

# **An approach to Neutrosophic dialogue and a response to WEF's *Great Reset*:**

How dialogue is required in order to preserve social justice with anger management

V. Christianto<sup>1</sup> & F. Smarandache<sup>2</sup>

## **Abstract**

In recent debates, there are arguments on the role of anger in order to preserve social justice. For instance, in [www.opendemocracy.net](http://www.opendemocracy.net), there is promoted phrase: "*anger is the language of social justice*." Others call for anger fueled with love (Sisonke Msimangs). Is that true? Is it achievable, the so-called "*anger with love*?"

## **Introduction**

In recent debates, there are arguments on the role of anger in order to preserve social justice.

For instance, in [www.opendemocracy.net](http://www.opendemocracy.net), there is promoted phrase: "*anger is the language of social justice*." Others call for anger fueled with love (Sisonke Msimangs [3]). Is that true? Is it achievable, the so-called "*anger with love*?" [1] See also Cantrell [4].

In this article we argue that in order to preserve and strive social justice, we need to balance the rational mind and emotions. In the language of anger management, we need to keep the functioning of *frontal lobe at a collective level*, instead of reptilian brain [11-14].

If we fight against injustice but with reptilian brain, then the result is lack of rational consideration which may leave many effects of disastrous proportions.

## **Neutrosophic dialogue: a re-consideration**

We should know, who played behind these ongoing rapid revolution. It is the WEF<sup>3</sup> and its proponents, according to Anthony P. Mueller, a German born Professor of economics who now teaches in Brazil [2]. The goal is captured in the catch phrase: *The Great Reset*, whose goal is

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<sup>1</sup> Email: vic104@protonmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Email: fsmarandache@gmail.com

<sup>3</sup> WEF stands for : *World Economic Forum*

projected to be similar or even larger in scope in comparison to French, Russian or China Revolution.

And for you to know, the ongoing Revolution is not about left or right anymore; it is more about achieving *global techno-totalitarianism* [2].

Hannah Arendt has discussed classic analysis on the origins of totalitarianism [5]. Nonetheless, in a recent book by one of us (FS), it is argued that in reality, most nations display a degree of mixture between freedom and some degree of totalitarianism, etc. Actually it is possible to find locations or regions where in each society in the world we have a degree of democracy, degree of dictatorship, and indeterminate or neutral degree (rules, regulations etc. that may apply to all societies) [8]. FS also defines as follows: *Neutrosophic Sociology (or NeuroSociology)* is the study of sociology using neutrosophic scientific methods. The huge social data that we face in sociology is full of indeterminacy: it is vague, incomplete, contradictory, hybrid, biased, ignorant, redundant, superfluous, meaningless, ambiguous, unclear, etc. [8, p. 9]

What can we do to avoid the upcoming social upheaval? Again, we submit the viewpoint on the urgency to do dialogues, in the sense of dialogical communication of Martin Buber [10]. Even in democracy nations, sometimes the dialogue is lost in the process. The democracy without dialogue will lead to segregation and a long line of self-talking.

### **Science, *techne* and dialogical communication**

Now let us put the aforementioned discussions on technological choices, dialogues, and approach to nature into a more philosophical perspective.

It is known that there are natural sciences, social sciences, and emancipative sciences etc. The main distinction between natural sciences and social sciences is mostly about what and whom to control: in natural sciences, a scientist tries to control nature through comprehension of certain aspects of nature, which then they be reduced into some kind of laws of nature. In social sciences, a scientist tries to achieve more understanding (*verstehen*) of certain people or society, in order to properly do dialogue with that society/people. Therefore, it is wrong if a social

scientist tries to “control” the society in question as his/her goals, because human beings should not be an object of control, but a partner of dialogue.

Many problems that we found in society come from two chief misapplied sciences: natural sciences which becomes “*techne*” or technology, which not only aiming to control Nature, animals and so on, but also control people and society. And social sciences which work in wrong way to not do dialogical communication to achieve goals as community, but to control each other.

To these wrong applications of science, which often happen because of either socialism or capitalism,<sup>4</sup> then comes a third possibility: emancipative sciences, which are aiming to liberation to the aforementioned “*techne*” stronghold.

