

# TVP M

## THE 'SUCCESS' OF PRISONS

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# FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY

by Colin

"The dominant values of any social system do not come from the people. Rather, they represent the power elite such as the church, the military, the banks, and the corporations. For the most part, they determine the public agenda to serve their own interests, while they perpetuate the illusion that society's values are determined from the ground up. They do this with such notions as Freedom, Patriotism and Democracy." Roxanne Meadows

Freedom and Democracy - the words are almost poetic. In America, the word freedom is believed to be one of the most sacred of all American principles. All across the world, the idea of 'freedom' is nurtured in children being raised in 'democratic' countries. In America, for example, our schools have them singing songs which contain key phrases of patriotic code.

Of course, an obvious example is The Star-Spangled Banner (the US National Anthem), which contains the words: "O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave." Moreover, the ubiquitous corporate-owned mainstream media constantly reminds its viewers of our freedoms, from the Bill of Rights to the words in the Declaration of Independence—"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness."

Our politicians, whom we elect to lead us, go to great lengths to remind us in nearly every public speech that we are a free nation. What's more,

they often allude that the most sacred of American ideals can be taken away from us at any moment. Presidents and politicians are always making speeches which remind us how fragile freedom is. Throughout history, former presidents such as John F. Kennedy, Ronald Reagan, Bill Clinton, and George W. Bush, in addition to many others, have all been quoted as such.

Probably one of the most memorable quotes illustrating the fragility of freedom is from Ronald Reagan: "Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction." And what do all of these reinforcements have in common? They all serve to placate or convince us that we already have what we seek, for if people already have something, then they cannot want it or desire it anymore.

This is why all nations and institutions make such an effort to tell their people that they are free. "The minute you hear 'freedom' and 'democracy,' watch out! Because in a truly free nation, no one has to tell you you're free." (source)

"The cost of freedom is always high, but Americans have always paid it. And one path we shall never choose, and that is the path of surrender, or submission."

John F. Kennedy

"Just as war is freedom's cost, disagreement is freedom's privilege."

Ronald Reagan, Bill Clinton

"Freedom itself was attacked this morning by a faceless coward, and freedom will be defended."

George W. Bush

What evidence is there to support the notion that we, as a people, are free? Is it freedom of religion? Freedom of speech? Justice? Private property? Freedom to travel? Freedom to choose a profession? Freedom to marry and raise a family? Freedom to receive an education? Freedom to vote and participate in democracy?

If these are the principles your conscious mind alludes to, then to a certain extent you are right. It is understandable that people perceive themselves to be more free than other nations. But freedom is not the word people are describing.

The word that should be used in the stead of freedom is 'privileges based on our purchasing power.' What I mean by that is, "In a monetary system, most of us live near our work, with a house, car, and lifestyle we can afford (or, all too often, cannot afford), rather than the one we prefer.

**We are only as free as our purchasing power permits** [us to be]. Even many wealthy people today select a residence mainly to impress others with their status. Lacking a true sense of self worth, many live to impress others." -Jacque Fresco, *The Best That Money Can't Buy*.



America is a particularly unique case regarding this subject, because we have documents, drafted by its founders, that grant rights and freedoms to its people; for example, the Declaration of Independence.

If what was written in the Declaration of Independence was true—that "all men are created equal" and are "endowed with certain unalienable rights"—then for what reason did the United States government resist bringing about civil rights protection for non-whites and women, broad workers rights, unions, and child labor laws, equality of same-sex marriages, objections to better health care, education, or food, or any of the other 'freedoms' that people must reclaim from government or industry?



Why would people need to sign petition after petition to stop corporations from harming animals, the environment, or even ourselves?

**If nations were truly free, issues such as these would never need to be voted on or fought for.**

They would simply be given freely to the people. The reason these protections need to be demanded by the people is because, throughout history, corporations have always had more purchasing power than the people, and can therefore set up legislation which favors their interests. Everyday people cannot afford to do this.

This means that until the people unite on principles, their purchasing power determines that they always get the short straw. But how about some specific examples? Keep in mind that I was born in America, so these examples will reflect my culture; however, I'm certain that you will be able to find similarities, if not exact correlations to your place of birth:

# PRIVATE PROPERTY:

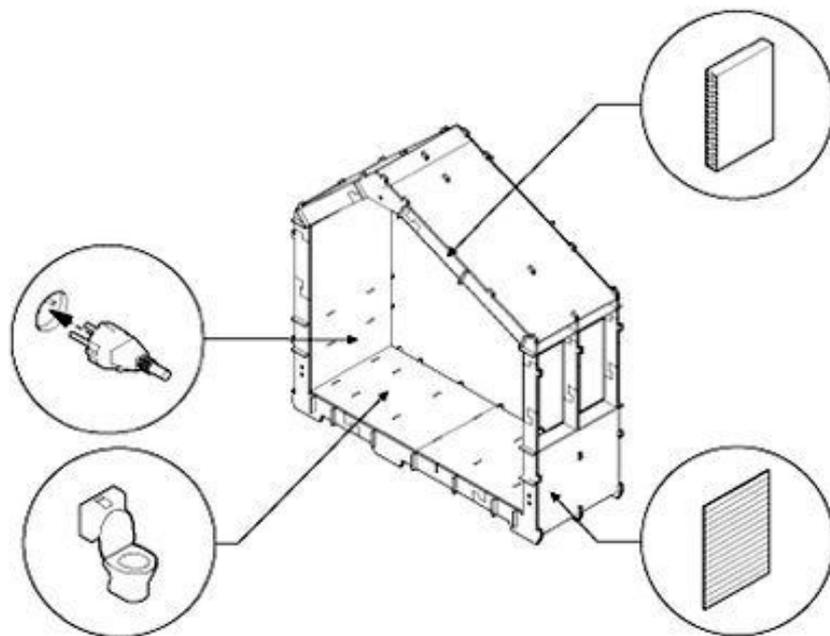
Though we may own land or housing establishments outright, we must still pay taxes on property we own. If we cannot/don't pay these taxes, the government has the legal right to reclaim the land/property.

Using one's own land to develop a man-made wildlife preserve is also not in anyone's individual power to do so without first consulting authorities.

**If the government can reclaim property that we own, isn't the correct word in this circumstance "rent" or "lease," rather than ownership?**

Many states require homeowners to acquire permission or permits and meander through bureaucratic processes before getting legal permission to make or complete home improvement projects, such as building an extra room, installing a fenced perimeter, putting in a hot tub, or upgrading various elements within our living quarters.

My father had to acquire a permit to build a barn, a woodshed, and additions to his house before being 'free' to do this. My mother had to acquire a permit to install a hot tub despite her owning her house.



My fiancé and I have discussed getting sterilized for personal reasons. We do not want kids and both of us feel that bringing a child into the world is not a responsible action right now. In 1950, the human population was around 2.5 billion. In 1980, it was close to 4.5 billion.

In 2012, the population reached 7 billion. And in 2050, it is estimated that the population will reach just over 9 billion. A documentary called "The Age of Stupid" stated that "If all 6.5 billion people here on earth consumed" [goods and services] "like Europeans and Japanese, we'd need two more planets of resources" to accommodate them.

If everyone consumed like Americans, Australians, and Canadians we'd need another four. And in 2040 or so, when the population reaches [around] 9 billion, we'll need two more again." Personally, I do not believe that reproducing is necessary. Evolutionarily speaking, I have no biological need or feel any kind of

fitness pressures to procreate, yet doctors who perform the sterilization procedures often refuse to consider young people for this operation (source 1, 2, 3).

They are more than happy to prescribe birth control or recommend the use of condoms, however. Who are they to decide whether or not someone has children? If an accidental pregnancy would occur, it would significantly impact the course of a family's life.

Shouldn't a woman be the one to make the choice of getting sterilized? Why isn't there a legal waiver to sign which could wipe the responsibility of people changing their mind and suing the hospital?

The truth is, many times, people do not have the freedom to receive the procedure they want. Yet if we were to desire some form of plastic surgery or in vitro fertilization, the doctors would be all too happy to take our money.



# INTELLECTUAL OWNERSHIP:

With regards to private ownership of intellectual property, we must acquire patents or copyrights to our own ideas, inventions, or words, and doing so requires money. A lack of purchasing power results in a person not being able to copyright or protect their intellectual property.

Though I understand why people would support the idea of copyright protection in a monetary system, in many cases, copyright protection only penalizes those who lack purchasing power. To help advertise for my book, I made a few YouTube videos and attempted to upload them, in hope that people would gain interest.

My book is free, and therefore, under the guidelines of Fair Use, "repurposing a work," doing a project for "educational purposes" or for "criticism and comment," uploading material as "nonprofit," in addition to the law stating that "brief excerpts of copyright material may, under certain circumstances, be quoted verbatim for purposes without the need for permission from or payment to the copyright

holder", I was still unable to upload many of the videos I created. In a world run by money, YouTube (and copyright holders or companies) has all of the power and, therefore, can deny any video it chooses.

Upon challenging such decisions, a person like me is left with two options: either escalate it to the next level (legal), or abandon my video project. Pursuing a legal fight again disadvantages those who lack purchasing power to afford attorneys. In contrast, people upload videos to YouTube all the time, using many varied artist's songs 'illegally' in the background for silly purposes, but I cannot upload a video containing an artist's song in the background when I am trying to teach people about Global Warming.

Where are the copyright violations for all of these other people? In this way, copyright often ends up censoring ideas and preventing people from contributing to something that they feel really matters.

## YOUTUBE



# Have you ever thought about the world's insane obsession with copyrighting everything?

Placing a price on informational commodities, such as a book providing expanded information to be learned, makes it unavailable to those without sufficient purchasing power. Unfortunately, we are experiencing a significant problem with the current copyright and 'trade secrets' approach, where most higher levels of knowledge and information are only accessible to the wealthy. If information were made copyright-free, then our most precious commodity, knowledge, would become available to all, tapping into the vast power of all human minds to further advance our collective knowledge in all areas.

This is why I chose to provide my book free on the internet. I could have easily charged for it, but I felt that putting a price tag on it would make it inaccessible to those without the ability to afford it. The other side of this is that it's not always the fault of those who have no choice but to put a price tag on at least some of their work, since without any financing, their efforts to improve the world would no longer be possible inside the monetary system.

# EDUCATION:

People with the financial means are able to pay their way into universities, including accredited universities like Harvard, without fearing debt repayment.

To less financially well-off people, the fear of failure and the idea of repaying college debt through minimum wage income is often too great. Although a university

education does not necessarily reflect one's intelligence, employment fields in all white-collar positions require a bachelors degree or higher.

**This disadvantages the people who either did not have the purchasing power to receive higher education or were too afraid to risk the financial strain.**



# TAXES:

**We do not have the freedom to choose how the government decides to spend our tax dollars.**

For example, a huge percentage of every dollar earned by an American goes to fund war projects.

If I were to request that my tax

dollars go instead to fund education or medical research, for example, my request would be ignored, because that is a privilege that is not granted to taxpayers.

# CONSUMERISM:

**Goods and services are made available to people, yet one's wealth dictates how much of the goods and services can be purchased, or if they can be purchased at all.**

When it comes to food, for example, income dictates whether a person has the freedom to dine out at expensive restaurants, can afford healthier groceries, resorts to eating at mass-production fast-food outlets like McDonald's, is limited to buying non-organic produce, or worse, is barely surviving on the 'leftovers' of others.

The benefits of technology are also only distributed to those with the financial means. For example, the freedom to buy a preferred electric

vehicle and other more environmentally conscious technologies is a condition dictated by one's income.

As a result, "going green" is a privilege available only to those with stronger purchasing power. Accessing the latest cell phone advancements or gadgets is also dependent upon one's finances.

Unfortunately, due to monetary constraints and pressures, and the effects of all of the other issues discussed throughout this article, many people are slaves to low-paying jobs that they do not like or for which they are overqualified, as advancing technology continues to displace many of those jobs, as well.



# RACE AND GENDER:

While there is certainly a plethora of other examples we could focus on here, we humans have experienced a long history of politics and various religions attempting to limit the rights of women (source), and usually succeeding in these efforts. As an example, abortion is still illegal in many countries around the world (source), and in Saudi Arabia, women are required to have a male guardian and are not permitted to drive.(source)

This legislative approach, of course, attempts to convert personal decisions into externally enforced laws and regulations, where the targeted group experiences significantly reduced "freedom of choice", and the limited allowable choices remain in-line with preserving the status-quo. This begs the question of who has the right to determine anyone's freedom of choice, especially when the choice personally affects no one but the person facing it.



In some countries, 'race' or physical

qualities are unofficial requirements (this happens in the United States, too). For example, in South Korea and Poland, I was required to put a photo of myself onto my resume. In the US, that would be grounds for a discrimination lawsuit. Also, in Korea, a medical exam is forced upon all foreign teachers, due to a suspicion that the presence of AIDS is caused to a higher increase in foreign immigrants (source, source - search "foreigners").

We don't have the freedom to decline this invasive and potentially life-threatening test (all of my blood tests there were performed without the use of protective gloves or other safety protocols or procedures people might take for granted. Also, when being tested for drugs in my system, my urine sample container was placed, without any identification, next to countless others in a round 'serving tray').

**Even in the US, women still do not receive equal pay to men in many employment fields, while homosexuals still do not have the same freedom to marry that heterosexuals have.** What's more, homosexuals often face additional obstacles when seeking adoption.

# LEGAL PROTECTION:

**When accused of a crime, wealthier individuals are able to pay for the most effective legal representation they can afford, while poorer individuals often have to settle for less qualified or less desired lawyers.**

When a person of low purchasing power is arrested, they are often provided with a court-appointed lawyer.

I am not stating that in every case these appointed lawyers are not fit for their positions, but I am saying that had the individual possessed unlimited funds for legal protection, they would very likely have chosen a much higher priced lawyer with a

better success record and reputation. Simply put, the poor are extremely disadvantaged when it comes to legal protection. The concept of 'bail' also significantly disadvantages people with lower income.

Additionally, no matter what their circumstance might be, in many parts of the world, no one is allowed to take their own life or to request assisted suicide. In these countries, assisted suicide is against the law and is a criminal offense. Do you believe that governments, or anyone else for that matter, should have any say in any individual's choice on whether to live or not?



# MONEY:

How about money? Surely we 'own' our money, right? Since money is debt, as testified by Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board in 1933, 'temporary ownership' is a more appropriate phrase, as 'our' money is essentially promised to another party.

The boom-bust cycles, often called 'expansions' and 'recessions,' that occur globally are directly caused by a monetary system which is regulated by Federal Reserve Banks. We don't have the freedom to stop our hard-earned money from being confiscated through inflation or market crashes. This is even more clear when one considers that the younger generations not yet born do not have the ability or freedom to speak up against this hidden tax.

**Another interesting aspect of 'freedom' is that only those with the financial means are able to run for many positions in public office,** including president, since only the wealthy have the money to fund today's very expensive campaigns. We are also not allowed to vote on who receives a presidential nomination and, instead, are only allowed to vote on the candidates which are eventually put forth by the state. This was previously described in the TVPMagazine article "Leaders Whom We Elect." In that article, one particular US Supreme Court ruling

outlines how the spending of corporate money can be unlimited when financing presidential campaigns, while another US Supreme Court ruling granted [wealthy] individuals the right to finance their own campaigns with unlimited personal funds.

**Finally, donating money to charity or to multiple charities is also a privilege dictated by one's wealth.**

To repeat part of Jacque's earlier quote, "We are only as free as our purchasing power permits." Putting a price tag on goods and services takes freedom away from those without money and, inadvertently, helps to facilitate financial elitism. Most people do not have enough money to feed their families, let alone travel to a different country, for example.

The word freedom implies total ability to do as one pleases. Yet, in almost every way, people are not able to do as they please. **Instead of actual freedom, we are only provided with pre-approved privileges.**

For example, I am not free to work in another country. In order for me to do so, I must first acquire the necessary documents and apply for permission. The word freedom is a false term, because the mere act of applying for a permit or visa clearly shows that a person is not granted freedom.

We must apply for what the term freedom represents; we must request, and sometimes pay for, this concept of freedom, as it is not automatically available to us through right of birth. Furthermore, one might also say that we are free to travel to another country, yet the process of leaving one's country or even entering a new one can be incredibly difficult, expensive, and even then, is not guaranteed. Of course, if a person has enough money, they do not face near the amount of opposition or limitations.

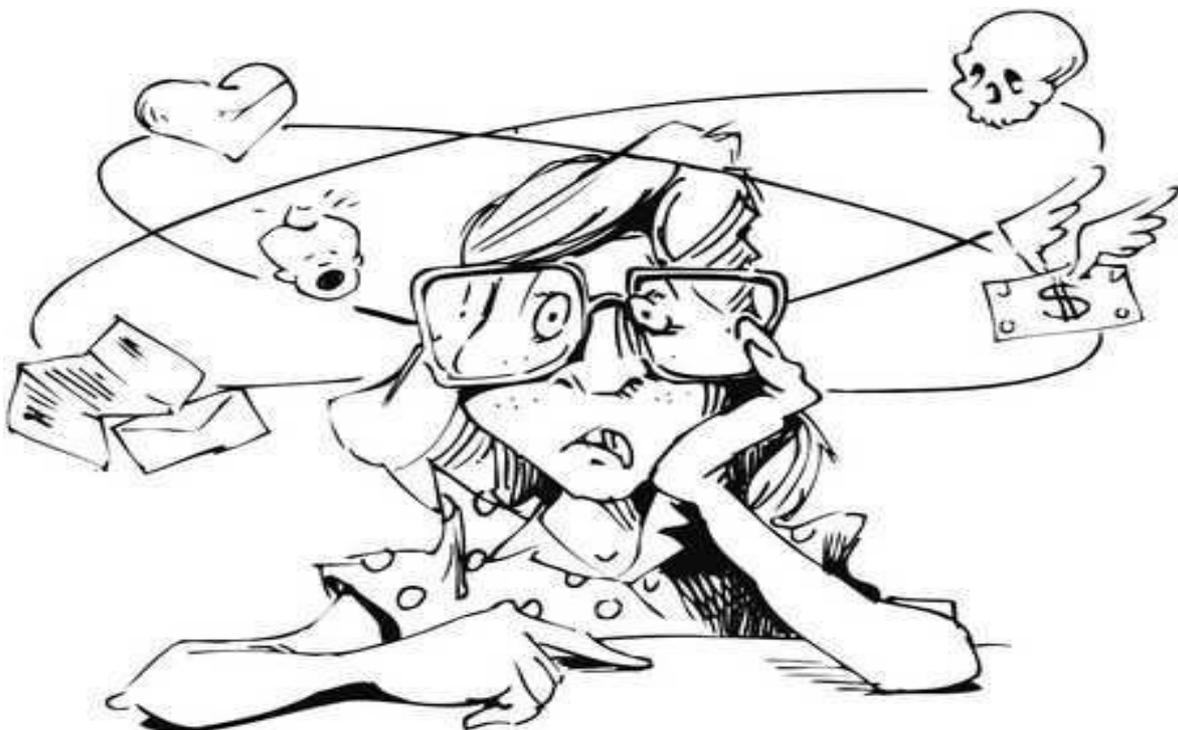
In addition, we are limited in experiencing another country to only a short timeframe. In many cases, the maximum allowance is 3 months. If we wish to travel for longer than this, we would be forced to exit the country and wait for another period of time before their customs will allow us to re-enter. Whatever

duration is legally allowed, to say that 'we are free to travel as we like' is not accurate.

