OBJECTS of research. (Most of them were deceived by the firm "MMM"). Thus, 600 respondents were interviewed and studied.

Here are just SOME of the FINDINGS of THESE STUDIES:

1. the SUGGESTIBILITY TEST SHOWED THAT 37% of the SUBJECTS have GOOD suggestibility, AND 12% INCREASED.

2. MOST of the subjects (59%) are extremely trusting and HAVE a GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF MANIPULATORS, the FEATURES of the ECONOMY. For the MAJORITY of THEM (71%), TELEVISION IS an AUTHORITATIVE BODY.

3. MOST of the DEFRAUDED DEPOSITORS (68%) WERE OBVIOUS FANS of A. M. KASHPIROVSKY's WELLNESS SESSIONS. MOREOVER, HALF of THEM FELT THE influence of a PSYCHOTHERAPIST THROUGH the SCREEN.

4. 51% of the DEFRAUDED DEPOSITORS HAD previously OFTEN "Bought" on VARIOUS kinds of TEMPTING Ads, and yet again were TEMPTED to"MMM".

5. AMONG the DEFRAUDED DEPOSITORS, 4% Knew that they were playing a dangerous GAME, and FELT the SCAM "MMM". THIS Group will be CALLED the TRUE PLAYERS in the future. (There was a double game between them and "MMM", and this is no longer a Scam. (Conning is when there is a one-sided game.

6. AMONG the DEFRAUDED INVESTORS, 16% are ABLE TO take AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS WHICH COULD result IN STRONG social CONFLICT. (It is known that in Albania (March, 1997), the demonstration of defrauded depositors turned into a civil war).

Based ON the above Research and analysis (SEE CHAPTER 5), the AUTHOR has DEVELOPED a completely DIFFERENT model of SOCIETY BASED on THE proposed SOCIO-Psychological POSTULATES. (The suggestion is understood as the suggested subject):

* * Suggestion-formed from the word suggest (English) the suggestion will be understood only as the SUGGESTED SUGGESTION. "to inspire". In this book under

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1. in all SOCIETIES, REGARDLESS of their NUMBER, there ARE SUGGESTIBLE SOCIAL FORMATIONS with INCREASED SUGGESTIBILITY AND SENSITIVITY to the WORD, SPEECH, COMMUNICATIONS, IDEOLOGIES (Etc.) PRODUCED by SUGGESTIONS. IT IS THIS PHENOMENON THAT ALLOWS US TO DIVIDE

SOCIETY FOR MANIPULATORS (SUGGESTORS) AND MANIPULATED (SUGGERITO).

SUGGESTIBILITY (SUGGESTIBILITY OR SUGGESTIBILITY) OF SUBJECTS IS A MANIFESTATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF MANIPULATIVE SELF-ASSERTION, WHICH CHARACTERIZES THE DESIRES AND ABILITY OF SUBJECTS TO ERR

WITH THEIR OWN CONSENT (THE SECOND PRINCIPLE OF THE CONCEPT OF ILLUSIONISM).

2. THIS SOCIAL FORMATION OF SUGGERENTS MAKES UP FROM 7 TO 15% OF THE WHOLE SOCIETY. IT IS THIS PART OF SOCIETY, AS THE MOST EASILY MANIPULATED, THAT IS THE INITIATOR AND BEARER OF SOCIAL REVOLUTIONS AND RELIGIONS. IT IS THANKS TO THIS PART OF SOCIETY THAT THE INITIAL ACCUMULATION OF CAPITAL BY MANIPULATORS TAKES PLACE, WHICH LATER TURN INTO THE MOST FINANCIALLY WEALTHY PART OF SOCIETY .

3. IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANIPULATOR CAPITAL, THERE ARE THREE STAGES OF MANIPULATION:

1st stage MANIPULATOR word MANIPULATED

(suggested)

2-stage MANIPULATOR of the word MANIPULATED

money (non-suggestible and suggestible)

3rd stage MANIPULATOR money MANIPULATED

(regardless of suggestibility)

At the FIRST STAGE, the manipulator has no capital (money) and affects only the suggestible and trusting people.

At the SECOND STAGE, the manipulator has capital (money), and thanks to them, he already begins to influence the uninvited.

AT the THIRD STAGE, the manipulator ceases to be a suggestor, i.e., ceases to engage in suggestion, and conducts influence on the manipulated only through money. At this stage, interpersonal communication between the manipulator and the manipulated disappears.

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4. SOCIAL EDUCATION OF SUGGESTIBLES ON OUR PLANET IS THE MOST GIFTED PART OF SOCIETY. IT IS THANKS TO THEM THAT ART EXISTS AND LIVES. THE REST OF THE PLANET IS JUST TRYING TO LEARN TO ACCEPT ART AS SUGGESTIONS.

5. SOCIAL EDUCATION OF SUGGERENTS FORMS THE BASIS OF VARIOUS RELIGIOUS SECTS. IN POLITICS, THEY DETERMINE THE SUCCESS OF A NEW PARTY. IN THE MAFIA COMMUNITIES SUGGERE YOU ARE A ZOMBIE.