In this sense, small tech-high touch can be viewed as one way to counter the pragmatic-hegemonic practices of techno-utopianism, especially with the high tech, big tech approach.

That is our perspective, which may be influenced by Buddhism economics thinking of EF Schumacher, along with dialogical philosophy of Martin Buber [9][10].

### **How to do anger management**

According to one of a former professor of psychology, the trick of anger management is to keep functioning the *frontal lobe*, that is the part of the brain which functions as rational mind [11-14].

Of course, if we want not just immediate result but also perpetual result in spiritual sense. We should achieve higher, from just *frontal lobe* to spiritual brain [6][7].

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<sup>4</sup> Added note: "There is no pure socialist or capitalist society. Each society has a degree of capitalism (private businesses and organizations) and a degree of socialism (social aid to poor, state businesses and organizations). Whichever degree is bigger, that's considered the type of society."

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VC & FS

## ROADMAP FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIONS BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION BASED ON THE COMMISSION COMMUNICATION AND THE COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION ON STRENGTHENING COOPERATION AGAINST VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES

ACTIONS	TIMELINES AND DELIVERABLES				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<p>Examine the feasibility of developing a <b>common vaccination card/passport for EU citizens</b> (that takes into account potentially different national vaccination schedules and), that is compatible with electronic immunisation information systems and recognised for use across borders, without duplicating work at national level.</p>	<p>Feasibility study for the development of a common EU vaccination card</p>				<p>Commission proposal for a common vaccination card/passport for EU citizens</p>
<p>CR 16 and CC*</p>					
<p>Produce on a regular basis a <b>Report on the State of Vaccine Confidence in the EU</b>, to monitor attitudes to vaccination. Based on that report and taking into account related work by WHO, present guidance that can support Member States in countering vaccine hesitancy.</p>	<p>State of Vaccine Confidence in the EU 2020 Follow up of the study published in October 2018 <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/vaccination/docs/2018_vaccine_confidence_en.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/vaccination/docs/2018_vaccine_confidence_en.pdf</a></p>		<p>Guidance on countering vaccine hesitancy tailored to specific needs identified by the Member States and/or vaccine specific issues</p>		
<p>CR 17 and CC</p>	<p>Special Eurobarometer - Europeans' attitudes towards vaccination <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/survey/getsurveydetail/instruments/special/surveyky/2223">https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/survey/getsurveydetail/instruments/special/surveyky/2223</a></p>				

\* Basis for action:

CR for Council Recommendation and the number of the Recommendation in the legal text. CC for Commission Communication

## ACTIONS

## TIMELINES AND DELIVERABLES

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<p>Convene a <b>Coalition for Vaccination</b> to bring together European associations of healthcare workers as well as relevant students' associations in the field, to commit to delivering accurate information to the public, combating myths and exchanging best practice.</p> <p>CR 18 and CC</p>		<p>Convened in March 2019, follow-up meeting in September 2019</p>	<p>Annual meeting from 2020, to take note of compliance with commitments made by members of the Coalition for Vaccination</p>		
<p>Strengthen the impact of the annual European Immunisation Week by hosting an <b>EU public awareness initiative</b> and supporting Member States' own activities.</p> <p>CR 19</p>		<p>EU public awareness initiative on vaccination during the European Immunisation Week</p>			
<p>Identify barriers to access and support interventions to increase access to vaccination for disadvantaged and socially excluded groups, including by promoting health mediators and grassroots community networks, in line with national recommendations.</p> <p>CR 20 and CC</p>		<p>Guidance on increasing access to vaccination for disadvantaged and socially excluded groups</p>	<p>Country reports on research-based determinants behind high and low vaccination coverage</p> <p>E-learning platform to share country reports, provide a database on structured country reports</p> <p>Series of webinars about specific cases, projects and initiatives dealing with vaccine hesitancy and uptake-related issues, involving broad range of stakeholders</p>		

## ACTIONS

## TIMELINES AND DELIVERABLES

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

Guidance on electronic immunization information systems: handbook to help countries upgrading current EIS systems in place or set up new ones where these are not in place yet.  
[https://ecdc.europa.eu/sites/portal/files/documents/designing-implementing-immunisation-information-system\\_0.pdf](https://ecdc.europa.eu/sites/portal/files/documents/designing-implementing-immunisation-information-system_0.pdf)

Develop EU guidance for establishing comprehensive electronic immunization information systems for effective monitoring of immunization programmes.