Upon my travels to Poland, I realized that the people of other countries often have to apply for a travel visa to visit certain other countries. It should be noted that Polish citizens do not have the freedom to travel to or even visit the United States.

Americans are so used to certain privileges that they often fail to think of ways in which other people are not granted the same privileges. How can a law or set of regulations legally prevent a person from traveling? How can they rationalize and prohibit a human being from experiencing something that is impossible to own?

**Again, freedom is not the correct word here.**



Another so-called freedom is choosing a place to live. One could claim that we have the freedom to choose wherever we wish to live, yet if we were to choose to live in another country, we are not free to do so.

Even being in a serious long-term relationship or engagement is not enough to extend one's visa or establish residency. There are, of course, procedures to follow which could secure a national residency, but similar to above, they are difficult to obtain and are often expensive. This grants the power to choose a place to live and the preferred quality of living to those with greater purchasing power.

Purchasing power sets people apart from one another and provides either an advantage (wealthy) or disadvantage (non-wealthy), but it does not guarantee the same freedoms to each consumer.

**The freedom to choose where one lives is an illusion fronted by the guardians of the status quo and controllers of the monetary system, whom are all reflections of their culture.**

As a being without the ability to choose one's birthing nation, this principle is simply ridiculous. As none of us had a choice for which country we were born to, why must we be forced to reside in that country permanently? None of us signed a document when we were born, stating, 'I promise to always live under the roof of my birthing nation.'

In essence, I am owned by the United States government and have little-to-no choice but to live under the roof of this country. I am not free to live anywhere else outside of my borders. Politicians and the ruling class have used this word freedom for decades because of its poetic and enchanting lure, knowing full-well that they are just selling 'snake oil'.

I'm not bitter and I do not hate America. I'm simply pointing out the irony that all people are born into a country without a personal choice, are given citizenship by birth—which is similar in concept to sticking a barcode to a box if you really think about it—are offered no choice at adulthood of whether to stay or leave, and then are told we have freedom.

To provide more context, I am currently married to a woman from Wales.

We are not free to live together without work visas, residency permits, citizenship, financial restrictions like requiring a large sum of money to be in one's savings account for up to 6 months prior to applying (and others), and a number of other restrictions which prevent us from certain freedoms. This is because neither

of our countries, or any others, truly offers freedom. Instead, what is offered are allowable privileges.

My older brother is a civil engineer by profession. He was able to obtain a work permit in the country of Denmark and is currently raising his firstborn son. Obtaining a work permit or visa is very difficult for some professions in other countries, so witnessing the early part of my nephew's life was a privilege not freely allowed to me.



Acquiring a work permit is a first step toward living abroad. Without one, you cannot stay more than 3 months, on average. Some jobs, such as an engineering firm, may simply allow more employees because of increased profits.

Teaching is not like this. In some regards, international schools that educate American students in Europe have specific times of the year when applicants can apply. The availability of jobs is based on class size, money, economic strength, and the accommodations of the facility. Teaching English in language schools (different than international schools) is also dependent upon these factors to some degree. Therefore, acquiring a work visa or permit is exceedingly difficult.

The fact that I do not have the freedom to choose to live in Europe and be around for my nephew's adolescence is simply enraging, frustrating, unfair, and any number of other synonyms I can come up with. I can travel there for a limited amount of time, but I cannot stay until I wish to leave. I do not have the purchasing power to continuously bounce back and forth from country to country in order to

satisfy the border requirements or loopholes. This is not freedom.

**Freedom is a word that has been used by nations for generations to propagate the concept of nationalism.**

Who should be allowed to decide where a person can or cannot live? When a government tells me that I must first acquire paperwork and then ask permission to move to, work in, or simply travel to a different country, the reality of a world lacking any real freedom is immediately apparent. I cannot choose my country of birth. I cannot choose where I wish to live in the future, if it is outside my country of birth.

I can choose to have a relationship with a person of a different nationality than my own, but I cannot live with them in a country outside of my own nation for an extended period of time. Freedom does not exist.

**Simply put, there are privileges that are allowed and privileges that are not allowed, but it is not called freedom and it is not free will, as neither idea actually exists.**

Is it even possible to create a world where people are 100% free?

The answer is no, but this is the wrong question to ask. This question is usually used to bring about discussion of a utopia. Utopia is a fictional ideal that can never be achieved. There is no such thing as a utopia. The question we should be asking ourselves is, are we currently living by conditions that favor every single human being on this planet and not just a few? Are we currently living to our full potential as a species? The obvious answer to these questions is again, no.

In our current governing system, people elect officials to represent their views in how the world should function. This is called the democratic voting process. This may sound like a fantastic idea in theory, and it may sound great to some, but of course this is not what actually happens.

The voices of 'the people' are seldom represented and attempted change is met with severe resistance and bureaucracy. People think we actually participate in government through democracy, just because we can vote. But a true democracy does not even exist.



**As Joe Rogan pointed out,** "A lot of [stuff] comes up that people would want to vote on; like the bailouts, the war..., a lot of things that are going to affect us. We would like to vote on this; but you don't get to vote on it. You get to vote on a representative.

These people are going to represent you when they get into office? Think about all the laws that are in place to protect corporations; think about all the laws that are in place that [mess] people up every day; they wouldn't be there if people were voting for them.

We all have this desire to have someone lead us. We all have this feeling where we need someone who is smarter and wiser who represents us... the problem is that people who are really dumb have a say in everything too and they are subject to a lot of tricks. They are subject to nationalism; they are subject to these kind of ridiculous "Rah! Rah! Rah! America!" speeches that don't say [anything]; They say nothing.

It is all a cheerleading event. ...They can't help it; they're dumb. They don't know they're being [fooled]; they grew up around dumb people, they go to work with dumb people... there's no one in their family that is interesting or asks any questions, and they just get sucked right into it."

We are fooled into electing ignorant politicians to make informed decisions about the way society should function. **People just don't seem to realize the irony of voting for national leaders, knowing full well they have little actual power to do anything.**

They just cannot bring themselves to see that both political parties have little-to-no actual knowledge or experience in solving major world problems—ecology, sociology, pollution, species decline, poverty and starvation, economics, social

progression, diplomacy, finances and budgeting, world history, charity and collaboration, population, and so forth—and that by continuing to vote, we voice that we still believe in a corrupt system which facilitates the various hierarchies and stratifications, the epidemics which are causing global species decline, the poverty and starvation, and all of the horrific symptoms occurring globally.

**If politicians wanted to or knew how to solve problems... they would solve them.**



But even if these individuals were qualified to make the decisions we elect them for, the reality is, politicians run for elections claiming dramatic changes but are really only interested in keeping things roughly the same way they are.

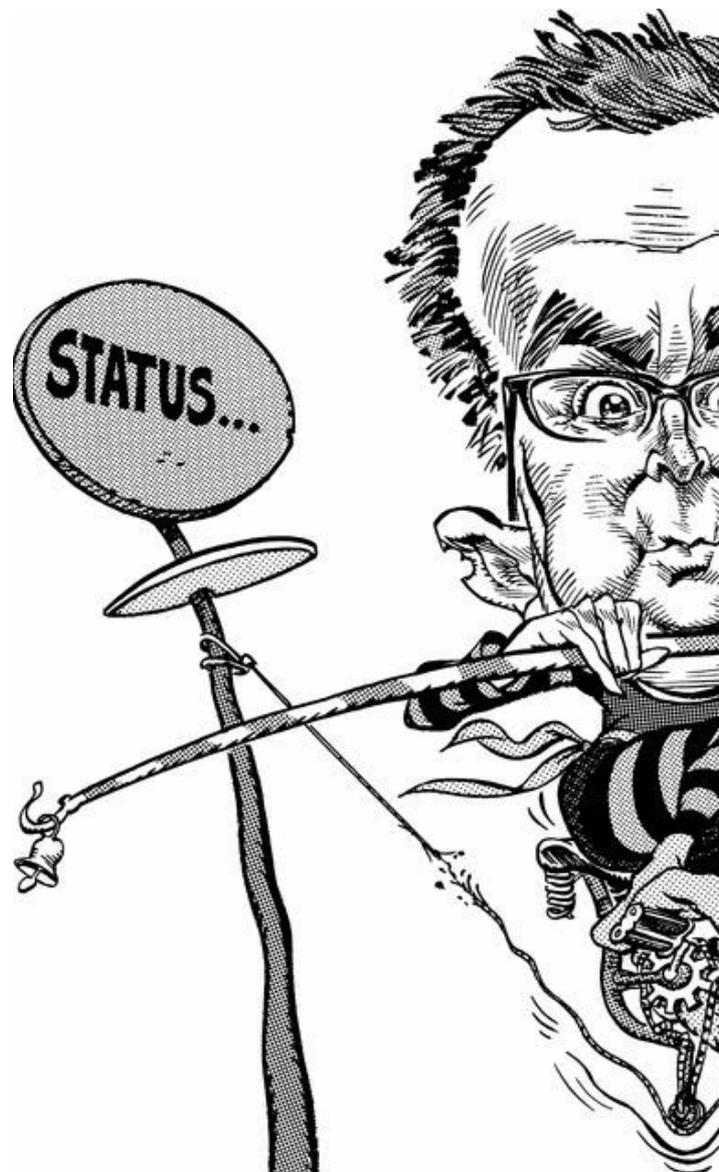
"At the beginning of World War II, the U.S. had a mere 600 or so first-class fighting aircrafts. We rapidly overcame this short supply by turning out more than 90,000 planes a year. The question at the start of World War II was not 'Do we have enough funds to produce the required implements of war?' It was the available resources that enabled the US to achieve the high production and efficiency required to win the war. Unfortunately this way of thinking is only considered in times of war," - Jacque from The Best That Money Can't Buy.

Furthermore, it took the US about 2.5 years to build the industrial infrastructure needed to begin building the Atomic bomb and only about 4 years total to complete The Manhattan Project.

If our political platforms would use the same logic—do what was necessary to achieve the high production and efficiency required to provide for all people—and were not held back by money, elitist

hierarchical positions, and corporate agendas, change wouldn't take so long to come about.

Changing things is not in their best interests. Change is risky. Change could imply a loss of power, a loss of control, a loss of wealth and status, a damaged reputation, or a change could mean a far worse scenario than we are currently experiencing. Therefore, we cling to old ideas because they are familiar.



Familiarity is easier to tolerate than changing what we know, evolving our culture, learning from our history, and challenging our viewpoints on the unfamiliar. **The reality is, "Democracy is a con game.** It's a word invented to placate people to make them accept a given institution. All institutions sing, 'We are free!' The minute you hear 'freedom' and 'democracy,' watch out. Because in a truly free nation, no one has to tell you you're free."(source)



If there was a system which would presently govern the people in a more efficient manner (there is, by the way), it would be met with severe resistance, disinformation, mocking, exaggerations, fear, dismissal, and sabotage, simply because those currently holding powerful positions within our current system stand to lose everything if the other system became popular.

**The wealth and status that these individuals have acquired throughout their lives in the current system will be meaningless in this future system. The thought of losing that power is the scariest thing to anyone holding a position in the hierarchy.**

Others have been so brainwashed through childhood indoctrination that they really are incapable of envisioning a world that is different and more efficient than the current one.

Even if a person is wealthy beyond their means, they are still incapable of seeing that a new system would actually benefit them more than their current standing.

The principles outlined in The Venus Project  
sustainable environment than the world  
proceeding further, whether extreme  
question: Is the way the world currently  
continues

project would prove to be a far more  
world has ever seen before. Before  
ly wealthy or poor, ask yourself this  
ly functions really the way I want to  
e living?

# THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN'T BUY

BEYOND POLITICS, POVERTY, & WAR



FRESKO

THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN'T BUY

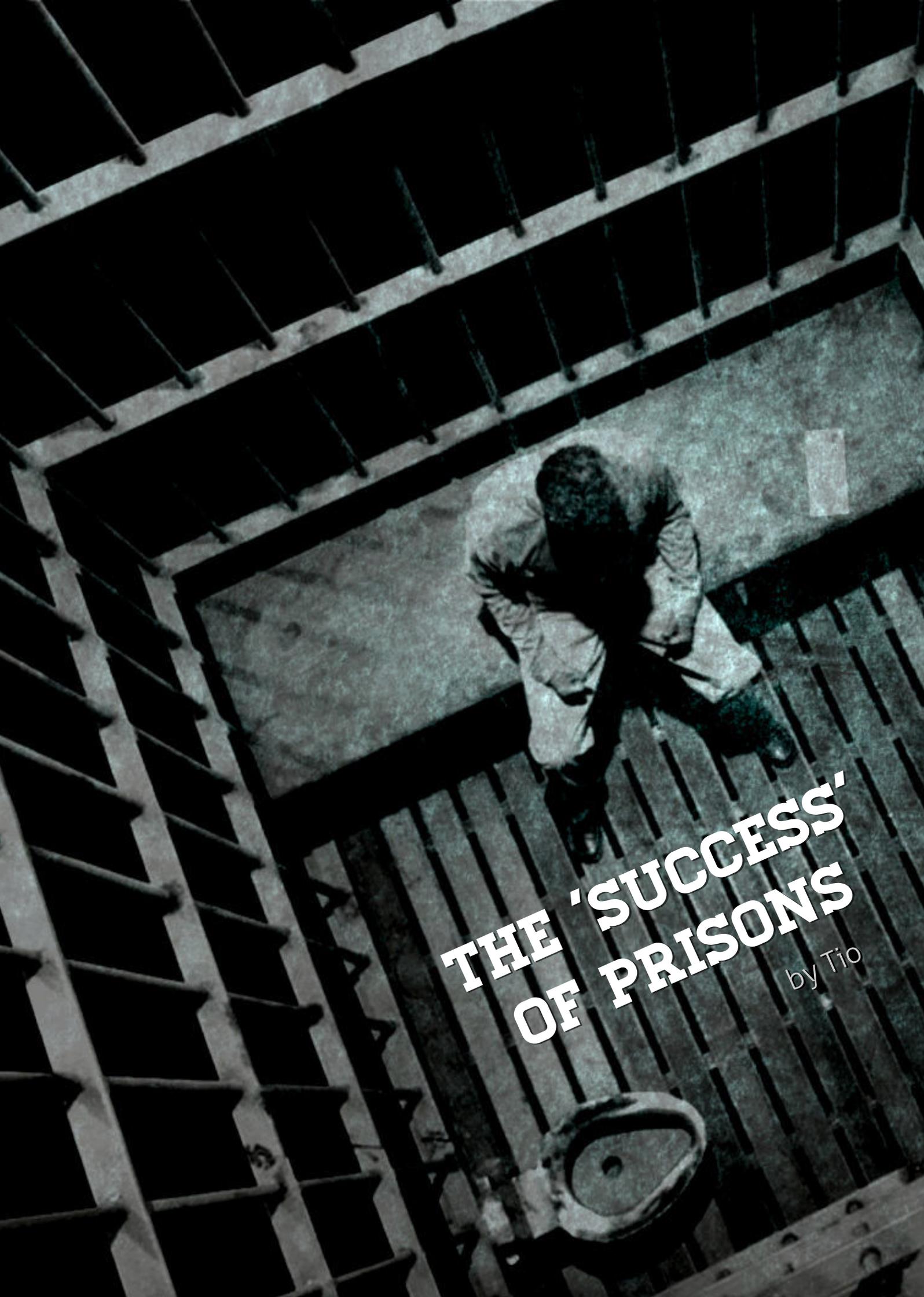
JACQUE FRESKO

*With a resource-based economy, education would stress a cooperative world enterprise in which individuality, creativity, and cooperation would be the norm, rather than the exception. It would be free of politics, folkways, and superstitions, and would encourage the widest possible innovative thinking. In the schools of a unified world civilization, classrooms could provide information about human behavior and the forces that shape our culture and values. All students could have access to information without restrictions of any kind. Individual ideologies would remain as a set of tools and as an associative framework, but would undergo self-modification and growth with new information and experiences.*

**Excerpt from *The Best that Money Can't Buy*, by Jacque Fresco**

**PURCHASE IT**

*By purchasing the book from here, you will also be supporting The Venus Project Research Center in Florida. We showcase what a world without money can look like, one that cares for the needs of all people, but we are still living in a monetary-based world and still have to do all that we do within the current system's rules. We thank you very much for helping us by purchasing the book here.*



**THE 'SUCCESS'  
OF PRISONS**

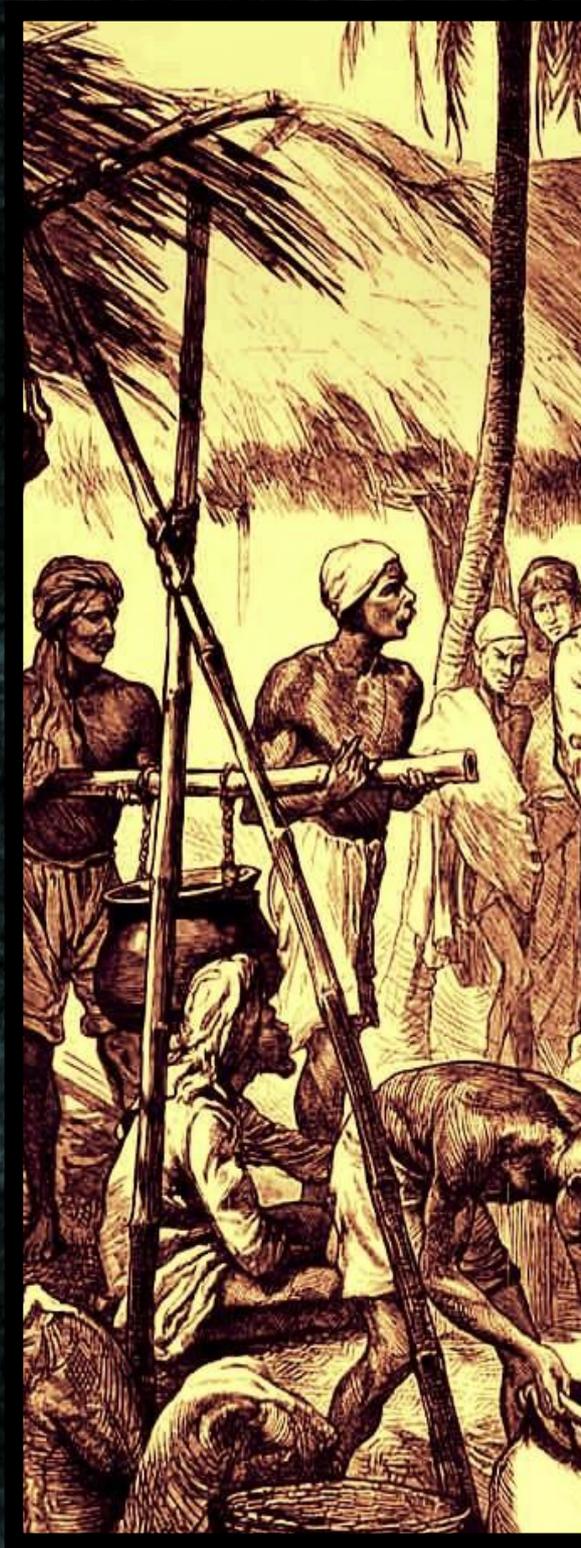
by Tio



Previous TVPMag articles have shown the staggering numbers of homeless people who live worse than prisoners in many parts of the world, and how famine, terror, and draconic laws have left many dead and many more crippled (article here) throughout the history of humankind. All are victims of notions and control systems that moved like a train through their lives and time, taking with it only those who were supporting the system. The ones left behind, the dead and the harmed, are the collateral damages of primitive ideals.