6. SOCIAL EDUCATION OF SUGGERENTS OFTEN ACTS AS A SEED FOR VARIOUS SOCIAL PHENOMENA. (So, for example, only a small part felt the success of Kashpirovsky's sessions, but this provoked the whole society to watch Wellness sessions on TV).

7. Scientific and psychological studies of the social phenomenon of the society of suggestible subjects should take place within the framework of the systematic approach put forward by the author in Chapter 3.

8. XX century — the century of the discovery of the third method of manipulation (two methods were previously considered: electronic and conventional communications and money). This third method is psychotic substances (drugs). Criminal manipulation and zombification of society in this way threatens all of humanity (see Chapter 5).

CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE MANIPULATOR'S PERSONALITY

(Are manipulators born or made?)

Above, the world of manipulation techniques in various fields of activity was widely presented. Impersonal phenomena of manipulation passed before the eyes of the reader. We must not forget that the bearer of manipulation is a person with his own experiences, character, problems, talent, etc., etc. All of the above manipulators have their own psychological problems, some of them suffer from neuroses, etc. that is Why I, the author of the book and a psychotherapist, often had to communicate with them in my office. After all, we are all manipulators in one way or another.

The author managed to make a statistical assessment (more than 300 respondents) of the phenomenon of personality manipulation. In General, it can be divided into three types:

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1. Crude manipulation techniques (12%)

2. Professional manipulation (21%)

3. Survival and everyday manipulation (55%)

the percentage of people who use this type of manipulation is shown in parentheses.

The respondents came to the FIRST, rough, manipulation (for example, criminal deception) purposefully (19%) and spontaneously (36%). Therefore, the true manipulators, perhaps, are those who organize their manipulations according to a certain program (see the principle of manipulation). For example, when analyzing economic crimes committed by various banks and firms, it turned out that manipulative (illegal) actions were committed as a necessity for survival. The realization that this is a crime came later, i.e. after "looking from the outside" (this is spontaneous and accidental manipulation). Unfortunately, in the future, spontaneous manipulations developed into purposeful ones. Thus, in most cases, there is an initial stage of SPONTANEOUS manipulation, which Later develops into a PURPOSEFUL ONE, with all the elements and stages of ILLUSIONISM.

Crude methods of manipulation are used in politics, security, fraud, entrepreneurship, Commerce, etc.

PROFESSIONAL MANIPULATION is most often not recognized by their carriers due to the fact that this is the norm of their professional activity. Employees of the State security service and internal Affairs bodies are manipulators by virtue of their duties and responsibilities. This is a necessity caused by criminal manipulations taking place in our country. Criminal manipulations can only be overcome by other manipulations.

Survival manipulation is the most widespread, and the entire population is subject to IT, depending on talent and the "measure of depravity". People deceive each other, deceive each other at work, at home, etc.

S ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR'S SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, PEOPLE CHEAT ON AVERAGE 150 TIMES A DAY.

The author, as a psychotherapist, was interested in finding out how the MANIPULATION of PATIENTS affects their psychoemotional

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good health. (Above was a story about the medical history of a clergyman who was engaged in manipulations).

S ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR'S SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, ONLY 9% OF RESPONDENTS GET EMOTIONAL SATISFACTION FROM THEIR MANIPULATIONS. These people, perhaps, are the true manipulators, players of life, for whom the game and deception are the meaning of life. THESE ARE TRUE PLAYERS.

IN GENERAL, OUR SOCIETY IS NOT PSYCHOLOGICALLY READY FOR THE MARKET, AS IT FEELS REMORSE AT MANIPULATIONS THAT ARE THE NORM IN THE WEST.

In our society, there is still no complete understanding of the difference between "Scam" and entrepreneurial manipulation. All mixed up. This causes a negative attitude to any business, which is unthinkable without manipulation.

When patients come to my office with their neuroses caused by professional activities, I first analyze the manipulativeness of the patient. More manipulative patients are less likely to suffer from neuroses.

There is a category of patients who suffer from neuroses, being excellent manipulators.

Most of them complain that they cannot in their hearts justify their manipulations and deceptive actions carried out in their work, often calling them "sinful actions". Unsuccessful "cleansing" in the Church often leads them to the office of a psychotherapist. It is possible to find peace of mind and justification for their actions only in the process of analyzing self-manipulation (self-manipulation). REVEALING THE DEEP MECHANISMS OF SELF-MANIPULATION (SELF-DECEPTION) WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE CONCEPT OF ILLUSIONISM DEVELOPED BY THE AUTHOR, IT ALLOWS YOU TO REMOVE THE CAUSES OF MANIPULATIVE NEUROSES. LOOKING FOR AN EXCUSE FOR THE MANIPULATOR'S ACTIONS IN THE OUTSIDE WORLD IS FUTILE.

Some manipulators manage not to suffer mentally due to various ideologies that justify their actions. They read Western literature on business psychology and find their peace of mind there.

Many of them, in the process of growing up, begin to realize "their manipulator cross", which they must carry

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worthy. WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE FACT THAT "GOD APPOINTED HIM A MANIPULATOR"?