Outline of core functionalities for information sharing and vaccine coverage assessment pilot platform, based on input from stakeholders

Protocol for harmonized estimations of vaccination coverage of first and second dose with mumps-measles-rubella vaccine (MMR1 and MMR2)

Open-source computer algorithm that can be shared and run by regions, countries with electronic immunisation information systems or other similar data source, completed by data on doses of measles containing vaccines

Common pilot online platform where vaccine coverage estimations for cross-border vaccine coverage assessments can be shared publicly

Report on data collection procedures, datasets used and interoperability assessment of electronic immunisation information systems in the EU area

Report that describes existent reminder systems and provides recommendations for future systems

Report that describes the feasibility of conducting coordinated cross-border measles vaccination campaigns

CC

ACTIONS	TIMELINES AND DELIVERABLES				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<p>Develop guidance to overcome the legal and technical <b>barriers impeding the interoperability of national immunisation information systems</b>, having due regard to rules on personal data protection, as set out in the Commission Communication on enabling the digital transformation of health and care in the Digital Single Market, empowering citizens and building a healthier society.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CR 21 and CC</b></p>				<p>Guidance on overcoming legal (and technical) barriers to the interoperability of national immunisation information systems</p>	
<p>Continue to support <b>research and innovation</b> through the EU framework programmes for Research and Innovation for the development of safe and effective new vaccines, and the optimisation of existing vaccines.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CR 22</b></p>	<p>Projects funded under Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe (HE)</p>				
<p>Strengthen existing partnerships and <b>collaboration with international actors</b> and initiatives, such as the WHO and its Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (SAGE), the European Technical Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (ETAGE), the Global Health Security Initiative and Agenda processes (Global Health Security Initiative, Global Health Security Agenda), Unicef and financing and research initiatives like Gavi, CEPI, GloPID-R and JPIAMR (the Joint Programming Initiative on Antimicrobial Resistance).</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CR 23 and CC</b></p>		<p>Global Vaccination Summit, taking place on 12 September 2019 organized by the European Commission in cooperation with the World Health Organization. <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/health/vaccination/ev_20190912_en">https://ec.europa.eu/health/vaccination/ev_20190912_en</a></p>			



## ACTIONS

## TIMELINES AND DELIVERABLES

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

Report on previous experience about vaccine shortages and responses of EU countries

Guidelines on procedures to estimate vaccine needs and procurement in the EU

Report on the financial mechanism for joint procurement based on an evaluation of the financing mechanisms in different countries

Establish a vaccine network with Member States to leverage the sustainability of activities of the joint action beyond the project. <https://eu-jav.com/>

Develop an "integration of outcomes of the joint action into national policies & sustainability" plan to strive towards a converging vaccine agenda for the most commonly used vaccines at EU level. <https://eu-jav.com/>

Overview of EU-level and national legal and technical frameworks and operational criteria for decision-making on vaccination policies and available (EU and national) platforms

Survey on the range of attributable costs used for the most recent MS-National Immunisation Technical Advisory Groups (NITAGs) evaluations available

Pilot of a technical collaboration to establish an active cooperation structure across NITAGs

Pilots to provide an overview about the evidence-base of national immunisation programmes

CC

Countering online vaccine misinformation, taking into account the Commission Communication on tackling online disinformation

Develop evidence-based tools and guidance at EU level in order to support countries to **anticipate, pre-empt or respond to crisis situations**.

**Counter online vaccine misinformation and develop evidence-based information tools and guidance to support Member States** in responding to vaccine hesitancy, in line with the Commission Communication on tackling online disinformation.

