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MULTIPLE ATTACKING MANIPULATION AIMED AT AN ADULT

Abstract. A scheme of multiple attacking manipulation aimed at an adult and depriving him of money and (or) freedom is described and given. It was revealed that strangers achieve the financial goal of subjection the victim of repeated manipulation, and relatives and sects pursue a personal goal of subjugating, which deprives the victim of a free life. The methods of attack for the personal purpose of subjugating the victim of multiple manipulation are listed, including an attack by an older relative on a younger one and an aggressive attack by a wife on her husband. Four laws are derived: on the impossibility for the victim to change the behavior of the aggressor relative, on the rupture of the victim's relationship with the aggressor relative, on the innocence of the victim of the aggressor relative and on the guilt of the older relative at the beginning of the aggression. The strategy of the victim's behavior with the aggressor is defined, which includes a complete rupture of their relationship.

Keywords: *manipulation of consciousness, verbal aggression, subjugating, sect, family psychology, personality psychology, management psychology, women's psychology*

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§1. Introduction

The subject of this article will be considered multiple manipulation, as a result of which the behavior of an adult will be forced to change significantly. Children also face psychological pressures as they grow up (often backed up by financial or physical pressure), but this is a good thing: this is how young members of society gain knowledge and skills that will be useful to them in adulthood; therefore, in this article, a psychological victim should be

understood as an adult who can marry (get married), vote in elections, bear full legal responsibility for their actions, and also defend their Homeland with weapons in their hands (all this a young person acquires a set of rights and obligations in different countries between the ages of 18 and 21).

§2. Definitions

Definition №1. A victim of repeated manipulation is an adult over the age of 18-21 who is the target of repeated psychological attacks, the purpose of which is to subordinate the victim to the aggressor.

Definition №2. The goal of subjecting the victim to repeated manipulation is to instill in the target a set of behavioral characteristics that are convenient for the aggressor.

The goals of subjugating the victim of repeated manipulation can be both financial and personal.

Definition №3. The financial goal of subjection the victim to repeated manipulation is the desire to get a certain financial benefit from the victim personally for the aggressor.

Financial goals are usually pursued not by relatives, but by friends, acquaintances, or superiors along with work colleagues, as well as scammers. Even if at first glance, the goal of manipulation is not money, then when you look at it later, finances come first: for example, if a colleague asks for help, it means that he can not do it himself or does not want to, but at the same time does not want to ask for help from the boss, for fear of losing a bonus or jeopardize your career.

Methods of aggression with the financial goal of subjection the victim to repeated manipulation – talking in a raised voice, neglecting the victim's success, underestimating the importance of the work performed by the victim, depriving the bonus, postponing vacation, public verbal humiliation, harassment by colleagues, and so on.

Definition №4. The personal goal of subjecting the victim to repeated manipulation is to try to change the behavior and worldview of the target to such an extent that the victim herself, voluntarily, naturally, helps the aggressor, spending her personal time and money on him.

The personal goals of subordination of the victim of repeated manipulation are usually pursued by relatives, since the victim is connected to them by family ties that are not so easy to break compared to industrial or friendly relations.

Remark 1. **In many (but not all!) cases, if we translate into money the cost of all the services, works, and gifts that the aggressor, who pursues personal goals of subordination, and his victim provided to each other over many years of interaction, it turns out that the victim spent many times more money than he received from the aggressor. And if you add to the victim's costs the direct and indirect damage caused to her by the aggressor, then it may well turn out that in total the victim lost money in tens, hundreds, and maybe even thousands of times more than the aggressor compensated her.**

§3. Goals and methods of aggressive attack in case of repeated attacking manipulation

Global settings when submitting a victim to multiple manipulation are as follows:

- a) Devalue the victim's achievements;
- b) deprive the victim of mental strength, time, alternative sources of information and assistance;
- c) make the victim feel lonely;

d) instill in the victim a sense of guilt towards the aggressor and a sense of pity for the aggressor.

Methods of aggression with the personal goal of subjugating the victim by repeatedly manipulating the victim themselves are always conscious, focused and systematic; while the attacker carefully disguises them as care or stupidity committed because of care caused by love.

