

# The Meaning of Life: To attain physical and psychical balance.

Every individual consciously and unconsciously strives after his/her personal ADVANTAGE.

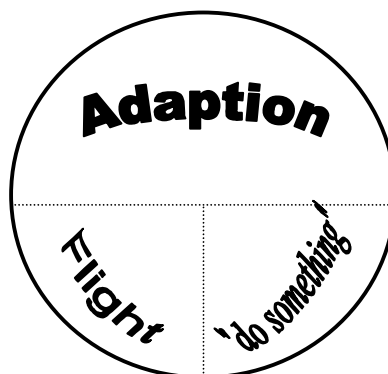
The interest of the individual stands over the interest of the collective.

The individual has to UPHOLD his/her "RIGHT".

- Dependence / Independence
- Dominate / Dominated
- Morality

## OUR THREE CHOICES!

Every choice has a price!



## The Law of Bernt

Interpretation and comments by Stephan Tomac. I may have understood or misunderstood the meaning of the Law of Bernt I have tried as best as I could, and you can in your turn interpret his Law and my comments.

In the fundamental rule of the Law of Bernt I find the proposition that the meaning of life is to attain physical and psychical balance, harmony, satisfaction. This is a statement, a position taken, that the reader can accept or reject and seek arguments for or against this Law.

Three arguments are used to make the fundamental rule clearer.

In the first of these three arguments is said that every individual consciously and unconsciously acts for his/her personal advantage. The individual can here and now according to the circle diagram act in three different ways. The possibilities are adaption (50 %), flight (25%) and "to do something" (25%).

The activities and behaviour of the individual depends on the relation between and the contents of the conscious and the unconscious worlds of the person.

If I have understood correctly, this conscious and unconscious content and the relation between them are the tools to attain the personal advantage that can be shorttimed or longtimed.

The future will show if this attained advantage could have been worse or better (for the individual) if the person had acted differently.

In the second proposition is said that the individual always puts his/her own interests before those of the collective. Even in the most noble acts for the collective the individual, according to the fundamental rule, acts to attain physical and psychical balance for himself. In the cases when the individual gives his life to save others, he/she acts according to the fundamental rule and the first argument.

The third proposition is a direct statement that the individual must uphold his/her right.

Stephan Tomac