CR 9c and CC

Online and offline promotion of the new information tools (through social media, search engine optimisation, specialised media) in particular towards the sectors of health care, education, social services, media

## ACTIONS

## TIMELINES AND DELIVERABLES

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Establish a European Vaccination Information Sharing system.		<p>Launch of the key projects to establish a European Vaccination Information Sharing System</p>			
		<p>Examine the feasibility of establishing, by 2020, guidelines for a core EU vaccination schedule taking into account WHO recommendations for routine immunisation, aiming to improve the compatibility of national schedules and promote equity in Union citizens' health protection</p>			
		<p>Strengthen consistency, transparency, and methodologies in the assessment of national and regional vaccination plans, by sharing scientific evidence and tools with the support of NITAGs</p>			
		<p>Design EU methodologies and guidance on data requirements for better monitoring of vaccination coverage rates across all age groups, including healthcare workers, in cooperation with the WHO and collect such data and share them at EU level</p>			
			<p>Collect vaccination coverage data and share them at EU level</p>		
		<p>Establish, by 2019, a European vaccination information portal, with the support of the European Medicines Agency, to provide objective, transparent and updated evidence online on vaccination and vaccines, their benefits and safety, and the pharmacovigilance process</p>			

ACTIONS	TIMELINES AND DELIVERABLES				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<p>Continuously <b>monitor the benefits and risks of vaccines</b> and vaccinations, at EU level, including through post-marketing surveillance studies.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CR 10 and CC</b></p>		<p>Create a sustainable and multi-stakeholder platform for EU post-marketing surveillance studies monitoring the safety, effectiveness, and impact of vaccination</p>			
<p>Work towards developing common methodologies and strengthen the <b>capacities to assess the relative effectiveness</b> of vaccines and vaccination programmes.</p>				<p>Guidance on methodologies to assess relative effectiveness of vaccines and vaccination programmes</p>	
<p>Strengthen the <b>effective application of Union rules on the protection of workers</b> from risks related to exposure to biological agents at work, as laid down in Directive 2000/54/EC and Council Directive 2010/32/EU, taking into account national competences, in particular by supporting continuing education of healthcare workers, monitoring their immunisation status and actively offering vaccination where necessary, to ensure adequate levels of patient and healthcare-workers' safety.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CR 12 and CC</b></p>		<p>Evaluation of implementation of Directive 2000/54/EC in the various Member States</p>			
<p>Provide evidence and data, including through the European Schoolnet, to support Member States' efforts to <b>strengthen the aspects related to vaccinology and immunisation in their national medical curricula</b> and postgraduate education</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CR 13 and CC</b></p>		<p>Development of e-learning training modules targeting GPs and primary healthcare providers focused on improving skills to address hesitant populations and promote behavioural change</p>			

## ACTIONS

## TIMELINES AND DELIVERABLES

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

Develop common principles for vaccine demand forecasting

Development of a concept for a regional or European data warehouse for (virtual stockpiling and vaccine management) needs and stocks  
Work ongoing with the HSC and in the GHSI on exchange of medical countermeasures to consider

Consider developing a **virtual European data warehouse on vaccine needs** and, if applicable, offerable stocks, to facilitate the voluntary exchange of information on available supplies, possible surpluses and global shortages of essential vaccines.

CR 14a and CC

Develop a virtual European data warehouse on vaccine needs and, if applicable, offerable stocks, to facilitate the voluntary exchange of information on available supplies, possible surpluses and global shortages of essential vaccines

Explore feasibility of **physical stockpiling** and engage in a dialogue with vaccine producing companies on a mechanism to facilitate the stockpiling and availability of vaccines in case of outbreaks, taking into account global shortages of essential vaccines.

CR 14 b and c and CC

Study exploring the feasibility of and identifying options for physical stockpiling of vaccines

Consider developing a **concept for a mechanism for exchanging vaccine supplies** from one Member State to another in case of an outbreak, improving the links between supply and demand for vaccines.