We will not look back over history with this article, but at the present, to highlight one such ideology that dominates today's 'justice' systems all over the world: Prisons. We will show you why this approach is not working, how it has been turned into a profit machine, and how many people of all ages suffer because of it, all as part of a cyclical waste of resources, energy, and humans, along with all of their potentials. Following this journey, we will then look at how we can get rid of jails and crimes altogether.

Everything you will read in this article is sourced at the end of it, in the form of a bunch of documentaries by BBC, PBS, Al Jazeera and more.





# THE EPIC FAILURE

Prisons are places where 'bad' people are sent by force. These 'bad' people can be people who kill other people, people who steal chickens or watches, clothes or toothpaste, have embezzled millions of dollars, were found in possession of a 'prohibited' drug, or maybe they just downloaded some 'illegal' content from the web for their own use.

Today's world has so many rules that is painfully hard not to break many of them throughout the course of your life. However, you will probably not get arrested for them because laws are the most unjust/incorrect and inefficient way of applying something to society.

While one person may be arrested for possession of illegal movies, another 100 million people will get no sentence for downloading and storing 100 times more illegal movies. It's like a lottery game, and if you are at the right place at the right time, you will win a 'cell' where you will spend some time, maybe for the rest of your life.

On the other hand, people who are not guilty sometimes get incarcerated due to poor investigation or other reasons, while others who hold power in 'the system' may avoid prison altogether for a committed and convicted crime.

**Thus, whoever gets in and out, as well as how, is a chaotic rhythm that no one properly understands, including those who reinforce it.**



# THE EPIC FAILURE

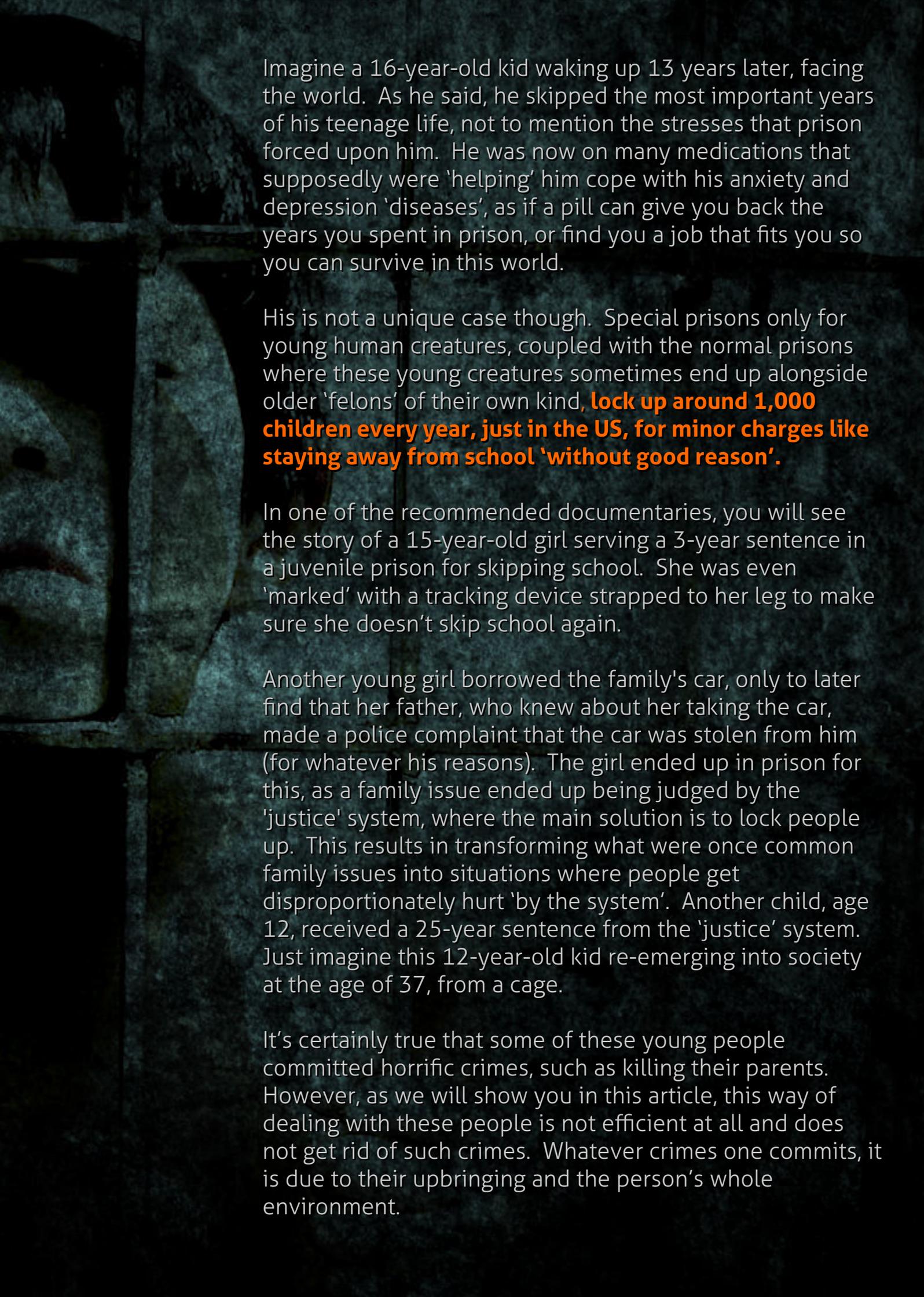
## ONE SIZE FITS ALL?

From ages 7 to 101, and even older, humans of all ages are in jail for all different kinds of rule-breaking. From people who steal, to those who kill, or those who skip school, it seems like from India to America, Thailand to Romania, UK to Russia, all tribes still think that the right response is to put these people in cages, separated from the outside world, but merged with each other.

**You can find prisons where children as young as 11 are locked up with 50 year olds, or places where people near the age of death, even 100 years old, are dying in jails, crippled by diseases.**

Being a child, in a prison with adults, can never result in any positive outcome. Packs, like we see in wolf populations, usually form in prisons, and those who are weak or otherwise not accepted in these packs often suffer from repeated sexual abuse, severe beatings, and/or constant stress.

However, being young and going through this kind of treatment is even more impacting on one's personality. A 16-year-old child was imprisoned because of an 'attempted robbery', following a well-detailed case proving child neglect by the dysfunctional family in which the kid had grown up. Those facts did not matter when it came time for the judgement of his punishment. The kid spent the next 13 years in prison and, upon his release, his behavior was obviously different from others of his age. He was like a kid trapped in a 29-year-old body. He found himself struggling to build relationships, drive a car, or understand what a job required of him, just to try to fit into society.



Imagine a 16-year-old kid waking up 13 years later, facing the world. As he said, he skipped the most important years of his teenage life, not to mention the stresses that prison forced upon him. He was now on many medications that supposedly were 'helping' him cope with his anxiety and depression 'diseases', as if a pill can give you back the years you spent in prison, or find you a job that fits you so you can survive in this world.

His is not a unique case though. Special prisons only for young human creatures, coupled with the normal prisons where these young creatures sometimes end up alongside older 'felons' of their own kind, **lock up around 1,000 children every year, just in the US, for minor charges like staying away from school 'without good reason'.**

In one of the recommended documentaries, you will see the story of a 15-year-old girl serving a 3-year sentence in a juvenile prison for skipping school. She was even 'marked' with a tracking device strapped to her leg to make sure she doesn't skip school again.

Another young girl borrowed the family's car, only to later find that her father, who knew about her taking the car, made a police complaint that the car was stolen from him (for whatever his reasons). The girl ended up in prison for this, as a family issue ended up being judged by the 'justice' system, where the main solution is to lock people up. This results in transforming what were once common family issues into situations where people get disproportionately hurt 'by the system'. Another child, age 12, received a 25-year sentence from the 'justice' system. Just imagine this 12-year-old kid re-emerging into society at the age of 37, from a cage.

It's certainly true that some of these young people committed horrific crimes, such as killing their parents. However, as we will show you in this article, this way of dealing with these people is not efficient at all and does not get rid of such crimes. Whatever crimes one commits, it is due to their upbringing and the person's whole environment.





A high-angle, low-key photograph of a child sitting on a metal bench in a dark, confined space, likely a jail cell. The child is wearing a dark cap and a patterned jacket, looking down with a somber expression. The background is a dark, textured wall, and the floor is also dark. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the child's face and the texture of the wall and bench.

IN THE US ALONE  
**10,000 KIDS**  
ARE HELD IN JAILS ON ANY GIVEN DAY  
**WHILE HALF A MILLION**  
CHILDREN ARE KEPT LOCKED  
UP AROUND THE WORLD

MANY PRISONERS, ACROSS ALL AGES, HAVE NEVER COMMITTED A VIOLENT OFFENSE.  
KEEP THAT IN MIND.

OVER A HALF-MILLION IN THE US ARE CURRENTLY INCARCERATED FOR NONVIOLENT DRUG-RELATED CRIMES.

Drug dealers are another 'species' that are incarcerated in the same places, and in the same manner, but you don't actually have to be a drug 'dealer' to qualify for this. If you are caught with certain substances that are 'prohibited', because of some interesting rules that we will discuss below, you can also get arrested for possession. As the director of one prison mentions in one of the documentaries, they mainly incarcerate the drug-using clients, rather than those who sell the drugs, thus solving nothing.

**Those who are addicted to drugs, weirdly enough, are not seen as patients in need of treatment, but as criminals, and arrested as well.**

**How can the same system of detention deal with cold blooded murderers, children who skip school, poor people who steal or drug addicts? How can 'one size fit all' in this situation? It's like providing the same treatment for all medical patients: cancer, flu, broken leg, cataract, etc.**

All of these 'criminals' are handcuffed and treated in the same manner, even if you are a child, someone who had done nothing violent, or an old guy who can barely walk. Do they really pose sufficient danger to be handcuffed and treated like a violent person?

Perhaps 'curing these undesirable behavioral traits' is not the goal of such institutions, which could explain why all people are treated like that. Maybe society just wants to get rid of people who are a symptom of a failed society, or maybe these people are actually 'clients' for others that somehow make money off of them.





# THE EPIC FAILURE

## CAN FEAR CREATE GOOD?

Before we look at those ideas, no matter what the intent might be behind the continued use of prisons, are their methods working?

The publicised idea behind prisons seems to be to scare people into not doing 'bad' things in the first place. For those who go into prisons after the scare effect didn't work on them, it seems to be that they can experience how bad it is inside such places, so maybe that will make them not want to go back after their release.

First, let's give prisons their deserved medal for trying to scare people away since, for some people, prisons are a reason to not commit crimes, and some of those that end up in prison have committed suicide while inside, many more have attempted it, and lots of others describe the experience as 'torture'.

**But if prisons were efficient of scaring people away, then we should never see any rise in prison populations, or the high number of recidivists.**

Maybe a tougher approach works better. "Solitary confinement" is a method of locking people in very small rooms, 23 hours a day, for years. In an American prison, we find several such solid cages, side by side, two rows facing each other, but only through a small 'window', and thick doors through which sound can barely escape.

Inside: murderers, riot instigators, burglars, with a toilet, a small 'bed', and a sink inside each room. These are 21-year-olds to 55-year-olds. Some are fresh to 'the scene', a couple of weeks old, and some are veterans with years of 'experience'. Their only contact is with the guards and food is served through a special 'door in the main door'.

## The result?

Blood, feces, mental disorientation. Almost every day the inmates flood their cells, push feces under the doors and, even more grotesque, cut themselves, resulting in a bath of blood. They have huge trouble sleeping, scream, go insane and, more to the point, they become scarred, not scared, for life.

Even if prison rules punish such acts with yet more days in such conditions, it makes no difference at all to the inmates as they lose touch with reality and the only thing they want is to get out of there, even if only for brief moments after they cut themselves and are taken out for treatment.

And what do they do when they finally get out of these special cells and into the normal prison cages?

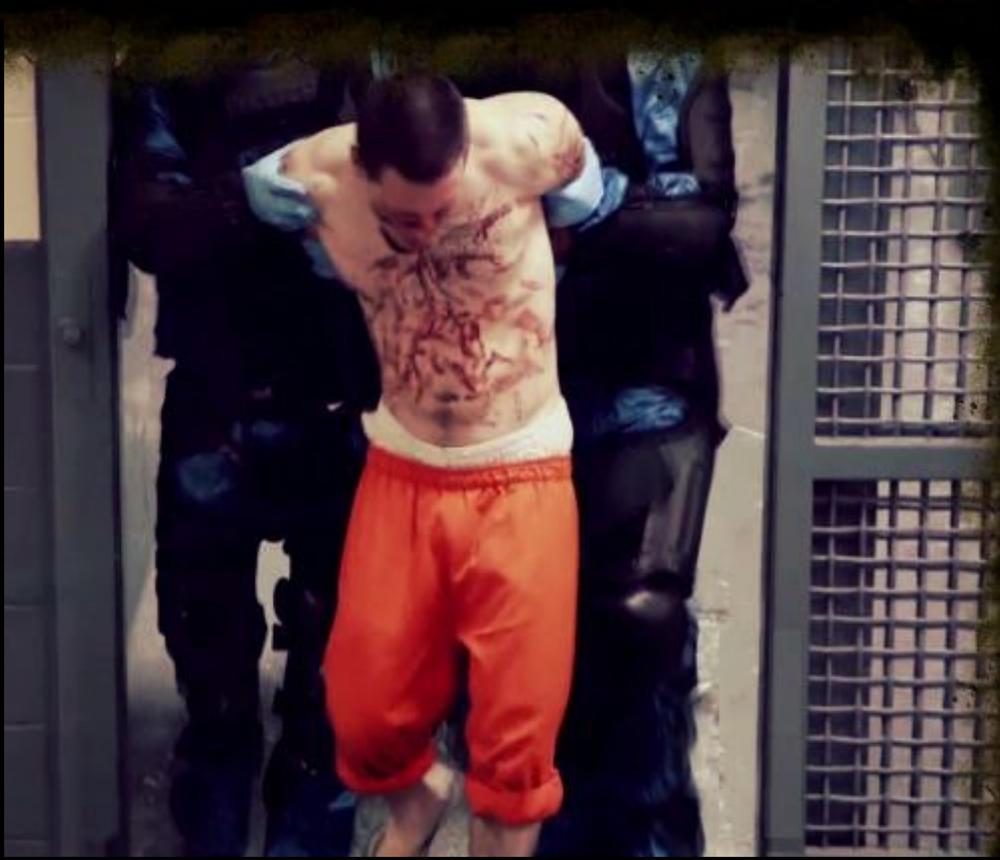
In 2014, a prisoner released from solitary confinement (the torture chambers above) murdered another inmate, stabbing him 87 times. 87 times! What would make one stab another human being 87 times!?

This method of incarceration is only a torture method, nothing more, as even the inmates realize that it will have no effect on making them good citizens. **"You treat us like animals and you expect for us to be civilized when we get out?!"**, said one of the inmates.

Just as a reminder, there are old people in prisons as well, some of whom have developed 'dementia', unable to remember who they are, or why they are even there. So, what can such 'punishments' teach those people?

However, even if we could show that this barbaric method works to some degree, should we accept it? I am sure that if you apply pressure and beat the hell out of scientists and engineers, they may invent some new stuff. But is that a humane way of organizing a society?





# THE EPIC FAILURE

## WHAT ARE THE RESULTS?

Given all of these methods of frightening people, and locking up humans of all ages for so many varied offenses, what are the results?

One inmate, accused of burglary, theft and impersonating a police officer, went in and out 95 times, costing his tribe more than 1 million dollars. If they had just given him that million, or even half of it, would he still have done those things?

In a small town in the US where people are very poor, 1 in 6 people are arrested. The city spends 15 million a year on that (prisons, incarceration, staff, transport, etc). Imagine, again, what the environment would be like if they instead gave that money to the people, or invested it into the city.

**50% OF RELEASED  
18 TO 29-YEAR-  
OLDS  
IN THE US, END UP BACK  
IN PRISON. ACTUALLY,  
ON AVERAGE, PER TRIBE,  
THE RECIDIVISM IS NEAR  
50% FOR ALL AGES**





This 'justice' system also puts huge pressures on drug addicts, for instance, so instead of them seeking treatment, they often hide their habit out of the fear of being locked up because of it, which sometimes results in different crimes, self injuries, or deaths. That also applies to criminals that may be afraid to seek help for the crimes they had committed, which may result in the perpetuation of similar behavior.

While we're on the subject of drugs, the so-called "war on drugs" cost the US over 1 trillion dollars from 1971 until now, resulting in 45 million arrests. Intriguingly, proliferation of drug use has remained unchanged during this period of time. The situation is the same in the UK, and perhaps any/all tribes.

**Even policemen and prison officials say that they get only small victories, here and there, arresting people for small crimes, but they recognize that this is no way to solve the problems.**

So, with all the arrests, all the torture methods, and all of the scare tactics, why in the world isn't it working?

Because there is a big pink whale in the room, of which many seem completely oblivious.

# WE DON'T LIVE IN A BUBBLE!

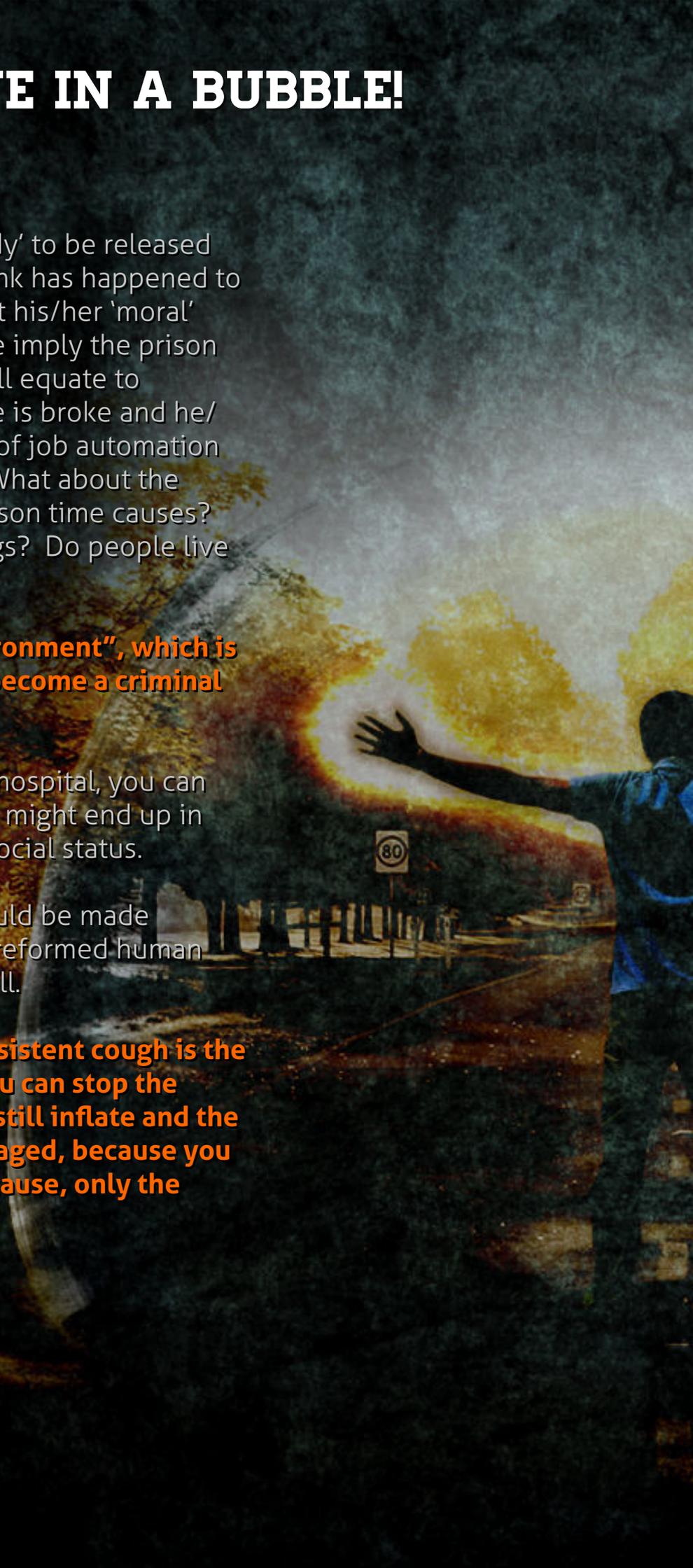
When a human being is 'ready' to be released from prison, what do you think has happened to him/her? Do you expect that his/her 'moral' judgments, that some people imply the prison was meant to teach them, will equate to anything useful when he/she is broke and he/she can't find a job because of job automation and prison stigmatisation? What about the mental deterioration that prison time causes? What about all of these things? Do people live in a bubble?