References to love are a mandatory aspect of aggression: **the attacking relative regularly emphasizes that all his actions are caused, first of all, by love for the victim.**

It is also mandatory **for the aggressor to assume the right to point out any shortcomings to the victim in absolute confidence;** however, the **victim is denied the right to criticize the aggressor.**

Methods of aggressive attack with the personal goal of subjugating the victim of repeated manipulation, in particular, are as follows:

1. First restricting and then depriving the victim of communication with those relatives and friends who, in the aggressor's opinion, may prevent him from achieving his goals.
2. Exaggerating other people's success.
3. Magnifying the aggressor's personal success.
4. Aggrandizement of care on the part of the aggressor.
5. Demand praise from the victim in favor of the aggressor.
6. Criticism of the victim's character, appearance, and lifestyle.
7. Criticizing the people the victim likes.
8. Exalting the people the victim doesn't like.
9. Blame the victim for the problems that the aggressor deliberately created for her.
10. Assigning words to the victim that they didn't say.
11. Assigning thoughts to the victim that they didn't think.
12. Forcing the victim to do something they don't like.
13. A request to the victim to provide the assistance that can be performed by the aggressor independently.
14. Raising questions to the victim that the aggressor has already made decisions on or that the aggressor does not initially need to make decisions on.
15. Baseless accusation of the victim that she offended the aggressor.
16. Regularly discuss topics that are unpleasant to the victim.
17. High-pitched conversation with the victim.
18. Interrupting the victim's speech.
19. Hysteria.
20. Forcing unnecessary purchases on the victim.
21. Exaggerating the value of gifts from the aggressor and downplaying the value of gifts from other people.
22. Exaggerating the importance of care on the part of the aggressor and downplaying the importance of care on the part of others.
23. Reproaches of the victim in its imperfection.
24. Reproaches the victim that she could have achieved something meaningful in life, but has not achieved it or makes little effort to achieve it.
25. Reproaches that the goals of the victim's activity are "not correct".
26. Rejection of minor shortcomings of the victim.

27. Pointing out the alleged shortcomings to the victim.
28. Direct deception.
29. Lack of feedback.
30. Neglect of the victim's personal time.
31. Depriving the victim of proper rest.
32. Restriction of access to family finances.
33. Hindering the victim's travel.
34. Hindering the pursuit of a hobby.
35. Preventing the victim from moving to another locality.

Totalitarian sects also pursue personal goals of subjugating the victim, but such formations do not have family ties, so sects act differently – not like relatives attack: sects try to inspire potential followers with their exclusivity, and on the basis of this, stop the victim's communication with friends and relatives; that is, the sect tries to act as a substitute for the neophyte's relatives and friendships. The main methods of aggression on the part of a totalitarian sect are as follows: sleep restriction, minimization of communication, repeated repetition, possibly taking intoxicating substances, and so on.

Especially dangerous for the victim are attacks on her made by an older aggressor in those moments of a person's life when he is young and is obliged to take the most important actions in his life: choosing a place for further study, choosing a place of work, choosing a place to move, choosing a life partner, dismissal, divorce, and so on. At such moments in the victim's life, the aggressor wants her to be deprived, first of all, of freedom, and, as a result, of choice, money, prospects, communication, and so on – To do this, the attacker raises the level of their aggressiveness to the maximum values, and also uses the maximum possible range of threats and violence, which, along with life experience, authority, perseverance and insensitivity often brings the aggressor the desired result.

The maximum number of important (often critical) moments in a person's life occurs at the age of approximately 16-17 and up to 25-27 years – it is at this time that a person enters an adult independent life (and in this adult life, a young person has little money and does not yet know life in its entirety), so in such a situation over a period of time, the aggressor can psychologically break the victim, making her submissive to his will and depriving her of a personal future.

Non-physical threats to the victim of aggression with the personal goal of subjugating the victim of repeated manipulation, in particular, are as follows:

1. "If you don't do this to me, then you don't love me."
2. "We don't have the money for this (item, trip, service)."
3. "If you do something (or don't do it), you will be left without a relative (or without friends, or without money)."
4. "Your behavior is killing me."

Physical threats to the victim of aggression with the personal goal of subjugating the victim of repeated manipulation, in particular, are as follows:

1. "You haven't earned enough money, so you'll be hungry (without something delicious)."
2. "If you do something I don't like, I'll ruin it."
3. "If you do something I don't like, I'll hit you."

The methods of violence used in relation to the victim of aggression with the personal goal of subjugating the victim of repeated manipulation, in particular, are as follows:

1. Pushing, slapping, dousing, throwing objects at the victim, pulling the hair, and so on.
2. Vandalism or restriction of access to the victim's personal items.
3. Destruction or ill-treatment of the victim's personal pets.