Concept for a mechanism for exchanging vaccine supplies from one Member State to another in case of an outbreak

ACTIONS	TIMELINES AND DELIVERABLES				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<p>Consider, jointly with stakeholders, in particular with the vaccine-manufacturing industry, which has a key role in meeting these aims, possibilities for <b>improving EU manufacturing capacity</b>, ensuring continuity of supply and ensuring diversity of suppliers.</p>			<p>Conference on improving EU manufacturing capacity and ensuring continuity of supply</p>		
<p>CR 14d</p>		<p>Joint procurement of pandemic influenza vaccine Framework contracts signed in March 2019 <a href="https://europa.eu/rapid/midday-express-28-03-2019.htm#8">https://europa.eu/rapid/midday-express-28-03-2019.htm#8</a></p>			
<p>Exploit the <b>possibilities of joint procurement</b> of vaccines or antitoxins to be used in cases of pandemics, unexpected outbreaks and in case of small vaccine demand (small number of cases or very specific populations to be covered).</p>					
<p>CR 14e</p>		<p>Meeting with the EU Official Medicines Control Laboratories network</p>			
<p>Support the <b>EU Official Medicines Control Laboratories</b> network and its work to ensure that vaccines placed on the EU market are of high quality.</p>					
<p>CR 14f</p>		<p>Examination whether this article has been implemented in full in national legislation</p>			
<p><b>Monitor compliance with the obligation of continuous supply of medicines placed on marketing authorisation holders</b> (Article 81 of Directive 2001/83/EC) and explore ways to enhance compliance with that obligation.</p>					
<p>CR 14g</p>		<p>Actions to facilitate early dialogue with developers, national policy-makers and regulators in order to support the authorisation of innovative vaccines, including for emerging health threats</p>			
<p>Consider facilitating –together with EMA- early dialogue with developers, national policy-makers and regulators in order to <b>support the authorisation of innovative vaccines, including for emerging health threats.</b></p>					
<p>CR 14h</p>					

ACTIONS	TIMELINES AND DELIVERABLES				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<p>Reinforce existing <b>partnerships and research infrastructures</b>, and establish new ones, including for clinical trials.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CR 15a and CC</b></p>			<p>Establishment of research networks for clinical trials and fostering collaborative research infrastructures and/or programmes e.g. clinical trial network to be established, ECRIN, support to CEPI, EDCTP-2, etc.</p>		
<p>Seek consensus on <b>unmet population needs and agreed priorities for vaccines</b> that can be used to inform future vaccine research funding programmes at national and EU level, including leveraging the advantages of the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) and the Global Research Collaboration for Infectious diseases Preparedness (GloPID-R).</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CR 15b and CC</b></p>	<p>Roadmap of unmet population needs and agreed priorities for vaccines</p> <p>Agree on a subset of vaccines as regards research priorities</p> <p>Define a concept framework for decision-making on research priorities for an agreed subset of vaccines</p> <p>Define a proposal for an annual list of EU vaccine research priorities</p> <p>Report on a proposal for shared funding mechanisms based on an analysis of funding gaps and hurdles for cooperation among funders</p>				
<p>Consider investing in <b>behavioural and social science research</b> on the determinants of vaccine hesitancy across different subgroups of the population and healthcare workers.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CR 15c and CC</b></p>			<p>Set of actions funded by Horizon 2020 and actions undertaken by ECDC to address low-vaccine uptake, and behavioural study on vaccination to identify determinants of vaccine hesitancy across different subgroups of the population and health workers</p>		
<p>Report on a regular basis, on progress in implementing the Recommendation based on indicators agreed with Member States and on information from other relevant sources.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>CR 24</b></p>			<p>Biannual progress report on the implementation of the Council Recommendation</p>		

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## From Lockdowns to "The Great Reset"

July 21, 2020 - 6:45 PM [Antony P. Mueller](#) <sup>[1]</sup>

Topics:

[Big Government](#) <sup>[2]</sup> [Progressivism](#) <sup>[3]</sup> [Socialism](#) <sup>[4]</sup>

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The lockdown in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic has [accelerated](#) <sup>[6]</sup> the implementation of [long-held](#) <sup>[7]</sup> plans to establish a so-called new world order. Under the auspices of the World Economic Forum ([WEF](#) <sup>[8]</sup>), global policymakers are advocating for a "[Great Reset](#) <sup>[9]</sup>" with the intent of creating a global technocracy. It is not by coincidence that on October 18, 2019, in New York City the [WEF](#) <sup>[10]</sup> participated in "[Event 201](#) <sup>[11]</sup>" at the "high-level" pandemic exercise organized by the [John Hopkins Center for Health Security](#). <sup>[12]</sup>

This coming technocracy involves close cooperation between the heads of the digital industry and of governments. With programs such as guaranteed minimum income and healthcare for all, the new kind of governance combines strict societal control with the promise of comprehensive social justice.