**The pink whale is "the environment", which is what guided the person to become a criminal in the first place.**

If you look at newborns in a hospital, you can probably predict which ones might end up in jail, based on their family's social status.

Even if the prison system could be made efficient at releasing 'good', reformed human beings, it means nothing at all.

**You can try to say that a persistent cough is the cause of pneumonia, and you can stop the cough, but those lungs will still inflate and the lung tissue will still be damaged, because you did not address the true cause, only the symptom.**





One inmate, serving 18 years for killing both of his parents when he was 15, said that no matter how much they punish him, did they actually understand the reasons why he killed his parents? Where were these 'justice' people when he, as a kid, was showing signs of aggression? Where were they, or anyone else, to intervene and rehabilitate him before the crime was committed?

**It's not just the fact that these criminals are affected by the environment and, when you release them, they have to face that same environment, but more to the point, locking them up initiates additional chain reactions within society.**

For example, when you lock up a father, his children will grow up without him, and as US statistics show, those children are more likely to end up in prison. In the US, 2.7 million children have a parent in prison. Those 2.7 million are now candidates for becoming criminals.

So, are people too blind to see this? How can they do not connect these dots? Isn't it obvious?

Well, maybe it isn't, as there is no such thing as 'logic'. Perhaps the main reason why so many

# MAKING MONEY!

**Don't think for a second that what revolves around the justice system is somehow immune to money. It's actually the opposite. Prisons and all that orbits around them are big business for many in this world.**

Private prisons, taser gun manufacturers, private health care providers, phone companies, all depend on the prison system as a primary employer. They need prisons to launch their businesses, and a steady flow of prisoners to keep them afloat. All of this plays a huge role in maintaining the status quo behind the prison system.

There are also some incentives to arrest people for small, petty crimes, as it is much easier for police officers to recognize and process these crimes than it is for solving more difficult cases like murder. At the same time, they also 'earn' additional 'overtime' pay for the work involved in processing them, transporting confiscated materials to the crime labs, etc., while they end up credited with many more arrests/year. These raw stats may be considered when a police officer is up for promotion and, of course, with promotion there comes a big salary. Thus, arresting people for small crimes, such as possession of drugs, can get a police officer more money, and perhaps even a promotion.

Being 'tough on crime' can also get you more votes if you are a politician, and this approach is used in perhaps all presidential elections. This political use of an idea that politicians do not fully understand, just to gain power in their tribe, only reinforces this broken 'justice' system. Politicians say "We will get tougher on crime!" to attract more votes, and then allocate more money to the prison institution, which then builds pressure for yet more arrests.

**Another interesting fact is that around 60 billion dollars are spent by Americans on drugs each year, creating a demand for it. It's no wonder that the Mexican drug mobs thrive in this system, spending tons of money and killing thousands of people each year. All is incentivised crime due to monetary profit.**

Money has a say in all aspects of the justice system, from how laws are being put into practice, expensive lawyers, creating new laws, keeping the entire system slow to change due to monetary limitations, corruption, and so on. As an example, a 12 year old boy and his friends in India were accused of raping a 21 year old girl. Although the girl dropped the charges and the children were no longer accused, the money-based system was so slow with all the paperwork involved, laws, functions, etc. that the kids remained 'behind bars' for many more months.



# MAKING MONEY!

**Is there more to this carnival? Well, you decide. Here is how drugs became criminalized in the US in the first place, primarily influenced by money:**

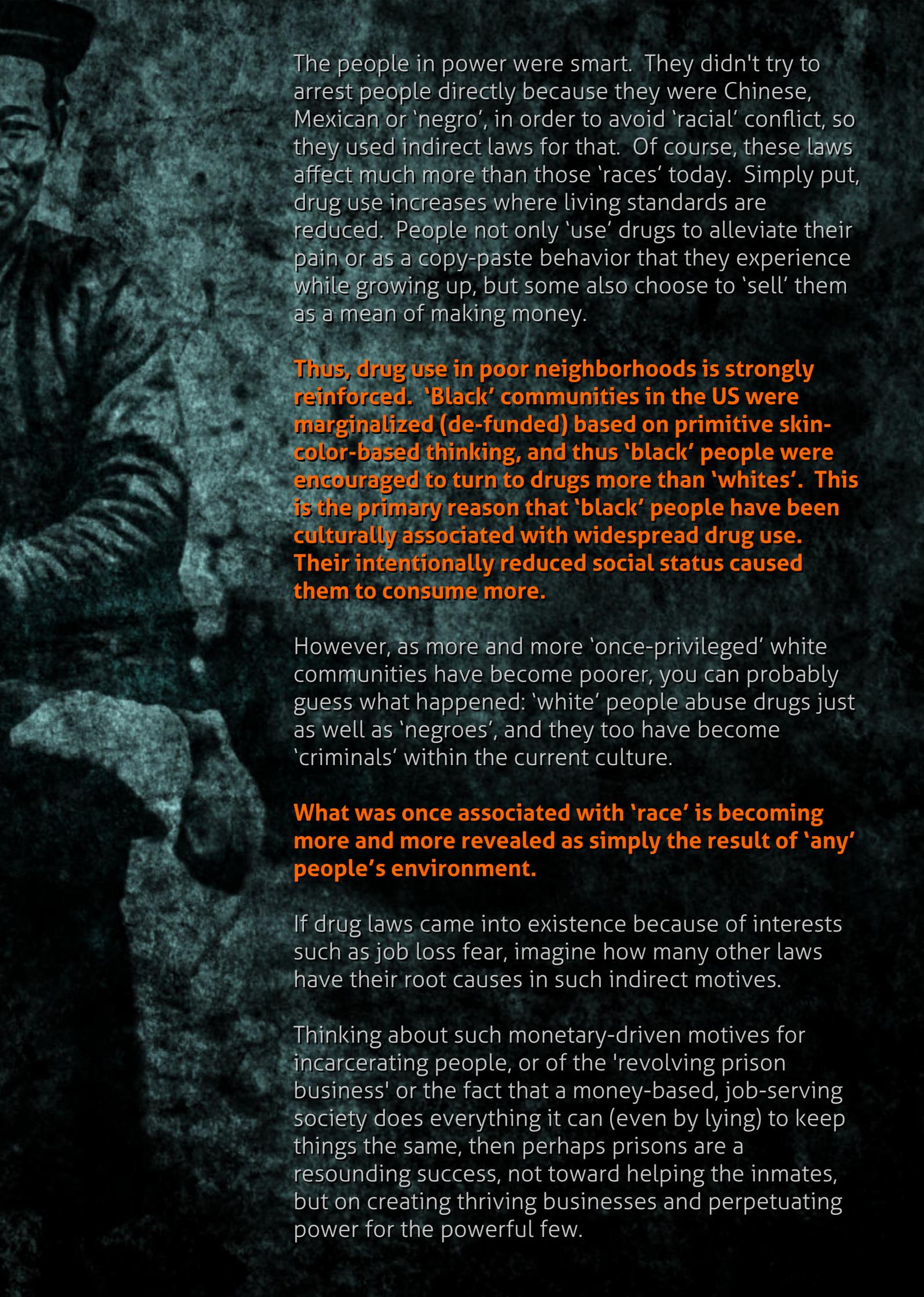
Opium (something that makes people feel good) was freely enjoyed 100 or so years ago by numerous people throughout the US, while addiction to opium was seen as a health issue, not a criminal offence. That changed when people from the Chinese tribe began coming to US and taking jobs away from 'white' US tribals, since the Chinese were willing to work for less money.

The resulting financial backlash on middle class American families resulted in a government 'conspiracy' to criminalize opium use, which the Chinese people were using much more frequently than the US natives. That law gave the US officials the green light to arrest Chinese tribals, without appearing to the world that they were doing it because of job loss.

A similar thing happened with the use of cocaine (another thing that makes you feel good). It was another widely used substance at that time, and making it illegal provided an advantage for arresting 'negroes', who also took jobs away from 'whites' by working cheaper and for longer periods of time.

Hemp was a legal crop and a commercially used product at one point. But in 1930, it was re-labeled into something vicious called 'marijuana' (another good-feeling substance) because, at that time, marijuana smoking was culturally associated with Mexicans, who worked harder and cheaper than the 'whites', providing yet another opportunity for the American government to try to get rid of these 'foreign races' because they were stealing their jobs.





The people in power were smart. They didn't try to arrest people directly because they were Chinese, Mexican or 'negro', in order to avoid 'racial' conflict, so they used indirect laws for that. Of course, these laws affect much more than those 'races' today. Simply put, drug use increases where living standards are reduced. People not only 'use' drugs to alleviate their pain or as a copy-paste behavior that they experience while growing up, but some also choose to 'sell' them as a mean of making money.

**Thus, drug use in poor neighborhoods is strongly reinforced. 'Black' communities in the US were marginalized (de-funded) based on primitive skin-color-based thinking, and thus 'black' people were encouraged to turn to drugs more than 'whites'. This is the primary reason that 'black' people have been culturally associated with widespread drug use. Their intentionally reduced social status caused them to consume more.**

However, as more and more 'once-privileged' white communities have become poorer, you can probably guess what happened: 'white' people abuse drugs just as well as 'negroes', and they too have become 'criminals' within the current culture.

**What was once associated with 'race' is becoming more and more revealed as simply the result of 'any' people's environment.**

If drug laws came into existence because of interests such as job loss fear, imagine how many other laws have their root causes in such indirect motives.

Thinking about such monetary-driven motives for incarcerating people, or of the 'revolving prison business' or the fact that a money-based, job-serving society does everything it can (even by lying) to keep things the same, then perhaps prisons are a resounding success, not toward helping the inmates, but on creating thriving businesses and perpetuating power for the powerful few.

# WHAT CAN WE DO?

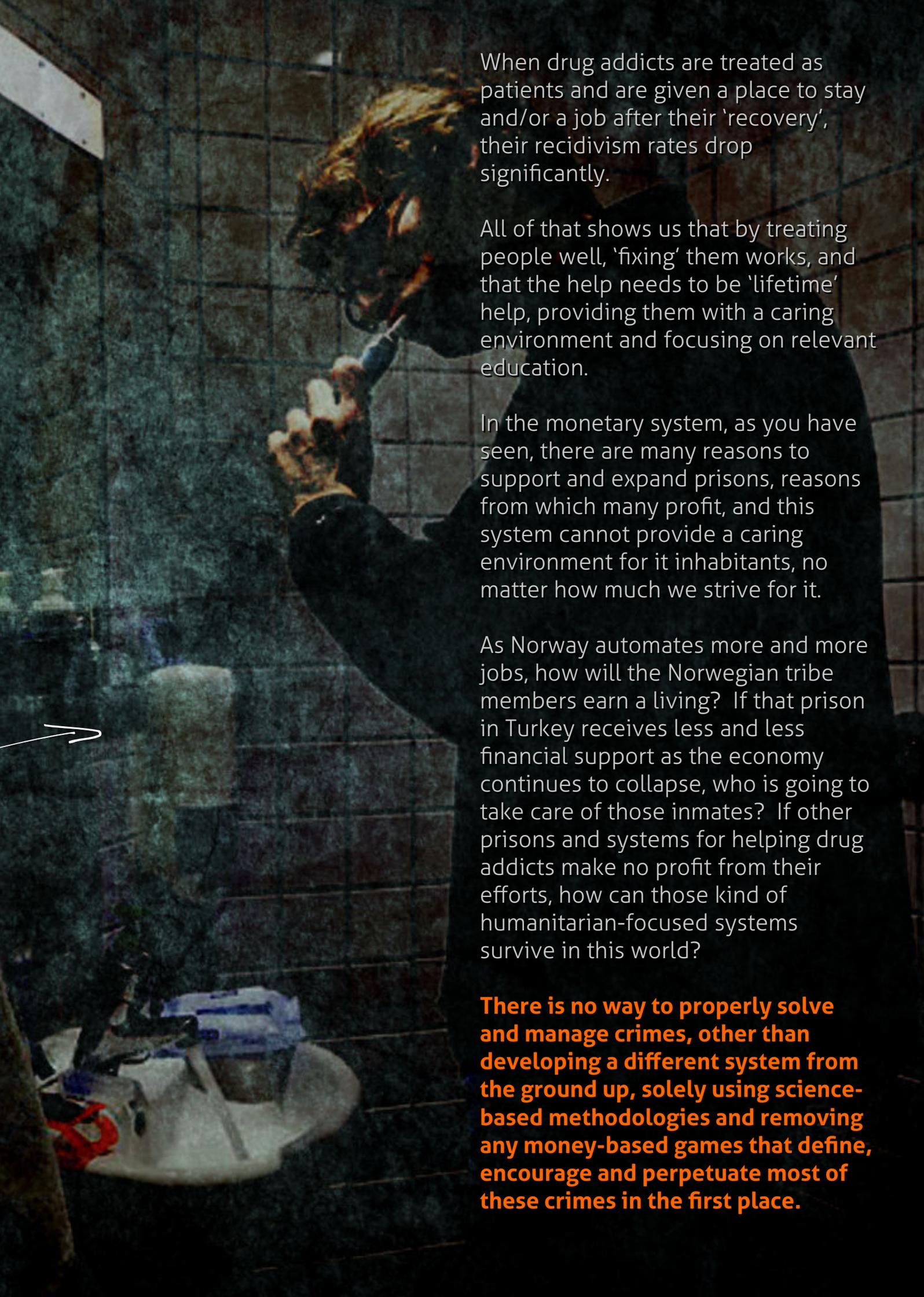
If you present the fact that prisons do not work to almost anyone in this world, he/she will likely demand a solution from you. They may ask: "Ok, but what is your solution? Should we just allow criminals and rapists on the streets?"

**What many do not yet recognize is that such questions seem simple, but the answers can be quite complicated, requiring significant restructuring of both infrastructure (the society) and values (human mind).**

In Turkey, there is a prison where inmates are free to come and go as they wish and, strangely enough, they always come back in after brief periods of walking through the town. Why? As some say, they live better inside those prisons, where they have access to healthcare, education, comfort, and more, than at their own homes. Some had previously been living 'in the streets', so of course, a prison where people take care of you is a much better place to be in. Recidivism and violence inside these prisons are lower than with traditional prisons.

In Norway, there are many prisons that are more luxurious than most people's homes. Inside these prisons, inmates can record a music album, play a variety of sports, access the internet, and much more. Because they are treated like human beings, they're learning skills that can help them get a job, and they're being provided additional support once they are released, their recidivism rate turns out to be much lower than in all the other countries, where people are treated more like animals in such detention units.

In Norway and other Scandinavian tribes, it is also statistically obvious that a high standard of living means less crimes, thus less need to incarcerate and rehabilitate people.

A person wearing a dark jacket and a mask is shown in profile, injecting a substance into their arm. They are in a prison cell, with a tiled wall and a toilet visible in the background. The lighting is dim and blue-tinted.

When drug addicts are treated as patients and are given a place to stay and/or a job after their 'recovery', their recidivism rates drop significantly.

All of that shows us that by treating people well, 'fixing' them works, and that the help needs to be 'lifetime' help, providing them with a caring environment and focusing on relevant education.

In the monetary system, as you have seen, there are many reasons to support and expand prisons, reasons from which many profit, and this system cannot provide a caring environment for its inhabitants, no matter how much we strive for it.

As Norway automates more and more jobs, how will the Norwegian tribe members earn a living? If that prison in Turkey receives less and less financial support as the economy continues to collapse, who is going to take care of those inmates? If other prisons and systems for helping drug addicts make no profit from their efforts, how can those kind of humanitarian-focused systems survive in this world?

**There is no way to properly solve and manage crimes, other than developing a different system from the ground up, solely using science-based methodologies and removing any money-based games that define, encourage and perpetuate most of these crimes in the first place.**

# REDEFINING A CRIMINAL

**Most 'bad' people in today's world do things that are not harmful to others, but only to business.**

Aside from today's criminalization of drugs, which also brings with it many indirect negative effects related to the money system (cartels, going broke because of drugs and then stealing, etc.), many 'criminals' are those who take goods or access services that they are otherwise restricted from taking/accessing. Some of these things are taken for people's needs (food, shelter, clothing, etc.), while other things such as entertainment, for instance, are also accessed 'illegally' by those who cannot afford them or are otherwise limited.

As an example, if people want to see a movie and that movie is either too expensive for their wallet or unavailable in their area, those people may simply download it from the internet, committing a 'crime'.

**"Bad" things, such as theft, online piracy, breaking into properties, bribery, etc., cannot manifest in a Venus Project society, since there will be no money and people will have access to whatever they want/need, whenever they want it.**

Since such acts cannot manifest within a TVP world, decriminalizing these non-violent people leaves us with those who do 'bad' things to others: such as abuse, rape, murder, but keep in mind that although such cases may sometimes seem unrelated to money, their existence is very dependent on an environment that is, of course, strongly money-influenced. Stress from poor financial situations, stress at work, the fact that one spends most of his/her life working and is thus less educated than they want to be, or that the world is divided into separate tribes which are reinforced by and with money (politics, countries, nationalism, patriotism, etc.), are also a huge part of what may cause one to behave 'badly'.



# REDEFINING A CRIMINAL



Another example of today's 'criminal' is one that may have different sexual orientations than those that culture (news, laws, stigma, etc.) tells us are 'normal'. For example, gay people are still criminalized in many countries, while sexual attraction towards younger human creatures, today called 'pedophilia or ephebophilia', is also criminalized, even when there is no case of child abuse, just for the simple fact that one finds sexual pleasure in, let's say, watching photos or videos of such creatures.

Criminalizing such behaviors can only result in hiding such behaviors from public view and, thus, you can make a 'pedophile' hold onto his thoughts, not seeking advice or education about this matter, and maybe that one 'pedophile' hurts a child as a result of that stigma. Regardless of someone's sexual orientation or other patterns of thinking, if you see them as monsters or criminals, then you are only inhibiting such potentially dangerous behaviors, causing them to evolve into something that is dangerous to others.

**If I had a child, and someone raped or killed her/him, I believe I would be inclined to want to kill that 'monster', as my feelings of hate would go through the roof. But no matter how I would 'feel', it is never a solution to merely get rid of the symptoms of a failed system. It is the system itself that needs to be altered and surpassed. So, let's put away our emotions and hold them tight, and become much more scientific in order to get rid of such emotional distresses for us.**

We can do this by learning about the root causes that produce the behaviors, instead of blaming the victims within the culture that perpetuate the behaviors. Granted, it can be quite difficult to find information on understanding "crime" in this way, as it would indict the system (culture) itself as being the root cause. Today, we do just the opposite and demonize the person who is the result of our competitive, scarcity-oriented society, which causes the aberrant behavior as a result of its violent structure.