Examples of personal goals of subordination to the victim of repeated manipulation: when a mother makes her daughter or son a nurse to ensure her old age; when a wife forces her husband to refuse to communicate with his children from previous relationships; when a mother-in-law and / or wife cut off his relatives from her husband; when one or both parents take out their anger on their children, or they try to realize their complexes, or they try to appropriate the children's money; when the stepfather oppresses the stepson; when the older brother leads the younger brother on the path of his fate; when a totalitarian sect recruits new members, and so on.

Table. Comparison of financial and personal goals for a victim of multiple malicious manipulation

№	Parameter	Financial goal of subjection of the victim of repeated attacking manipulation	Personal goal of subjugation of the victim of repeated attacking manipulation
1	Goal	Money, power	The essence of a person, his time, his life and his money
2	Love as the basis for the aggressor	Not used	Always used
3	Total duration of the entire attack	From one day to two to three months	From one year to several decades
4	Number of individual attacks during the entire attack	From one to several tens	From a year to several decades
5	Purpose of a single attack, other than direct gain	Weakening the victim, managing and controlling the victim's behavior	Weakening the victim, managing and controlling the victim's behavior, depriving the victim of free time, elevating himself in the eyes of the victim, depriving the victim of victims of friends and (or) other relatives
6	Fundamental ability to withstand the entire attack without any damage to the victim	There is a possibility	There is no possibility
7	Legal, generally socially	Multiple refusal,	Minimizing communication

	accepted methods for a victim to fight an attack	minimizing the level of relations, dismissal, relocation	between relatives, divorce, leaving the sect
8	Illegal and socially disapproved methods of the victim to fight the attack	Physical violence	Complete breakdown of relations between relatives, divorce, physical violence
9	Extreme, illegal and socially frowned upon methods used by the victim to fight the attack	Suicide of the victim, murder of the aggressor	Suicide of the victim, murder of the aggressor relative

§4. Scheme of multiple attacking manipulation

Attacking manipulation can occur both directly and through intermediaries (usually one, rarely two, very rarely more than two), as well as in a complex way. In an intermediary attack, the intermediary itself is the victim of the attacking manipulation, although it is not its ultimate goal.

Examples.

Direct attack.

1. The superior (the initiator of the attack) versus the subordinate (the target of the attack and its main victim).

2. Mother-in-law (initiator of the attack) vs. son-in-law (target of the attack and its main victim).

A direct attack is advantageous to the attacker because such an attack is not difficult to implement.

Disadvantages of a direct attack:

a) Direct resistance of the victim acting on the aggressor.

b) The victim can see the aggressor's ultimate goal.

An intermediary attack.

3. The superior (initiator of the attack) against the subordinate (target of the attack and its main victim) through the deputy superior (auxiliary victim)

4. The mother-in-law (initiator of the attack) against the son-in-law (target of the attack and its main victim) through her daughter and his wife (auxiliary victim).

Two-way attack.

5. The director (initiator of the attack) attacks the head of the department (auxiliary victim №1), who attacks his deputy (auxiliary victim №2), who, in turn, attacks the subordinate (the target of the attack and its main victim).

6. The mother-in-law (initiator of the attack) attacks her eldest daughter (auxiliary victim №1), who attacks the younger daughter (auxiliary victim №2), who in turn attacks her husband (target of the attack and its main victim).

Benefits of an intermediary attack:

I) The source of the attack is "good" in the eyes of the victim.

II) You can hide the true purpose of the attack from the victim.

The disadvantage of an intermediary attack is that it is difficult to maintain the desired pace and intensity of the attack, since intermediary victims do not always behave as the attacker needs.

Complex attack.

7. The director (the initiator of the attack) attacks the subordinate (the target of the attack and its main victim), while simultaneously attacking the head of the department (auxiliary victim №1), who attacks the subordinate (the target of the attack and its main victim) and his deputy (auxiliary victim №2), who, in turn, attacks the subordinate (the target of the attack and its main victim).

8. The mother-in-law (the initiator of the attack) attacks the son-in-law (the target of the attack and its main victim) and her eldest daughter (auxiliary victim №1), who attacks the husband of the youngest daughter (the target of the attack and its main victim) and the youngest daughter herself (auxiliary victim №2), who, in turn, attacks her husband (the target of the attack and its main victim).

Benefits of a complex attack for the attacker:

First. The victim doesn't see the source of the attack.

The second one. The victim feels that he is surrounded and has no way out.