In the course of the analysis, it turned out that the facet of manipulativeness of the individual, beyond which internal mental conflicts begin, is different for different manipulators. The" thick skin " of the manipulator disappears as the person Matures and Matures. As they age, many manipulators move into the manipulated squad.

THE PROBLEM OF FINDING HARMONY BETWEEN CONSCIENCE AND MANIPULATIVENESS IS A PSEUDO-PROBLEM, SINCE IT IS FUNDAMENTALLY UNSOLVABLE. EVEN THE WISE MIXING OF THESE PHENOMENA OF THE HUMAN SOUL EVENTUALLY LEADS TO CONFLICTS. A TRUE MANIPULATOR MANIPULATES THOSE WHO WISH TO BE MANIPULATED.

THE MOST IMPORTANT JUSTIFICATION FOR THEIR MANIPULATION AND DECEPTION FOR MANY MANIPULATORS IS THE DESIRE OF THEIR VICTIMS TO BE DECEIVED.

"You wanted to deceive yourself, so I satisfied you with deception," so many outstanding adventurers were justified before their death.

For example, the great telepath wolf messing at the end of his life exposed his tricks on telepathy in his memoirs, excerpts of which were published in the newspaper "Soviet culture" in the early 90s. He's not a true manipulator.

A true manipulator takes all his secrets with him to another world or passes them on to a worthy heir (see the section "Illusionism in religion"about the priests of antiquity).

THE SECRETS OF MANIPULATORS ARE SUBJECT TO THE FIRST PRINCIPLE (THE CONCEPT OF ILLUSIONISM) - THE PRINCIPLE OF MANIPULATION. The SECRET is BASED ON the mechanisms of PALMING, PASSIVATION AND BLACKMAIL (see Chapter 6). n

THE CONCEPT OF ILLUSIONISM AND

PREDICTING MANIPULATIONS

Summing up after considering the phenomenon of illusionism in various fields of activity, it should be noted that the principles of manipulation (palming, passirovka and blackmail) are often manifested in a "disguised" form. So, for example, for some scammers, the stage of passivation (entering into trust) may be absent in an explicit form, but proceed in an indirect and indirect form.

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the form. Also, the stage of palming (preparation) may not contain a "prepared surprise", but often on this tap there is a "psychological testing" of the victim for the desire to be deceived.

In General, all the principles of manipulation and self-manipulation are universal and manifest themselves in all areas, regardless of their complexity. The concept of illusionism, which includes the principles put forward, allows you to predict manipulative behavior without going into the complex specifics of a particular activity.

The ability to reveal and see the structure of manipulative behavior, as well as manipulative thinking, contributes to the improvement of not only the individual, but also society. The purification of society is possible only when its citizens learn to see manipulation everywhere and in everything. This will be a game of manipulators on equal terms. Unfortunately, now the game is one-sided. Citizens ' awareness is low. If this book is anything to help solve this problem, the author will believe that it is not in vain " digging in the garbage of negative manipulations of our society."

LIST OF STUDIES DONE AND SOME CONCLUSIONS

1. For the first time, a systematic study of the phenomena of personality manipulation is carried out and a new philosophical and psychological concept of personality illusionism is substantiated, which includes universal principles that manifest themselves in various types and forms of activity.

2. on the basis of research and analysis of various subjects-manipulators, a pattern of manipulation is revealed, called the principle of illusionism, which includes:

a) the principle of palming

b) the principle of passivation

c) the principle of blackmail.

3. on the basis of research and analysis of various subjects-manipulated, the principle of self-manipulation (manipulative self-affirmation) is revealed, which characterizes the ability and desire of people to err with their own consent.

4. it is Shown that manipulative behavior and manipulations of the individual are preceded by a stage of manipulative self-affirmation (self-manipulation).

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5. For the first time, the phenomena of manipulation in the interaction of a psychotherapist with a patient with alcoholism were systematically studied. It is shown that the modern domestic psychotherapy of alcoholism is completely subject to the concept of illusionism and the corresponding principles of manipulation. The author first developed a system and classification of manipulation techniques (coding)) from alcoholism, as well as a more effective, new method of treating alcoholism and various nervous diseases, borderline analysis (borderline coding) is proposed.

6. the regularities and structure of synesthetic perception (the phenomenon of vision or "third eye"), which is a special form of personal illusionism, are Systematically investigated.

7.for the First time, the manipulative techniques of virtuous and health-improving deception used in psychotherapy are studied and systematized. It is shown that they also obey the

concept of illusionism put forward by the author. New, more effective manipulative methods of improving delusion have been developed.

8. a system for calculating the deception coefficient based on interviews in the media has been Developed.

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* * Many thanks to my reader for the diligence spent on reading my book. I hope that it will help you in some way. Let there be more virtuous illusions and manipulations in your life than negative ones.

"Today, we have interest in the studies is not sexual needs, as in the days of Freud, and not feelings of inferiority, as in the days of Adler, and even the meaning of life, as in the days of Frankl and research destroying us manipulations, deceit, illusions and virtual tele-, video-, drug-, alcohol - mystical and computer realities, which is not a shame to realize, became a great driving force that controls human behavior, despite the fact that the person often recognizes all this as self-deception.