Getting rid of money, any need for competition, the obligation to work or learn, and seeing ourselves as one species, coupled with relevant education serving as the main concern of such a saner society, will drastically reduce what we currently think of as a 'criminal'.

**We must stop using coercion and torture to force 'better' behaviors, and rather think of those performing harmful behaviors not as criminals, but as patients; victims of a culture that encourages and enforces that behavior. And where today you can't prevent harmful situations from happening, be prepared to offer support for the 'patient' who created the harm.**

# DO YOU RECOGNIZE NOW WHY A SOLUTION LIKE THE VENUS PROJECT'S BOLD NEW APPROACH IS SO NEEDED?

Patching this system does not work, as shown by over ten thousand years of attempts to do so. So if others ask you for a solution to get rid of crime, tell them about The Venus Project, and remind them that solving such big problems requires complex and bold solutions, as this project aims to change not only the way we create and distribute goods and services, but also aims to change the way we understand the world, and ourselves.

Documentary list for all of the claims in this article (Side Note: while you will see blood, feces, and barbaric treatment of people, from young to old, notice in all of these documentaries how words such as 'fuck' are censored, but those 'graphic' things are not. To understand why this is, we highly recommend our "Obscene and Offensive" article):



How To Make Money  
Selling Drugs



Young Kids, Hard Time



Kids Behind Bars



The House I Live In



Solitary Nation



Prison State

You can also watch: Stickup Kid, Dying Inside: Elderly in prison, and End the Drugs War.

# FAQ

*with Jacque Fresco and Roxanne Meadows*





## **DO WE HAVE ENOUGH ENERGY TO ELIMINATE SCARCITY?**

Yes. The potential of untapped energy sources is almost limitless if we utilize desert heat concentrators, wind, wave and tidal sources. Even portions of the Gulf Stream, the Icelandic Current, and the Japan Current could eliminate all of the energy shortages in the world today. If we had utilized the money that we spent on military systems for the last 40 years and put it toward developing clean sources of energy, the world would be a far better, safer, and cleaner place for all of humankind.

The potential of geothermal energy is almost limitless and can easily supply enough energy for all of the world's needs. Even if we harness only one percent of the geothermal energy of the earth's outer crust we would have available approximately five hundred times the energy contained in all of the gas and oil reserves in the world.

This source of energy gives off little or no sulfur compared to fossil fuel fired power plants and they emit no nitrogen oxides. In addition, geothermal installations require very little dedicated land as compared to other power plants. The drilling of geothermal wells has far fewer environmental impacts than other energy resources, and there is no need for mineshafts, tunnels, open pits, or waste storage.

A great deal of this energy is available in the outer most layers of the earth's crust which is approximately six miles and this potential energy source is available throughout the world from the Andes Mountains in South America to the Gulf of California, The Rift Valleys of Africa, the Mid Atlantic Ridge, and along the Bering Strait.

## **WHAT ARE THE SAFEGUARDS AGAINST ABUSE OF POWER IN THE SOCIETY YOU ENVISION?**

In a resource-based economy, we surpass the need for money which is the basis for most corruption. The society we envision makes all goods and services available for everyone without a price tag. This is what the function of government could be, by surpassing the need for politics in the management of human affairs. At present, governmental decisions have always been subject to the influence of the power elite.

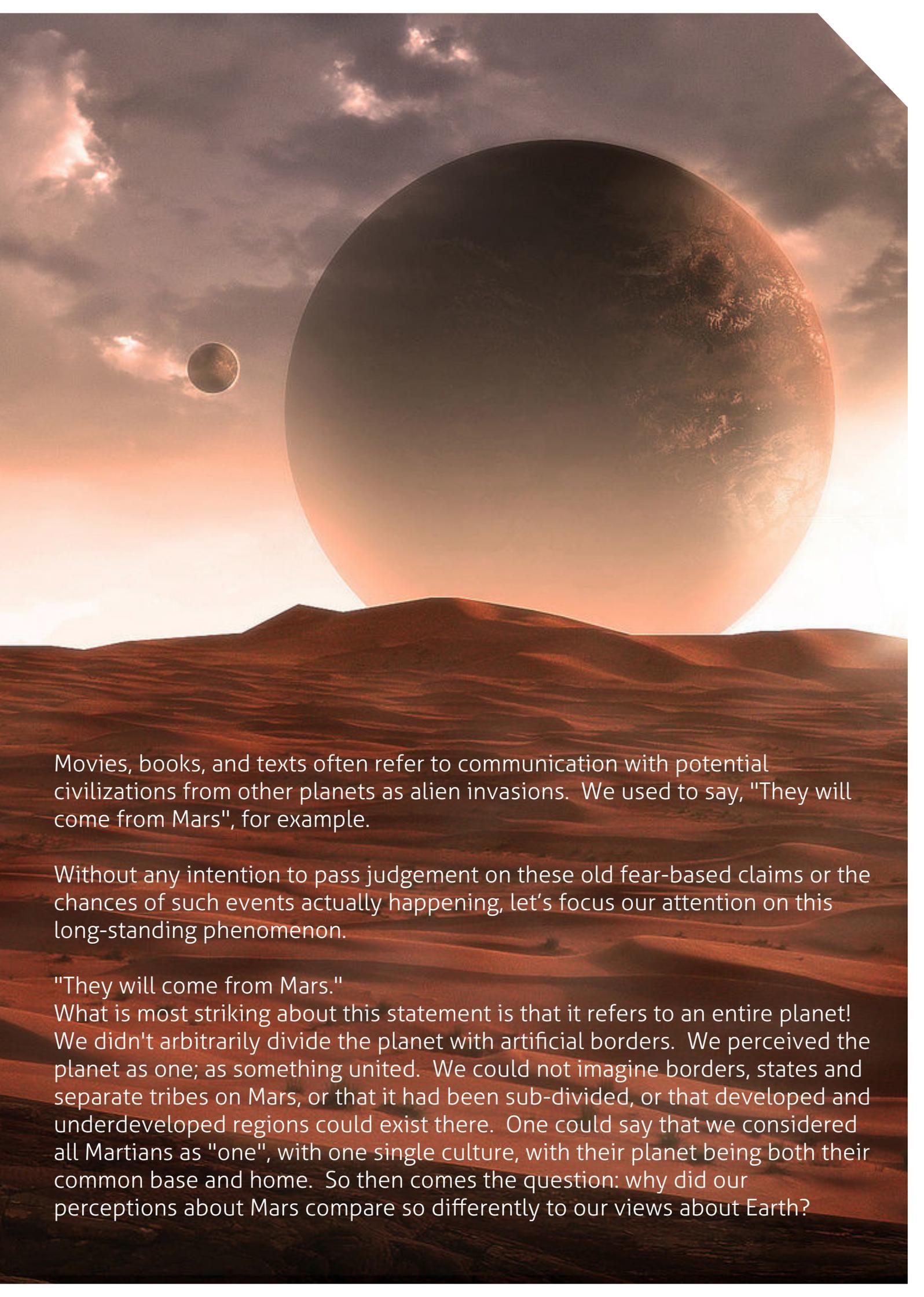
The cybernated complex would only manage and improve the distribution of resources, to provide clean air, clean water, and all of the amenities that enhance human life. Again, it does not control people or manage the lives of individuals -- on the contrary, it could encourage the development of individual initiative and creativity far beyond that of our present-day money- oriented culture.

There are many who fear the installations of cybernated systems. This fear is unfounded. It is not technology that is to be feared. Our concern should be with the abuse of this technology, rather than with the inanimate technology itself.

# They will come from Mars...

*by Politismos Tipou 1 Blog*





Movies, books, and texts often refer to communication with potential civilizations from other planets as alien invasions. We used to say, "They will come from Mars", for example.

Without any intention to pass judgement on these old fear-based claims or the chances of such events actually happening, let's focus our attention on this long-standing phenomenon.

"They will come from Mars."

What is most striking about this statement is that it refers to an entire planet! We didn't arbitrarily divide the planet with artificial borders. We perceived the planet as one; as something united. We could not imagine borders, states and separate tribes on Mars, or that it had been sub-divided, or that developed and underdeveloped regions could exist there. One could say that we considered all Martians as "one", with one single culture, with their planet being both their common base and home. So then comes the question: why did our perceptions about Mars compare so differently to our views about Earth?

Many tons of ink have been spilled trying to explain the propensities of individuals toward collectiveness, group formation and the human need of "belonging", in general.

Everyone experiences a strong drive to belong and be a part of a group, because each of us "chooses" to structure his or her personality in a particular way, by combining multiple identities. This "choice" is actually a combination of ideas emerged from his or her culture, which means that what we choose is basically not much of a "free will".

**Every human being feels safer if he or she functions as part of an ideological, sports-based, political, etc. team, but why does this occur?**



Several psychologists, working within psychosociology and human socialization, have demonstrated experimentally that most people happily sacrifice individual judgement and opinion, in order to be accepted and desired by a group. The most famous experiment is one about social conformity by psychologist Solomon Asch.

Using his scientific partners as participants in a group and only one "real" unsuspecting participant among them, he demonstrated how the participant tended to agree with the intentionally false judgments of the whole team about the length of some lines. The subject of the experiment (repeatedly, through the scientific process) often complied with the false judgements of his team, even when he had to support something obviously absurd, just in order to be no different from mass perception and to avoid being considered an outsider or unwelcome to the team.



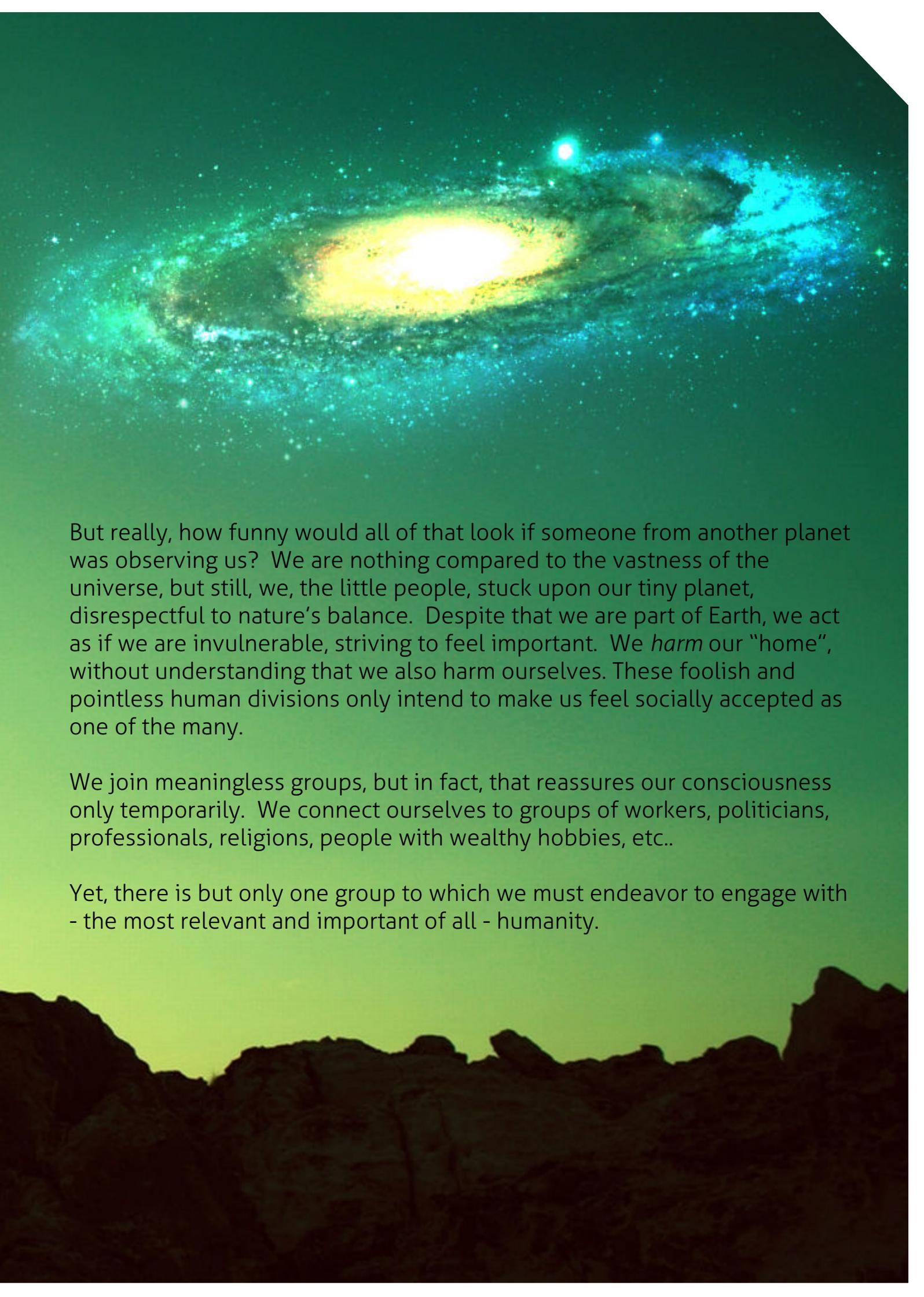
**WATCH THE EXPERIMENT HERE**



The human need to belong helps us to build a multiple-sided personality through participating and belonging to various groups. However, where does the crazy part begin? We try to feel powerful, by accumulating money and fantastic power. We are conditioned to belong to the rich, the smart, the successful groups, since this is the established culture's perception of happiness.

We divide the world into countries with imaginary boundaries. We distribute resources, such as water, food, etc. unequally. We keep judging human beings according to their color, and human rights according to gender and religion. We ourselves don't react to anything, under the fear of being considered freaks. Sometimes, we even blindly follow public opinion, since we don't want to feel that we are considered weirdos or outsiders.





But really, how funny would all of that look if someone from another planet was observing us? We are nothing compared to the vastness of the universe, but still, we, the little people, stuck upon our tiny planet, disrespectful to nature's balance. Despite that we are part of Earth, we act as if we are invulnerable, striving to feel important. We *harm* our "home", without understanding that we also harm ourselves. These foolish and pointless human divisions only intend to make us feel socially accepted as one of the many.

We join meaningless groups, but in fact, that reassures our consciousness only temporarily. We connect ourselves to groups of workers, politicians, professionals, religions, people with wealthy hobbies, etc..

Yet, there is but only one group to which we must endeavor to engage with - the most relevant and important of all - humanity.

# LISTEN TO TVP MAGAZINE

by Tio

We highly recommend that you **read** this magazine in its online format, because the in-depth videos we include and the detailed sources that we link to are usually essential to fully understanding each article. However, if you would prefer the ability to just 'listen' to the magazine, here's how you can do it. (you lazy creature :)

First, you'll need to access the magazine in "text" format. You can either download and open the PDF for a given issue, or access it online in Plain Text mode, via [vpmagazine.com](http://vpmagazine.com) (click any on issue to gain access to the options)



Now that you have the text file accessed on your device, you'll need to install a good text reader, preferably with a great voice. All of this is free and takes about 1 minute to set up.

For Android, we recommend Voice Aloud Reader + IVONA Amy UK English Voice. Once you've installed them, just open the Voice Aloud Reader, click the "Change Voice or Language" button and select the "Amy UK Voice". Then, simply import the pdf or text file, press play, and that's it. If you prefer other voices, you can download more from [here](#).



I have tested this with two issues, so far, and it is near to a great experience. I say 'near' because the magazine is designed specifically for a **reading** experience, where we include relevant videos and photos to complete a message. As a result, you may occasionally find it a bit difficult to fully understand some sections.

I am sure you will find alternatives for all the other operating systems. IVONA voices seem to be the best voices out there for any OS, and text readers are plenty. But if you do not find such programs for your operating system, try a free online tool such as [naturalreaders.com](http://naturalreaders.com) or [yakitome.com](http://yakitome.com), or search on google.

Most of our readers use Android, which is why I chose it as the example above.



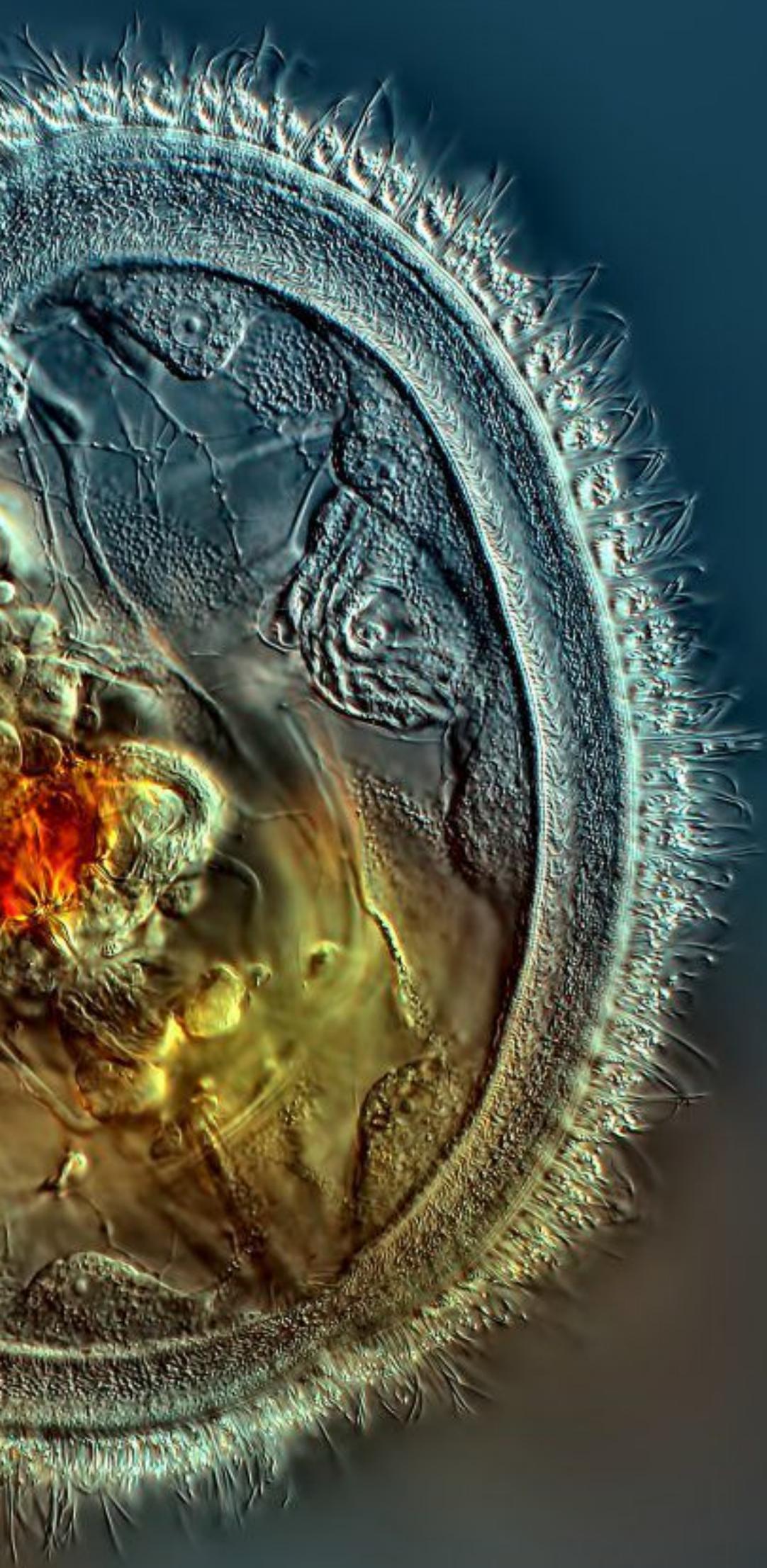
So, if you find it difficult to **read** over 100 pages a month, set up your system, plug in your earpieces and go for a nice, long, healthy bike ride :). It may take a couple of hours to finish up one issue.