Third. You can increase or decrease the intensity of an attack by directly participating in it.

The fourth. The true purpose of the attack can be hidden.

There is only one drawback to a complex attack – a resisting victim can strike back at the real source of their problems, sometimes without even realizing it.

5. Psychological type of the aggressor using personal attacking manipulation.

The main properties of the psyche of such a person:

1. Non-negotiability of the aggressor (it is fundamentally impossible to conclude an equal contract with him, the aggressor is prone to constant violation of the already concluded contract).

2. The aggressor has only two states: subjugating or dominance (there are no other states, equal and mutually beneficial cooperation is excluded).

3. Absolute confidence in one's own rightness (the aggressor is always right, and others are always wrong).

Section 6. The law on the victim's inability to change the behavior of an aggressor relative and its two consequences

Law on the impossibility for a victim to change the behavior of an aggressor relative

An adult victim will never be able to convince an aggressor relative to abandon the goals of his personal repeated attacking manipulation.

Corollary №1. On an adult's awareness of himself / herself as a victim of repeated manipulation by a relative who pursues personal goals of subordination

After an adult has recognized himself as a victim of manipulation, pursuing personal goals of subordination, the relationship between him and the aggressor will be spoiled completely and forever.

Remark 2: People want to be free, so those who take away their freedom become first strangers and then enemies. It is impossible to return good relations back – the victim of

manipulation that pursues personal goals of subordination will always be on guard against the aggressor relative and there will never be trust between these people again. Even if in this particular situation the aggressor relative does not sincerely pursue any secret goals, the victim of his previous manipulations will still suspect the relative of insincerity.

Corollary №2. About the attack of a relative at this particular moment

If the aggressor relative does not show aggression at this point in time, it means that, in his opinion, the moment for an attack has not yet come.

Remark 3. If the aggressor relative does not show aggression at a given time, this does not mean that the aggressor "understood something", "somehow changed his behavior", and so on.

Section 7. Law on severing a victim's relationship with an aggressor relative

Law on severing a victim's relationship with an aggressor relative

Minimizing the adult victim's communication or breaking off their relationship with a relative who pursues personal goals of subjugating through repeated attacking manipulation is a lesser evil compared to the adult victim's complete subjugating to the aggressor, as well as physical violence, suicide, and murder in relations between these two relatives.

Remark 4. In order to preserve mental health, the acceptable intensity of communication between an adult victim and a relative who pursues personal goals of subjugating the victim through repeated attacking manipulation is about one to three times a year; it is possible, but not more often. The act of communicating with a manipulative relative in such a situation is a face-to-face meeting, phone call, email, and so on.

Remark 5. If the victim has a desire to completely break off the relationship with a relative, whom the victim considers a psychological aggressor who seeks personal goals of subordination, then, in accordance with the law on the breakup of long-term human relations (the wording of the law: "the transition of many years of social contact after the breakup to the area of memories occurs gradually over one year") [1], the victim should completely stop communicating with the aggressor relative for a period of just over a year (for 14-18 months).

Remark 6. If someone considers the idea of breaking off a relationship with their relative, this means that the nervous system of the person who is considering ending the relationship is close to the limit of his mental stability, which means that in the future, if the situation remains unchanged, the victim can be expected to go beyond the limit of his mental stability, that is, illogical (at first glance) and / or violent and / or destructive actions, for example, such as destroying things, physical violence, suicide, murder, and so on [2].

Section 8. Law on the innocence of the victim of an aggressor relative

Law on the innocence of the victim of an aggressor relative

An adult victim of repeated attacking manipulation by a relative who pursues personal goals of subordination should not feel guilty before the attacking relative.

Remark 7. Relatives who pursue personal goals of subordination to the victim of attacking manipulation are most often the mother, less often the father, sometimes the

grandmother, and almost never the grandfather. More distant relatives can use methods of attacking manipulation only with the help of the victim's closest relatives – without their help, distant relatives will not succeed.

Remark 8. The role of the victim of attacking manipulation that pursues personal goals of subordination is most often played by the son – in – law, less often by the daughter – in-law, even less often by the daughter, and very rarely by the son.

Remark 9: The victim of an attacking manipulation that pursues personal goals of subordination, as a result of constant psychological pressure, is forced to reduce the conflict potential given to the person in question by nature. As a result, the victim of manipulation demonstrates avoiding conflict as a course of behavior not only in personal, but also in industrial conflicts, as a result of which the victim's career achievements are much more modest than they could be: thus, attacking manipulation, pursuing personal goals of subordination, suppresses and breaks, trying to completely destroy the victim's career.