The truth, however, is that this new world order of digital tyranny comes with a comprehensive [social credit system](#) <sup>[13]</sup>. The People's Republic of [China](#) <sup>[14]</sup> is the pioneer of this method of surveillance and control of individuals, corporations, and sociopolitical entities.

For the individual, one's identity is reduced to an app or chip that registers almost any personal activity. In order to gain a few individual rights, and be it only to travel to a certain place, a person must balance such apparent privileges with his submission to a web of regulations that define in detail what is "[good behavior](#) <sup>[15]</sup>" and deemed as beneficial to humankind and the environment. For example, during a pandemic, this sort of control would extend from the obligation of wearing a mask and practicing social distancing to having specific vaccinations in order to apply for a job or to travel.

It is, in short, a type of [social engineering](#) <sup>[16]</sup> which is the opposite of a spontaneous order or of development. Like the mechanical engineer with a machine, the social engineer—or technocrat—treats society as an object. Different from the brutal suppressions by the totalitarianism of earlier times, the modern social engineer will try to make the social machine work on its own according to the design. For this purpose, the social engineer must apply the laws of society the way the mechanical engineer follows the laws of nature. Behavioral theory has reached a stage of knowledge that makes the dreams of social engineering possible. The machinations of social engineering operate not through brute force, but subtly by [nudge](#) <sup>[17]</sup>.

Under the order envisioned by the Great Reset, the advancement of technology is not meant to serve the improvement of the conditions of the people but to submit the individual to the tyranny of a technocratic state. "The experts know better" is the justification.

### The Agenda

The plan for an overhaul of the world is the brainchild of an elite group of businessmen, politicians, and their intellectual entourage that used to meet in Davos, Switzerland, in January each year. Brought into existence in [1971](#) <sup>[18]</sup>, the World Economic Forum has become a megaglobal event since then. More than three thousand leaders from all over the world attended the meeting in [2020](#) <sup>[19]</sup>.

Under the guidance of the [WEF](#) <sup>[8]</sup>, the [agenda](#) <sup>[20]</sup> of the Great Reset says that the completion of the [current industrial transformation](#) <sup>[21]</sup> requires a thorough overhaul of the economy, politics, and society. Such a comprehensive transformation requires the alteration of human behavior, and thus "[transhumanism](#) <sup>[22]</sup>" is part of the program.

[The Great Reset](#) <sup>[9]</sup> will be the theme of the fifty-first meeting of the World Economic Forum in Davos in [2021](#) <sup>[23]</sup>. Its agenda is the commitment to move the world economy toward "a more fair, sustainable and resilient future." The program calls for "a new social contract" that is centered on racial equality, social justice, and the

protection of nature. Climate change requires us "to decarbonize the economy" and to bring human thinking and behavior "into harmony with nature." The aim is to build "more equal, inclusive and sustainable economies." This new world order must be "urgently" implemented, the promoters of the WEF claim, and they point out that the pandemic "has laid bare the unsustainability of our system," which lacks "social cohesion."

The WEF's great reset project is social engineering at the highest level. Advocates of the reset contend that the UN failed <sup>[24]</sup> to establish order in the world and could not advance forcefully its agenda of sustainable development—known as Agenda 2030 <sup>[25]</sup>—because of its bureaucratic, slow, and contradictory way of working. In contrast, the actions of the organizational committee of the World Economic Forum are swift and smart. When a consensus has been formed, it can be implemented by the global elite all over the world <sup>[26]</sup>.

## Social Engineering

The ideology of the World Economic Forum is neither left nor right, nor progressive or conservative, it is also not fascist or communist, but outright technocratic <sup>[27]</sup>. As such, it includes many elements of earlier collectivist ideologies.