# EARTH: CREATURES

by Tio



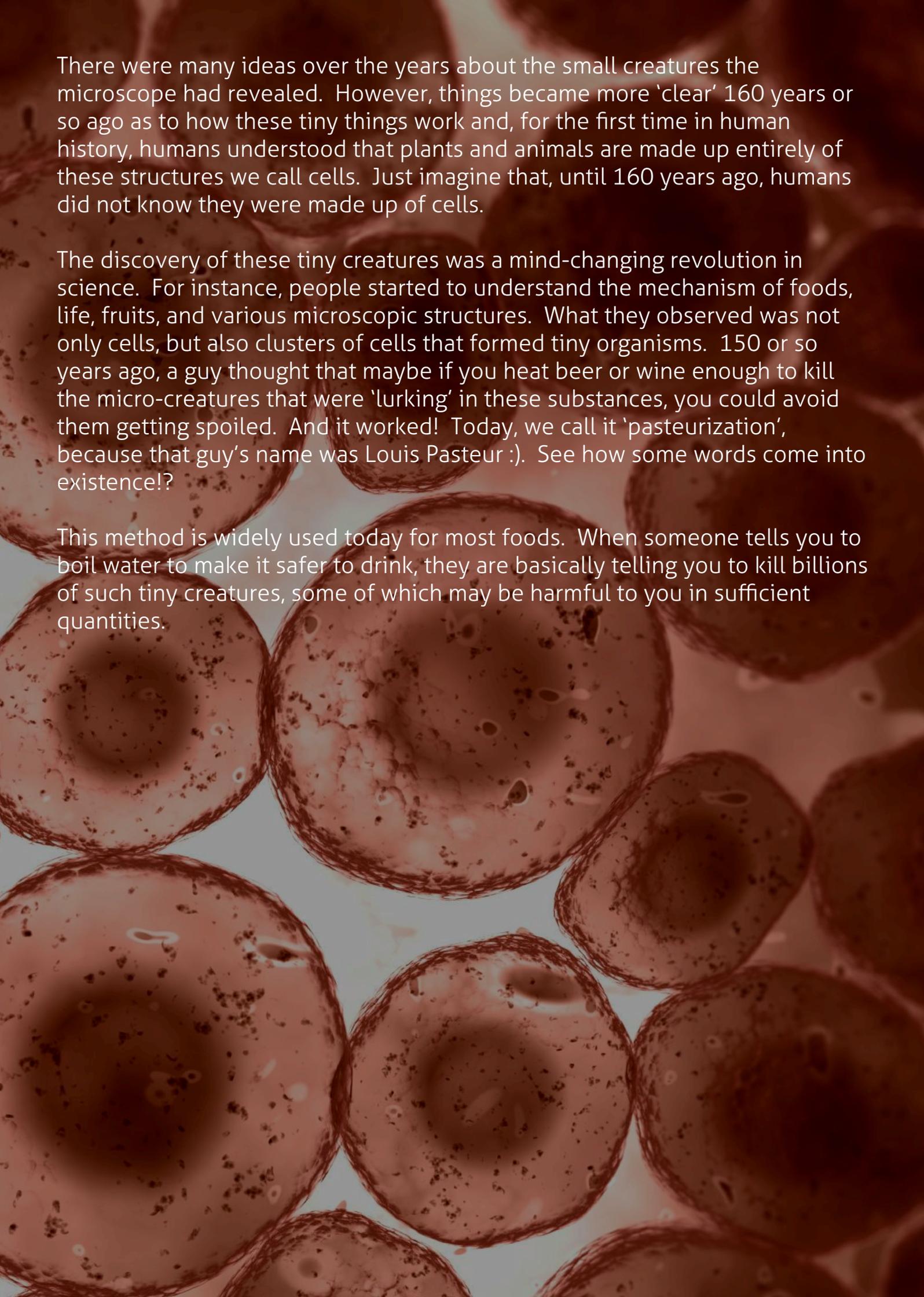


## What is truly unique about planet Earth?

While mountains, rivers and oceans, weather and volcanoes can be found on other nearby cosmic objects (planets and moons), the things that we do not find anywhere else are Earth's 'creatures', or what we call plants, animals, insects, and everything else that we may refer to as 'living', although it can be nearly impossible to distinguish between living and nonliving 'things', as you will soon see.

We can think of creatures as "cell-based" entities. 350 years ago, someone pointed a 'reversed-telescope' (instead of seeing objects at large distance, you could use it to see objects that are very tiny) at a bottle cork and observed tiny structures that he called "small rooms", or "cells". Many others started to use this new invention, the microscope, to look at other tiny 'things', and some even theorised that these small structures that they saw were alive.

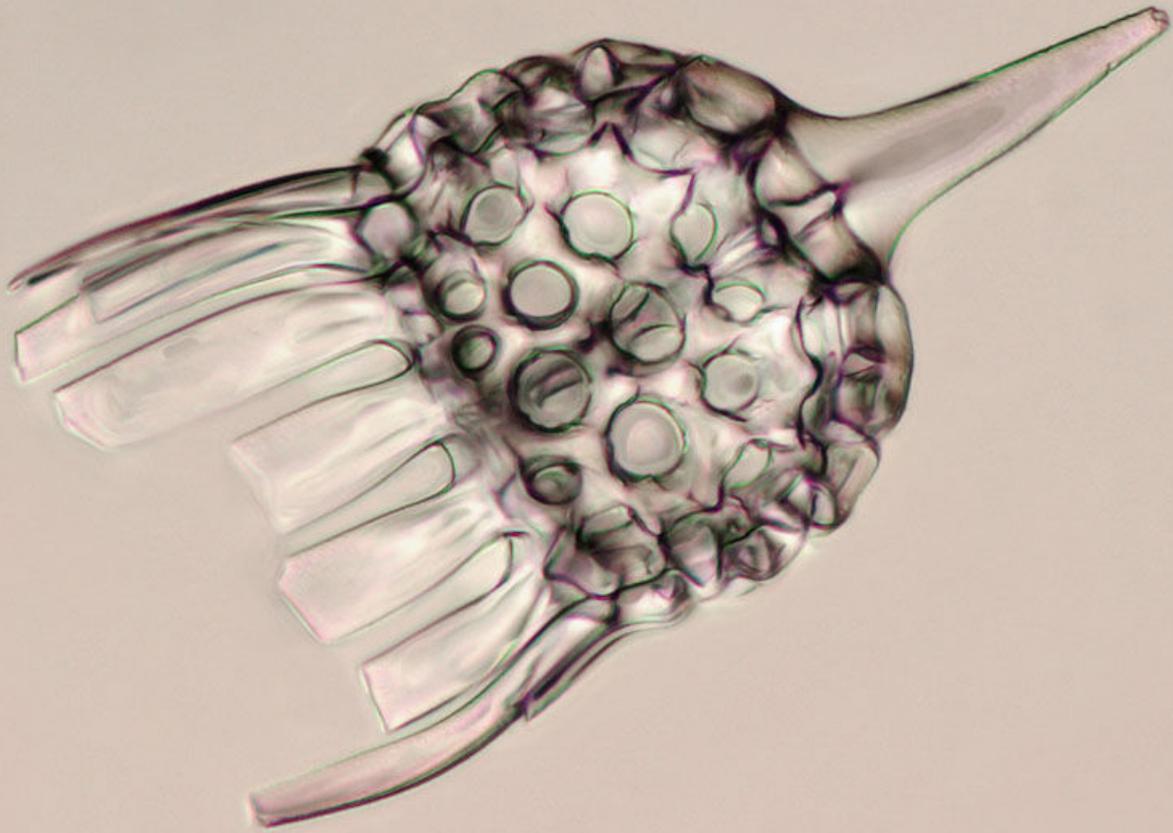
After more years of accepting that these 'cells' were living 'things', some others theorised that these creatures may be smaller versions of animals, like giraffes or zebras, but much, much smaller. Some even suggested that women may have tiny human babies inside them in the form of cells, and they get pregnant by the male's 'substance' just triggering the growth of these tiny 'humans'.

A microscopic view of numerous cells, likely from a plant or animal tissue, showing their characteristic rounded shapes and internal structures. The cells are stained, giving them a reddish-brown hue. The background is a light, slightly textured surface.

There were many ideas over the years about the small creatures the microscope had revealed. However, things became more 'clear' 160 years or so ago as to how these tiny things work and, for the first time in human history, humans understood that plants and animals are made up entirely of these structures we call cells. Just imagine that, until 160 years ago, humans did not know they were made up of cells.

The discovery of these tiny creatures was a mind-changing revolution in science. For instance, people started to understand the mechanism of foods, life, fruits, and various microscopic structures. What they observed was not only cells, but also clusters of cells that formed tiny organisms. 150 or so years ago, a guy thought that maybe if you heat beer or wine enough to kill the micro-creatures that were 'lurking' in these substances, you could avoid them getting spoiled. And it worked! Today, we call it 'pasteurization', because that guy's name was Louis Pasteur :). See how some words come into existence!?

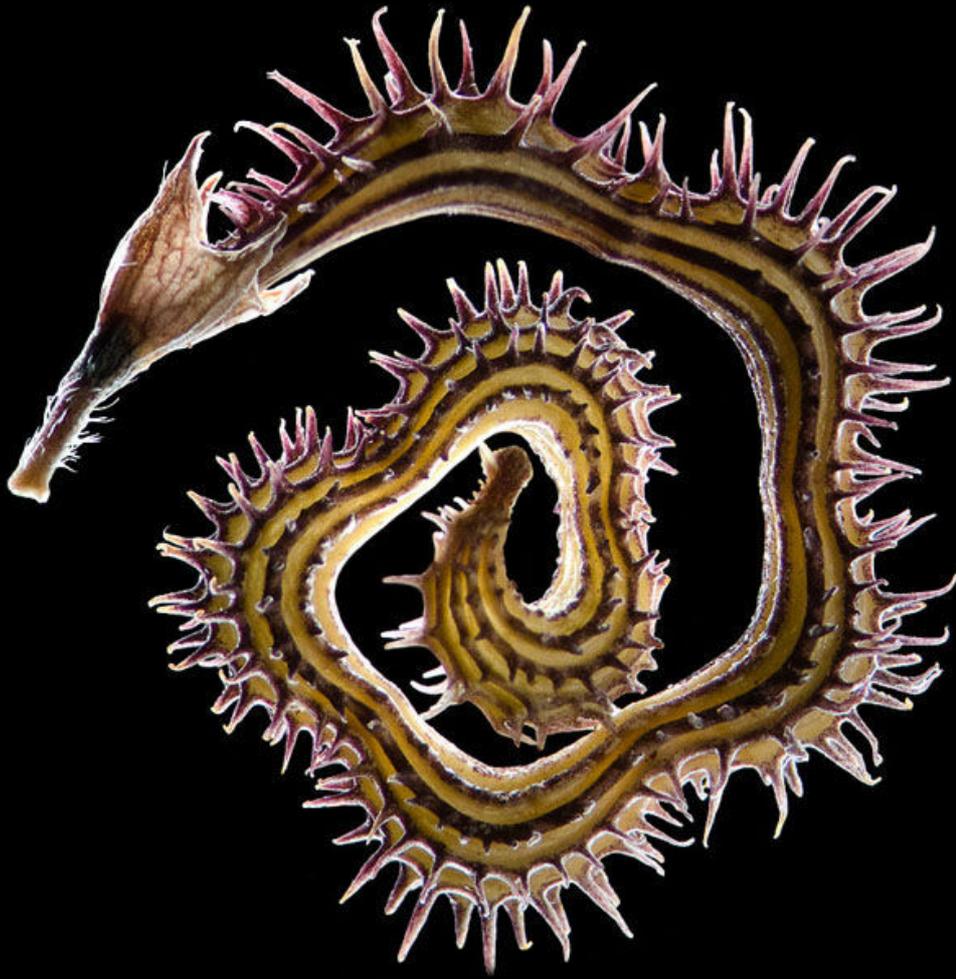
This method is widely used today for most foods. When someone tells you to boil water to make it safer to drink, they are basically telling you to kill billions of such tiny creatures, some of which may be harmful to you in sufficient quantities.



**Skeleton of a radiolarian, a single-cell protozoan with an intricate mineral skeleton, by Christopher B. Jackson of Berne, Switzerland.**



**Protozoan *Elphidium crispum* found growing on the Dorset coast of England, by Michael Gibson of Northampton, UK. (Olympus BioScapes)**



**Detail of a pod of the flowering legume *Scorpius muricatus* (common name "Prickly Caterpillar"), by Viktor Sýkora, from Hyskov, Czech Republic.**

**Rotifer *Floscularia ringens* feeding. Its rapidly beating cilia (hair-like structures) bring water-containing food to the rotifer. Technique: Differential interference contrast microscopy.**





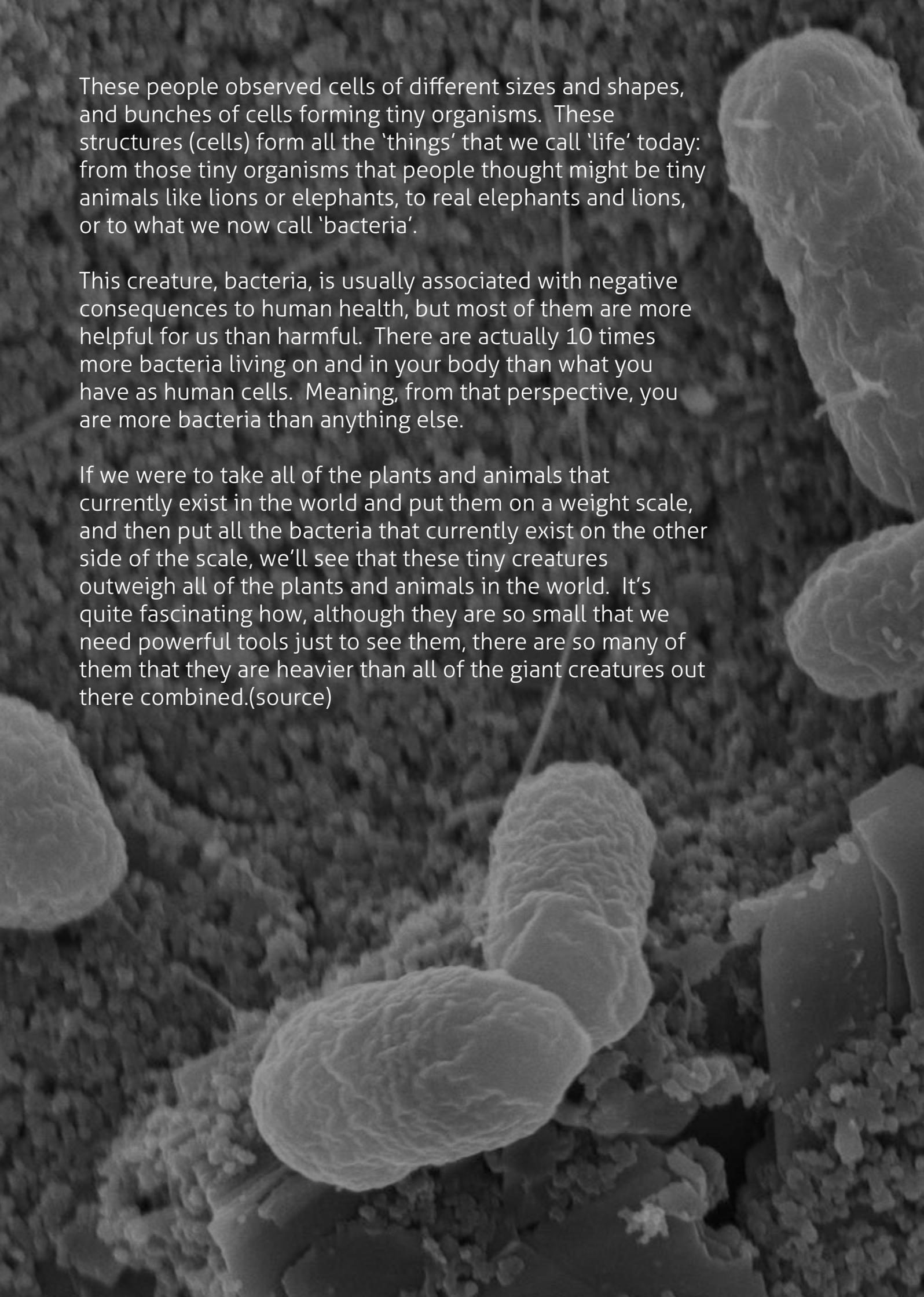


**This is a single-celled green diatom. Although many diatoms are found in the oceans, they inhabit freshwater too. Specimens for this composite image came from a lake.**

**Branching red algae (brown) show off their reproductive spores (red), while golden diatoms—another kind of microscopic algae—cluster together like brightly colored leaves. This picture is taken by Arlene Wechezak of Washington.**



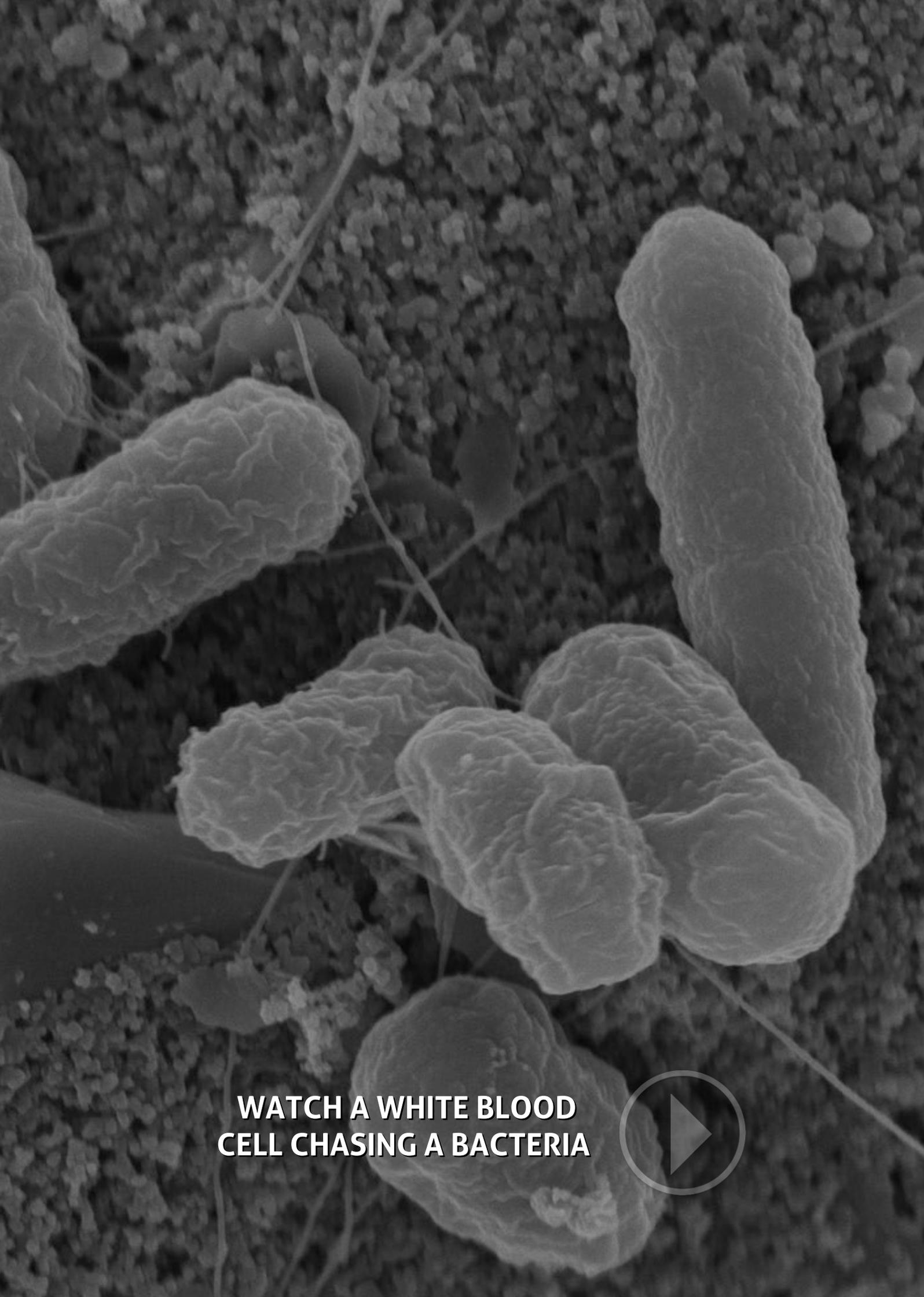
**Spherical colonies of *Nostoc commune*, a bluegreen alga. Technique: Darkfield illumination. (Gerd Guenther/Duesseldorf, NRW, Germany)**

A scanning electron micrograph (SEM) showing a variety of bacterial cells. The cells are of different sizes and shapes, some appearing as long, thin rods, others as shorter, thicker rods, and some as irregular, rounded forms. The surface of the cells shows intricate details, such as ridges, grooves, and small protrusions. The background is a dense, granular texture, likely representing the surface of the sample being imaged.