9. Strategy of behavior with the aggressor of an adult victim of attacking manipulation that pursues personal goals of subjugating

In accordance with the investigation No. 1 "On an adult's awareness of himself as a victim of repeated manipulation by a relative who pursues personal goals of subordination" from the law on the impossibility of an adult victim of personal repeated attacking manipulation to achieve the refusal of an aggressor relative to achieve the goals of his manipulation, it turns out to be impossible, that is, this enmity is constant hostility between relatives). If the victim has no desire or ability to completely break off relations with the aggressor, then he should be perceived as an "unpleasant stranger", and the communication strategy, or rather, the victim's survival strategy in conditions of constant psychological aggression, turns out to be, in general, as follows:

1. Minimize communication.
2. Always be on your guard.
3. Never believe in the aggressor's good intentions; always assume ill intentions in any, even the most kind act of the aggressor.
4. Do not hesitate to deceive the aggressor.
5. Apply preemptive strikes to the aggressor.
6. Try to take money for services rendered to the aggressor.
7. Try not to give the aggressor anything.
8. Try not to lend money to the aggressor, and if you do, then on conditions much more stringent than the bank's conditions.
9. Try not to need anything from the aggressor (communication, money, property, etc.).
10. Don't worry about the aggressor's illnesses, problems, or losses.
11. No attack by an aggressor should go unpunished.

Remark 10. It is important for the victim that the aggressor leaves her alone, so for the service rendered or for a loan, you should try to take at least several times more money than this service (loan) it is on the free market. In addition, there should be no upper limit in this situation – the victim can demand that the aggressor pay a hundred, a thousand or a million times more than a similar service or loan usually costs. At the same time, the lower limit must be large – otherwise, what is the point of taking money from the aggressor, if this is not a significant amount?

Remark 11: The victim should not worry about "taking too much", since according to remark 1, the aggressor, who pursues personal goals of subjugating, charges his victim many times more money than he gives her.

From the moment when the victim of manipulation that pursues a personal goal of submission begins to use the strategy described above, the relationship between the aggressor and his victim will quickly turn into a state of "limited psychological warfare", while for others such relationships will seem like an endless circle of confrontation. Some close friends or relatives may want to stop this seemingly pointless struggle, but since it is impossible for an adult victim of repeated personal attacking manipulation to get the aggressor relative to refuse to achieve the goals of his manipulation, all their attempts to reconcile the parties to the conflict will be fruitless.

Section 10. Law on the guilt of an older relative at the beginning of an aggression

Both the aggressor and his victim will regularly point out to others the unworthy behavior of their opponent, which will make it seem that "both are to blame" for the conflict, but this is not so – all the blame lies with the initiator of the conflict, that is, on the aggressor, and his victim is only forced to defend himself. It will be difficult for an outside observer of such a long-standing confrontation to determine who is the aggressor and who is the victim, but it is not difficult to do this: the attack was launched by the one who was confident of victory, since he had more resources, power and experience, that is, the one who is older.

Thus, if there is a long-term conflict between two relatives, the age difference between which is 10-15 years or more, then we can safely say that the blame for the beginning of the conflict lies entirely with the older relative.

Law on the guilt of an older relative at the beginning of aggression

In any long-term conflict between relatives, the blame for the beginning of the confrontation lies entirely with the relative who is 10-15 or more years older than the other.

It may happen that the adult victim of an attacking manipulation that pursues personal goals of subjugating is forced to interact with the aggressor to achieve their personal goals. In this case, the aggressor should be considered simply as an enemy. In general, this situation turns out to be terrible and is well described by Friedrich Nietzsche's aphorism: "Whoever fights monsters, he should be careful not to become a monster himself." There is nothing good in putting this interaction into practice, since the victim gradually becomes the person against whom she fights.

§11. Definitions of attacking manipulations

Definition №5. Multiple attacking manipulation that pursues financial goals of submission is a finite set of various aggressive psychological attacks aimed at taking money from the victim and occurring over a limited period of time.

Definition №6. Multiple attacking manipulation that pursues personal goals of subjugating is an endless variety of aggressive psychological attacks, supplemented by a certain amount of physical violence and aimed at turning the victim into a virtual slave, voluntarily putting the desires of the aggressor-master above their own desires.