In recent decades, the consensus has emerged at the annual Davos meetings that the world needs a revolution, and that reforms have taken too long. The members of the WEF envision a profound upheaval at short notice. The time span should be so brief that most people will hardly realize that a revolution is going on. The change must be so swift and dramatic that those who recognize that a revolution is happening do not have the time to mobilize against it.

The basic idea of the Great Reset is the same principle that guided the radical transformations from the French to the Russian and Chinese Revolutions. It is the idea of constructivist rationalism <sup>[28]</sup> incorporated in the state. But projects like the Great Reset leave unanswered the question of who rules the state. The state itself does not rule. It is an instrument of power. It is not the abstract state that decides, but the leaders of specific political parties and of certain social groups.

Earlier totalitarian regimes needed mass executions and concentration camps to maintain their power. Now, with the help of new technologies, it is believed, dissenters can easily be identified and marginalized. The nonconformists will be silenced by disqualifying divergent opinions as morally despicable.

The 2020 lockdowns possibly offer a preview of how this system works. The lockdown worked as if it had been orchestrated—and perhaps it was. As if following a single command <sup>[29]</sup>, the leaders of big and small nations—and of different stages of economic development—implemented almost identical measures. Not only did many governments act in unison, they also applied these measures with little regard for the horrific consequences <sup>[30]</sup> of a global lockdown.

Months of economic stillstand have destroyed the economic basis of millions of families. Together with social distancing, the lockdown has produced a mass of people unable to care for themselves. First, governments destroyed the livelihood, then the politicians showed up as the savior. The demand for social assistance is no longer limited to specific groups, but has become a need of the masses.

Once, war was the health of the state <sup>[31]</sup>. Now it is fear of disease. What lies ahead is not the apparent coziness of a benevolent comprehensive welfare state with a guaranteed minimum income and healthcare and education for all. The lockdown and its consequences have brought a foretaste of what is to come: a permanent state of fear, strict behavioral control, massive loss of jobs, and growing dependence on the state.

With the measures taken in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic, a big step to reset the global economy has been made. Without popular resistance, the end of the pandemic will not mean the end of the lockdown and social distancing. At the moment, however, the opponents of the new world order of digital tyranny still have access to the media and platforms to dissent. Yet the time is running out. The perpetrators of the new world order have smelled blood. Declaring the coronavirus a pandemic has come in handy to promote the agenda of their Great Reset. Only massive opposition can slow down and finally stop the extension of the power grip of the tyrannical technocracy that is on the rise.

**Source URL:** <https://mises.org/wire/lockdowns-great-reset>

### Links

[1] <https://mises.org/profile/antony-p-mueller>

[2] <https://mises.org/topics/big-government>

[3] <https://mises.org/topics/progressivism>

[4] <https://mises.org/topics/socialism>

[5] <https://mises.org/library/lockdowns-great-reset>

[6] [https://www.amazon.com/COVID-19-Great-Reset-Klaus-Schwab/dp/2940631123/ref=pd\\_sbs\\_14\\_6/146-5296680-0933810?\\_encoding=UTF8&pd\\_rd\\_i=2940631123&pd\\_rd\\_r=a6ec0fd7-0f1c-4ec9-911d-8af6396c60f1&pd\\_rd\\_w=6zOSZ&pd\\_rd\\_wg=VmKpC&pf\\_rd\\_p=bdc67ba8-ab69-42ee-b8d8-](https://www.amazon.com/COVID-19-Great-Reset-Klaus-Schwab/dp/2940631123/ref=pd_sbs_14_6/146-5296680-0933810?_encoding=UTF8&pd_rd_i=2940631123&pd_rd_r=a6ec0fd7-0f1c-4ec9-911d-8af6396c60f1&pd_rd_w=6zOSZ&pd_rd_wg=VmKpC&pf_rd_p=bdc67ba8-ab69-42ee-b8d8-)



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  - [8] <https://www.weforum.org/>
  - [9] <https://www.weforum.org/great-reset/>
  - [10] <https://www.weforum.org/press/2019/10/live-simulation-exercise-to-prepare-public-and-private-leaders-for-pandemic-response/>
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  - [29] [https://www.lewrockwell.com/2020/04/no\\_author/fooled/](https://www.lewrockwell.com/2020/04/no_author/fooled/)
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