These people observed cells of different sizes and shapes, and bunches of cells forming tiny organisms. These structures (cells) form all the 'things' that we call 'life' today: from those tiny organisms that people thought might be tiny animals like lions or elephants, to real elephants and lions, or to what we now call 'bacteria'.

This creature, bacteria, is usually associated with negative consequences to human health, but most of them are more helpful for us than harmful. There are actually 10 times more bacteria living on and in your body than what you have as human cells. Meaning, from that perspective, you are more bacteria than anything else.

If we were to take all of the plants and animals that currently exist in the world and put them on a weight scale, and then put all the bacteria that currently exist on the other side of the scale, we'll see that these tiny creatures outweigh all of the plants and animals in the world. It's quite fascinating how, although they are so small that we need powerful tools just to see them, there are so many of them that they are heavier than all of the giant creatures out there combined.(source)



**WATCH A WHITE BLOOD  
CELL CHASING A BACTERIA**



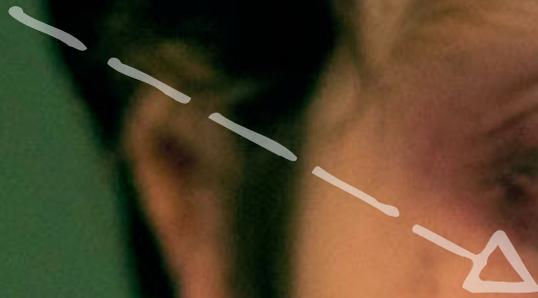
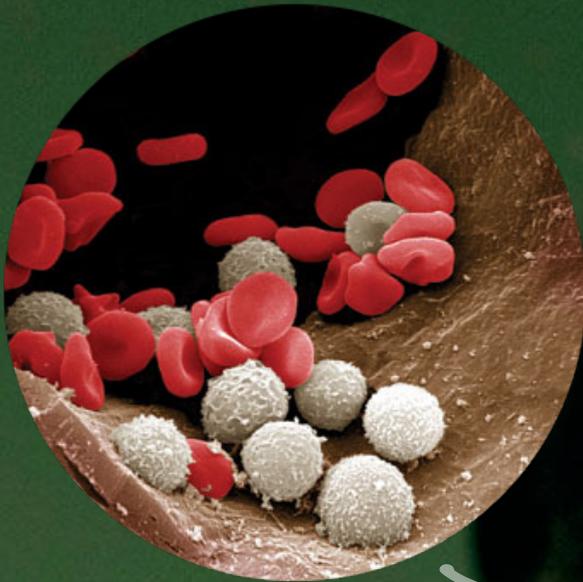
Thinking of 'human' cells again, the way that you and I are formed is quite extraordinary. Two cells, one from the female and one from the male, combine, and through a complicated process of exchanging even tinier structures between them (genetic structures inside these cells), they form a single cell that then divides into two, in a process that is more fantastic than any science fiction movie, and you can see this video that explains it in 3D to help yourself gain a stronger sense of it all.



Then the process continues as the two split into four, those four into eight, those eight into sixteen, and so on, until it has created the trillions of cells that we now call, "you": your feet, eyes, heart, brain, nerves bones, etc.. The next time you cut your finger and blood comes out, remember that you see it as a red liquid, but it's actually composed of millions/billions of tiny cells (red cells) that are simply escaping your body.

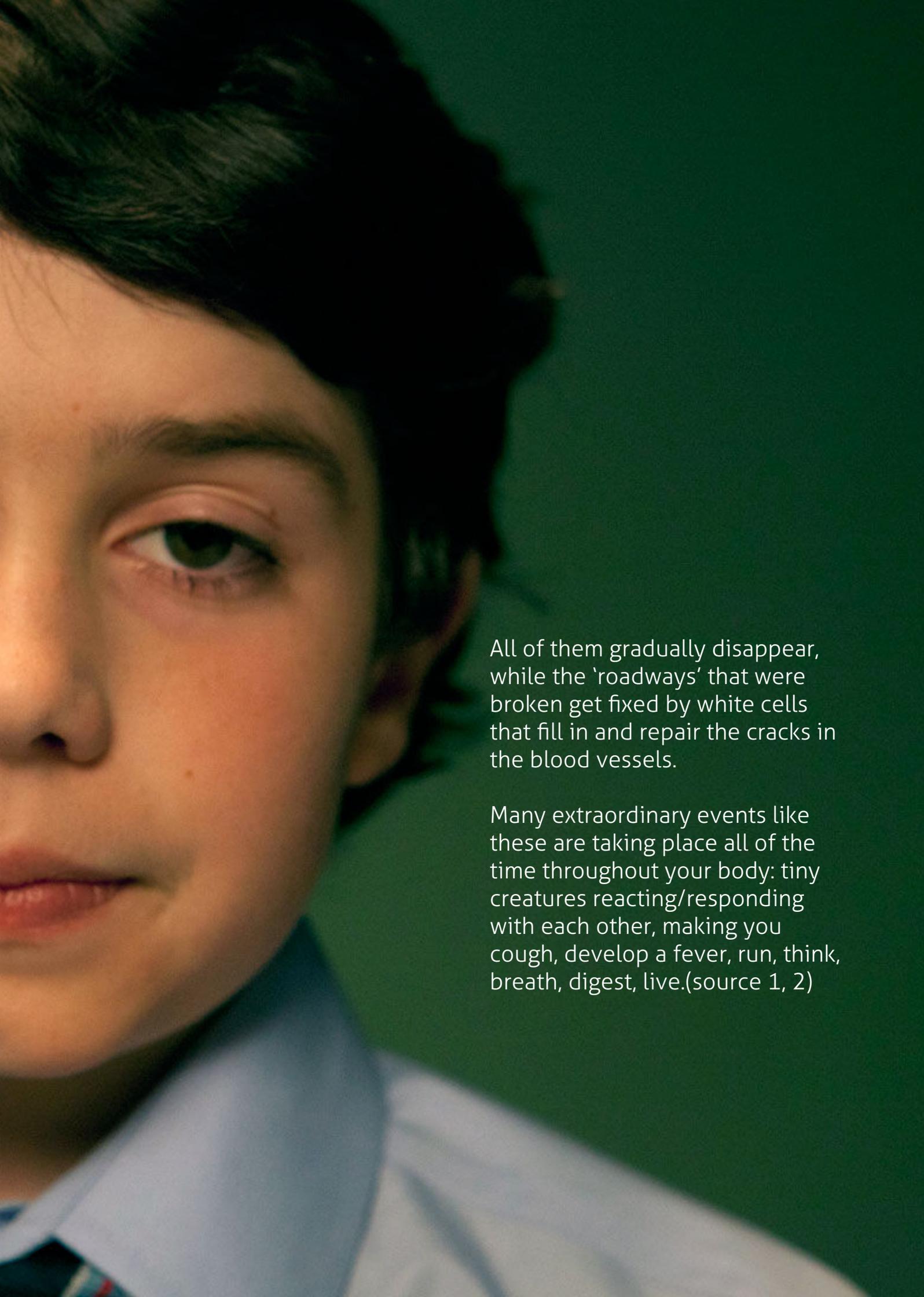






For instance, if you get hit in the face and your face swells and turns red, it is because tiny blood vessels (roadways) have been broken, and red cells are spilling into your facial tissue, where they cannot survive for long. The area eventually becomes brown and/or yellow and disappears.

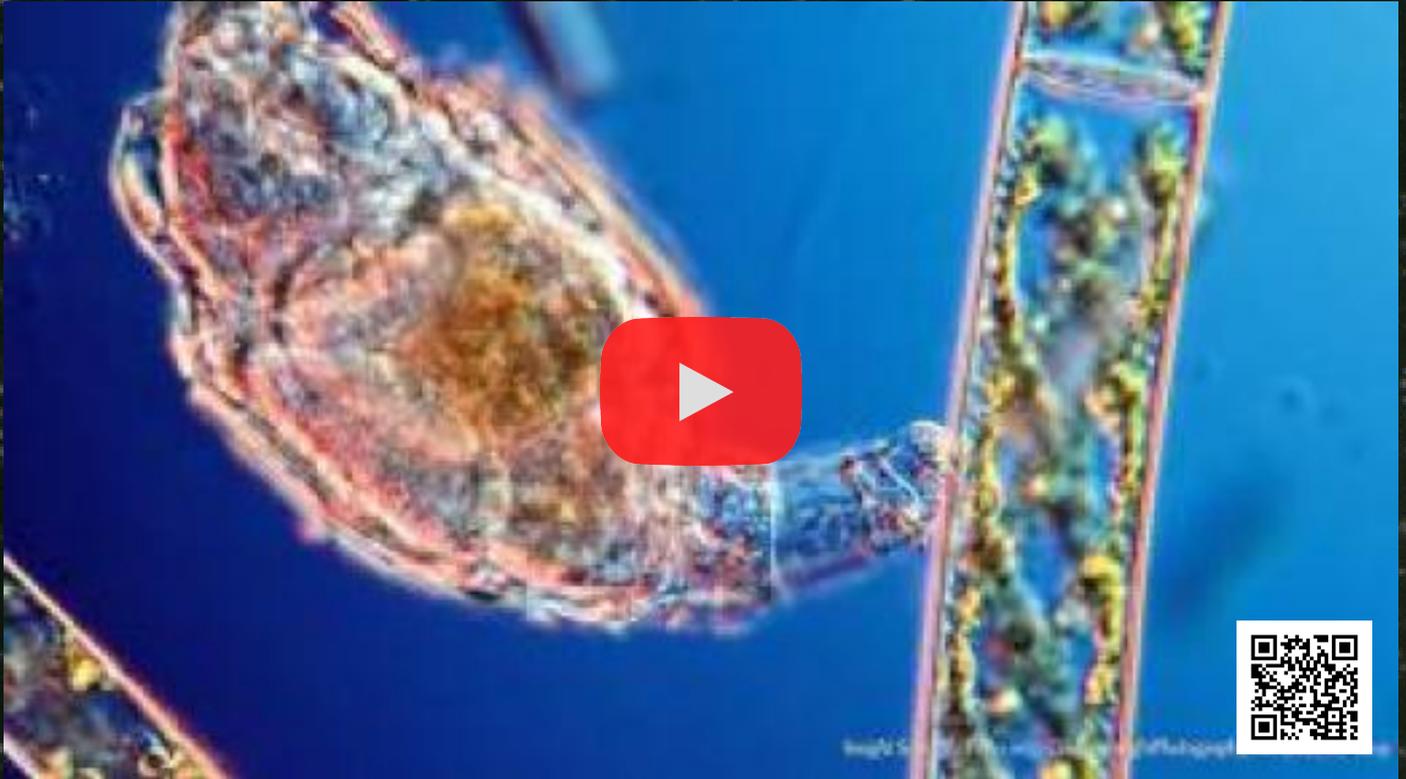
Why? That's because other types of cells, white cells, respond to that event by coming to the 'accident' scene and eating the dead red cells. And the combination of white + red cells cause that yellow/brown colored 'bruise' on your face.



All of them gradually disappear, while the 'roadways' that were broken get fixed by white cells that fill in and repair the cracks in the blood vessels.

Many extraordinary events like these are taking place all of the time throughout your body: tiny creatures reacting/responding with each other, making you cough, develop a fever, run, think, breath, digest, live.(source 1, 2)

The microscopic life of creatures that are composed of one or more cells is a fascinating, alert and highly eventful world. Watch this amazing playlist to see their world, and follow this guy's YouTube channel for more such videos as they are released.

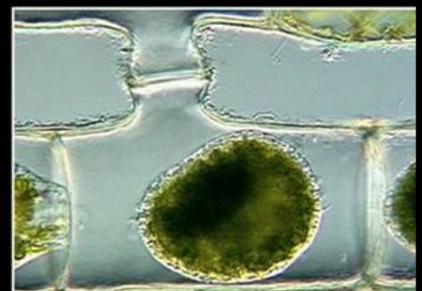
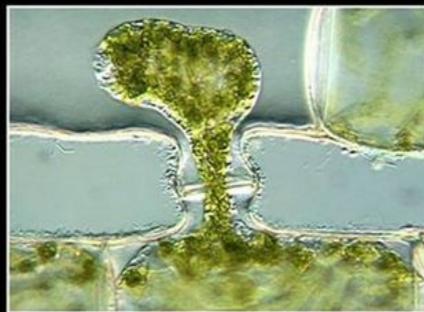
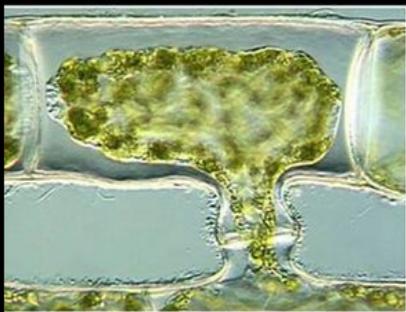
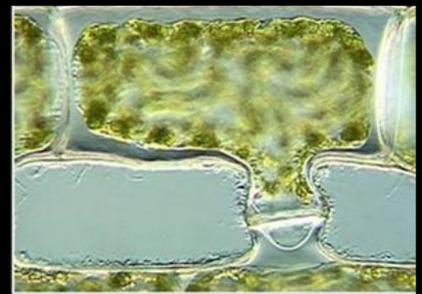
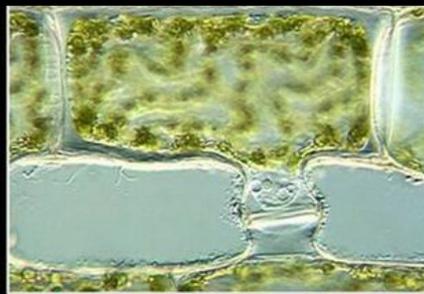
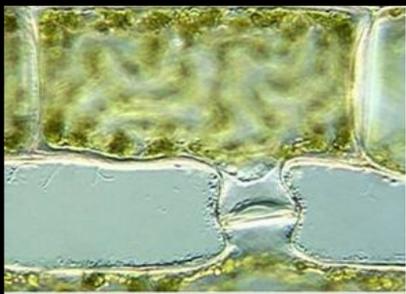


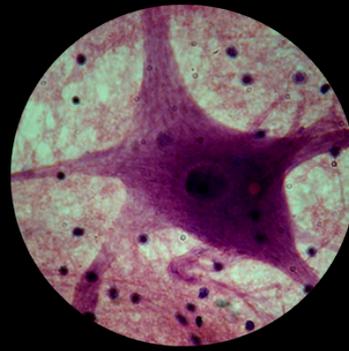
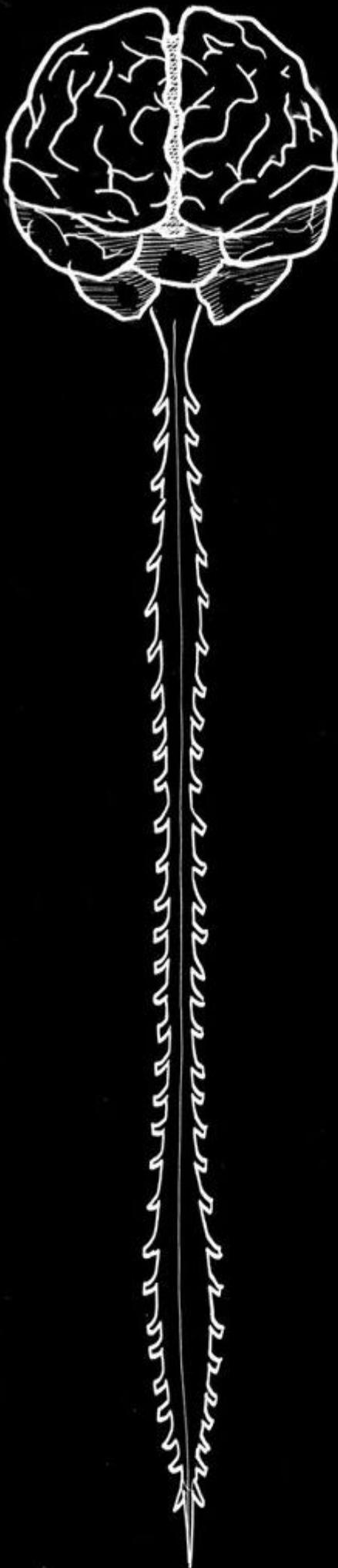
So, life as we know it is something made up entirely of cells. Some creatures self-replicate, while others often have to 'pair together' to engage in reproductive sex (meaning they have specialized male and female reproductive cells inside them, and those cells combine to make other creatures). For instance, while some lizards need to find a mate of the opposite sex in order to reproduce, other lizards are able to just make 'babies' without a partner.

Occasional errors in the replication process of these cells give birth, literally, to new kinds of creatures, different from their parent(s). By combining that phenomenon with the 'sexual' reproductive process, which merges physical characteristics from both parents, we can now understand and explain the diversity of creatures that we see today; all of them combinations of errors in reproduction and combinations of characteristics.