§12. The basis for the emergence of offensive manipulation, pursuing personal goals of subordination, between relatives of different ages

The basis for attacking manipulation that pursues personal goals of subordination between relatives is the desire of the older relative to survive by subjugating the life of the younger relative. This situation in human society has emerged recently due to a significant increase in human life expectancy over the past two or three centuries: human relationships were formed during the usual life expectancy of adults of the order of 30-40 years, and now typical adults live up to 60-70 years. Earlier, at the age when the first-born child became an adult (this happened around the age of 16-18), his parents and older relatives gradually began to leave life in a natural way, so none of them could force the younger relative to give up his free life in favor of the life of an older relative, and therefore the ground for the emergence of there was simply no repeated attacking manipulation between relatives that pursued personal goals of subordination.

§13. Attacking manipulation, pursuing personal goals of subordination, aimed by the wife against the husband

13.1. A wife from an incomplete family (a girl from 7-10 years old is brought up in a family where the father is divorced).

Such a wife is not brought up in a normal full family and therefore she usually cannot build equal relations with her husband, and such a wife makes up for the shortcomings in the relationship with dominance, and the older the woman, the dominance over her husband becomes more scandalous, which is why such families often break up.

13.2. The wife has children from a previous relationship, but no children in common with her husband.

In order to financially support herself and her children in old age, such a wife makes every effort to deprive her husband of communication with his children from past relationships (if there are such children) and with relatives on her husband's side. The wife is afraid of divorce, which she has already had before, so the woman dominates her husband gently, without scandals. The lack of children in common makes psychological pressure on the part of the wife limited only by the husband's ability to resist; but if the couple had children in common, then the wife would limit the power of her pressure on her husband and take more care of him, since in her eyes he would have value not only as a source of money, but as the father of her child (s).

Due to the fact that the wife is afraid of divorce, such families often look very strong, and divorces in such families are rare. In addition, the wife carefully draws the image of a caring spouse in front of others, so from the outside, the relationship between the spouses looks almost perfect.

The wife cuts off her husband's children and relatives from the man by instilling aggressive behavior towards her children and relatives (often, in fact, when a man says something offensive to his children or relatives, it is his wife who says it, and the husband only reproduces her words in his voice), so such reasons for the breakup are broadcast to everyone around him. or rare relationships: "children are bad, and they don't want to communicate", "a relative is bad, and he doesn't want to communicate". According to the law on the guilt of an older relative at the beginning of an aggression, it is always the father who causes the lack of communication between him and his children and his younger relatives.

13.3. The wife has children from a previous relationship, the wife is older than her husband by 10-25 years or more, and the couple has no children together.

The actions of the wife in paragraph 13.3 are similar to the actions of the wife in paragraph 13.2, only an additional motive for dominating the husband is also the fear of loneliness. In addition, if in the marriage described in paragraph 13.2, the couple may still have children together, which will reduce the strength of the wife's dominance over the husband, then in this case the birth of common children is not provided for by the future spouses initially, since the woman has already passed the fertile age.

13.4. Adoption for marriages described in paragraphs 13.2 and 13.3.

An important factor for putting pressure on the husband is the procedure of adoption of the wife's children from her previous relationship, which legally forces the man to take care not of his biological children, and the latter also receive the right to the man's inheritance. This procedure is beneficial, first of all, to a woman, so she pushes her man in every possible way to implement it.

13.5. What should the husband do to normalize the situation described in paragraphs 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3?

According to the law on the victim's inability to change the behavior of the aggressor's relative, the husband cannot change the behavior of the attacking wife in any way, so, according to the law on breaking the victim's relationship with the aggressor's relative, only divorce is a way to free the husband from attacking manipulation, pursuing personal goals of subordination, on the part of the wife.

Conclusions:

1. The article describes repeated attacking manipulation aimed at an adult, depriving him of money or a free life.

2. It is revealed that strangers usually pursue the financial goal of subjection the victim of repeated manipulation, and relatives and sects-a personal goal.

3. Listed methods of attack with the personal goal of subjugating the victim of repeated manipulation.

4. The scheme of multiple attacking manipulation is given.

5. Four laws are derived: on the impossibility for the victim to change the behavior of the aggressor relative, on the breakdown of the victim's relationship with the aggressor relative, on the victim's innocence of the aggressor relative, and on the guilt of the older relative at the beginning of the aggression.

6. The strategy of behavior of the victim with the aggressor is determined, which includes a complete break in their relationship.

7. The attack of an older relative on a younger one is described, as well as the aggressive attack of a wife on her husband.

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