**AN ALGAE "SEX TAPE" SNAGGED THIRD PLACE  
IN THE 2009 BIOSCAPES COMPETITION.**

**BIOCHEMIST JEREMY PICKETT-HEAPS, OF  
AUSTRALIA'S UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE,  
FILMED THE CELLS SQUEEZING THROUGH  
NARROW FERTILIZATION TUBES THAT  
PARTNER CELLS HAD JUST BUILT BETWEEN  
THEM.**



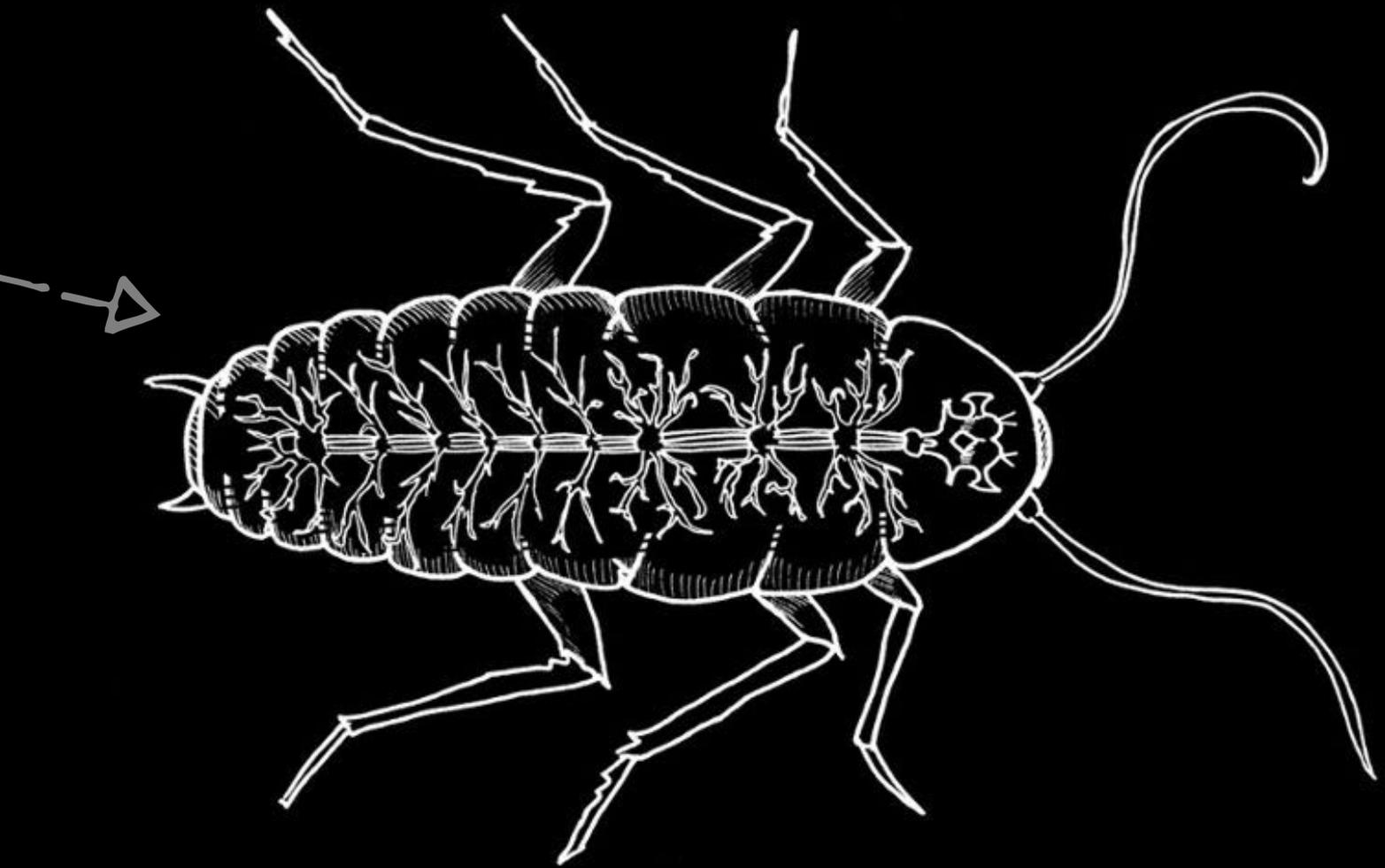


While a flower's growth is stimulated by all kinds of events/factors: water, soil moisture, gravity available sunlight, etc., other cell clusters, in the form of animals, are more complex because they form around a sophisticated nervous system inside the creature, creating the abilities of memory and 'behavior'.

Thus, a bug is far more complex in its behavior than a flower, because it has such a nervous system, which is made up of yet other kinds of cells (nerve cells).

A major part of our human nervous system is our brain, and if you cut off someone's head, the person dies, including their arms, legs, heart, etc.. That's due to the fact that 'who we are' is inside our brains, while our body will quickly bleed to death (no blood in the brain and the rest of the body, no life for the cells, no human).

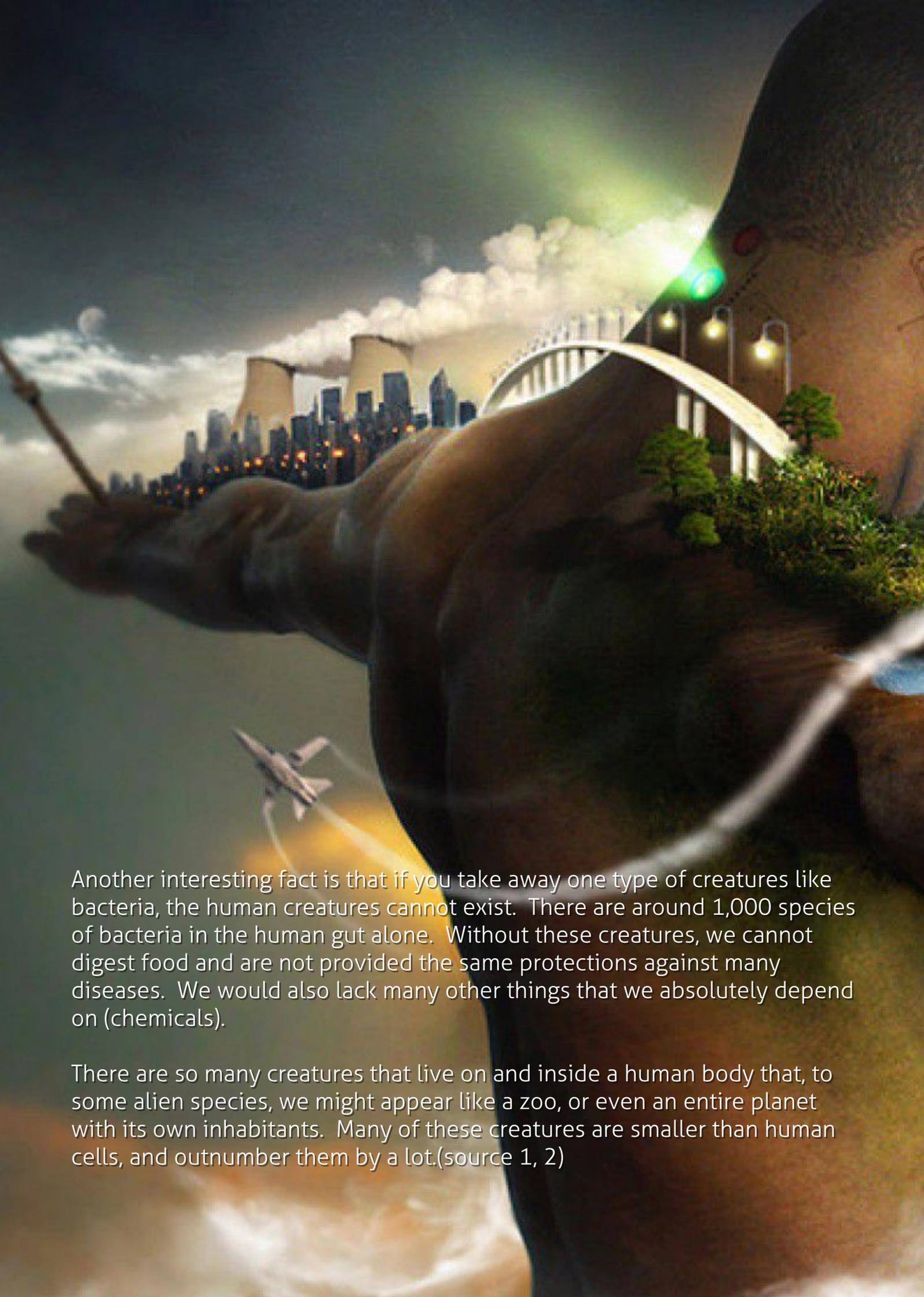
We also breath through our mouths so, without one, there is no oxygen going inside our bodies even if we somehow stop the bleeding.



However, if you cut off a bug's head, it will still survive for some time because his 'brain' is a bunch of clustered nerve cells spread along its body. It will probably die of starvation since it now has no mouth, but it also has a different kind of blood, with different functionalities; a kind of blood that flows more freely through its body and doesn't bleed like ours. They also do not breath through their mouths, so it can walk around without a head for weeks.

Even more interesting is that its head can survive even longer than its body, if provided with enough nutrients.(source)

Therefore, if we think of creatures in terms of heads and bodies (physical references), we may be wrong in our interpretation of the importance of a creature's form/organs. For instance, just as the 'brain' is a bunch of nerve cells distributed in many varied shapes and forms in different creatures, other organs are also often quite different from one creature to another. We have guts, hearts, stomachs and legs, while other creatures either have such organs in different sizes and forms, or performing somewhat different functions, or do not have them at all.

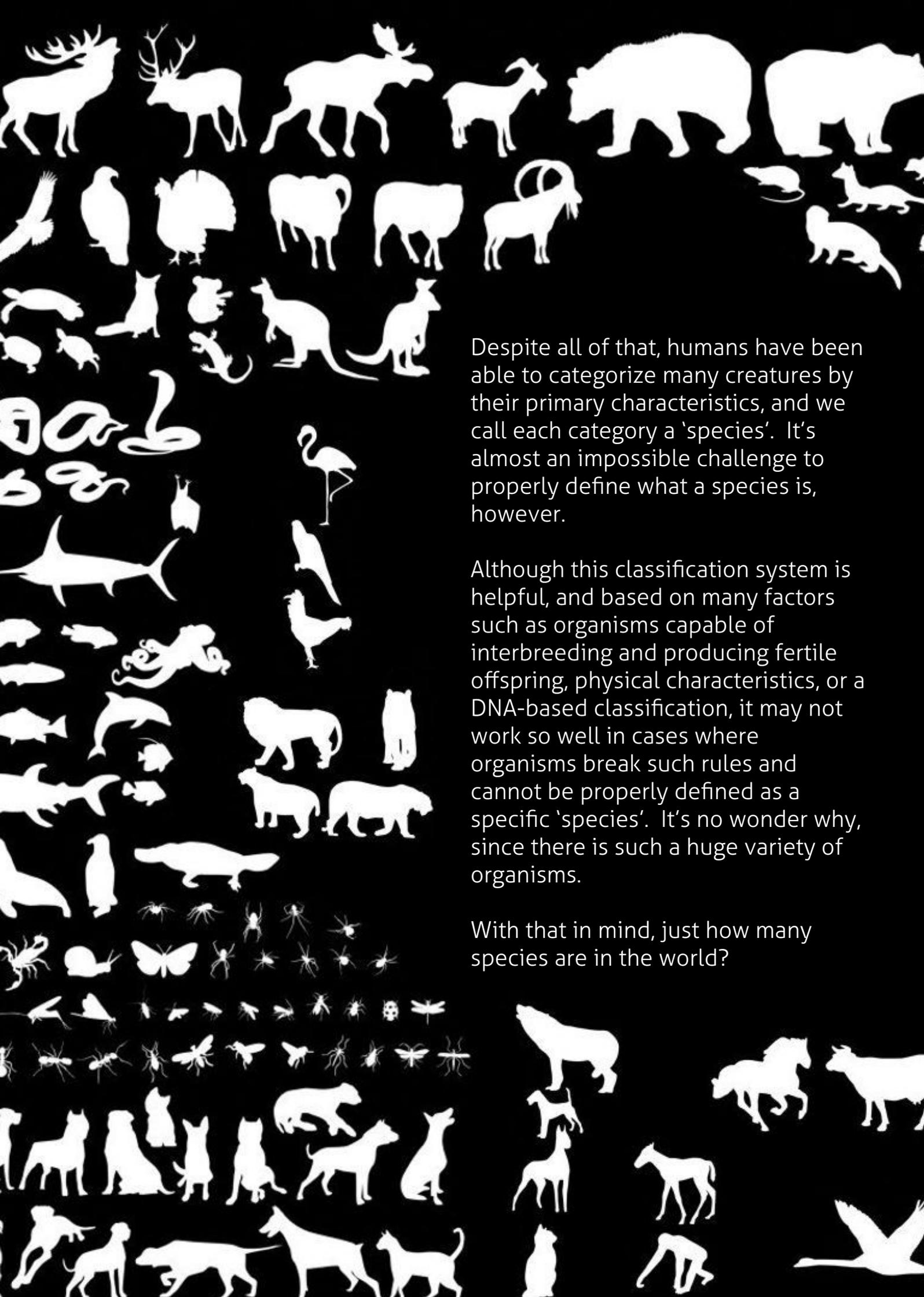


Another interesting fact is that if you take away one type of creatures like bacteria, the human creatures cannot exist. There are around 1,000 species of bacteria in the human gut alone. Without these creatures, we cannot digest food and are not provided the same protections against many diseases. We would also lack many other things that we absolutely depend on (chemicals).

There are so many creatures that live on and inside a human body that, to some alien species, we might appear like a zoo, or even an entire planet with its own inhabitants. Many of these creatures are smaller than human cells, and outnumber them by a lot.(source 1, 2)

So, when we think of a creature, do we think of all of the complex 'thing' that it is? Why do we say bacteria is one creature and humans is another one? Maybe both should be viewed as a single symbiotic collective, where one could not survive without the other. You see, things are far more complex than we tend to think.

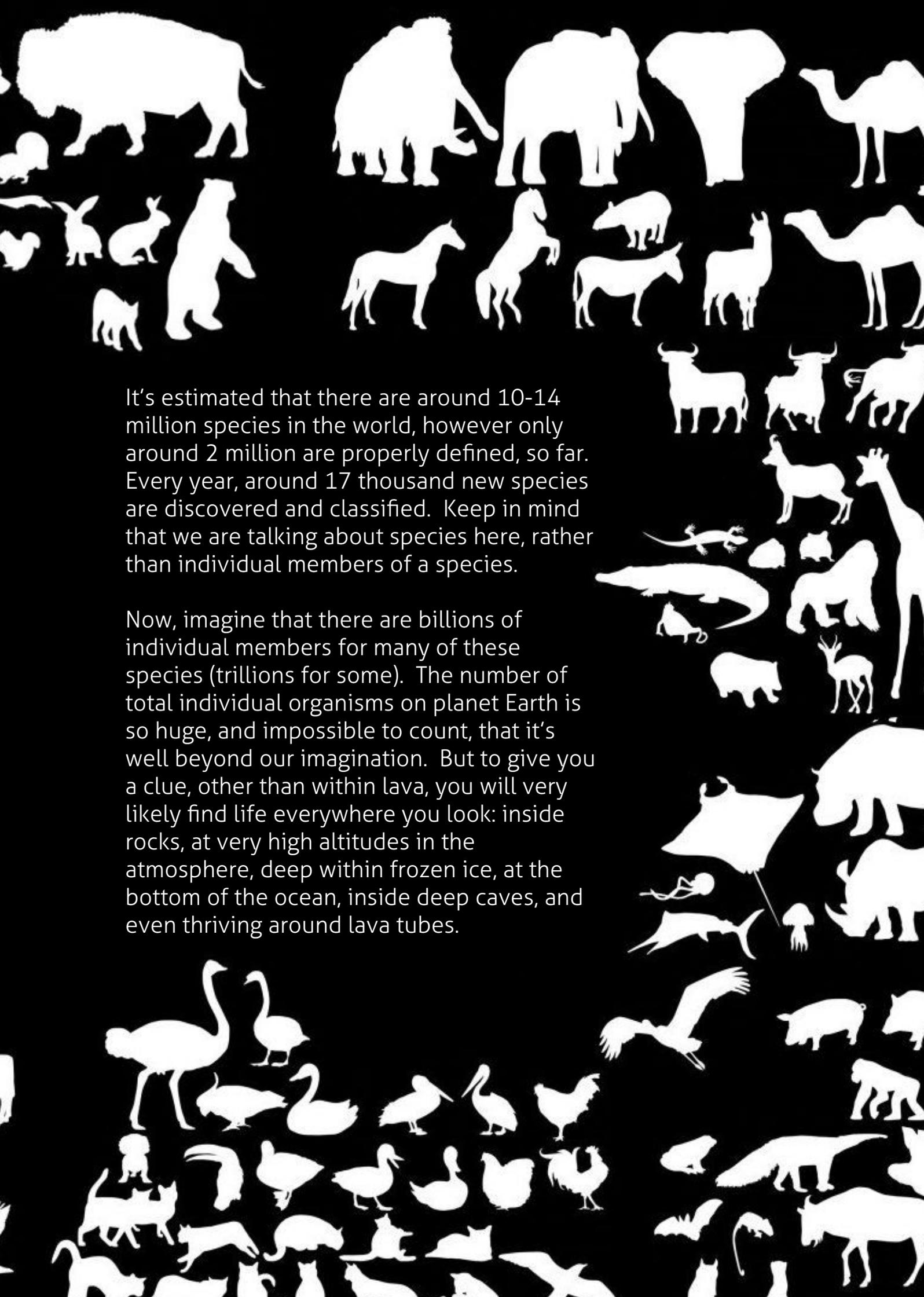




Despite all of that, humans have been able to categorize many creatures by their primary characteristics, and we call each category a 'species'. It's almost an impossible challenge to properly define what a species is, however.

Although this classification system is helpful, and based on many factors such as organisms capable of interbreeding and producing fertile offspring, physical characteristics, or a DNA-based classification, it may not work so well in cases where organisms break such rules and cannot be properly defined as a specific 'species'. It's no wonder why, since there is such a huge variety of organisms.

With that in mind, just how many species are in the world?



It's estimated that there are around 10-14 million species in the world, however only around 2 million are properly defined, so far. Every year, around 17 thousand new species are discovered and classified. Keep in mind that we are talking about species here, rather than individual members of a species.

Now, imagine that there are billions of individual members for many of these species (trillions for some). The number of total individual organisms on planet Earth is so huge, and impossible to count, that it's well beyond our imagination. But to give you a clue, other than within lava, you will very likely find life everywhere you look: inside rocks, at very high altitudes in the atmosphere, deep within frozen ice, at the bottom of the ocean, inside deep caves, and even thriving around lava tubes.

This is how many creatures are in a typical drop of seawater





So, let's have a look at some of the more interesting, complex and unusual creatures that exist (of course, it's 'nuts' to make such a list without realizing that you can only highlight 0.00000001% of them, but we're going to do it anyway ;)).







If you cut one of this creature's limbs, it can regrow it back within a month, fully functional. If we figure it out how it does this, we might learn, perhaps, how to regrow many of our organs, which would be a revolution in the way we deal with broken 'parts' of our body.



Some creatures produce light and, if you were to see them on a dark night at the surface of the water, they look like a galaxy full of stars. Swimming through billions of these tiny creatures looks almost like you are the one emitting the light, because once you 'agitate' them, they start illuminating.

The chemical reactions that happen in their bodies are more than 'pretty', and we may learn from them a way to maybe make trees that glow alongside roads, thus replacing traditional lighting, or use similar reactions as part of an alert system within different crops to signal a lack of nutrients or water, and so on. These ideas are only concepts right now, but bioluminescence is already used to assess water quality, and in other medical treatments and drug testing.(source)





# Waitomo Glowworm Caves

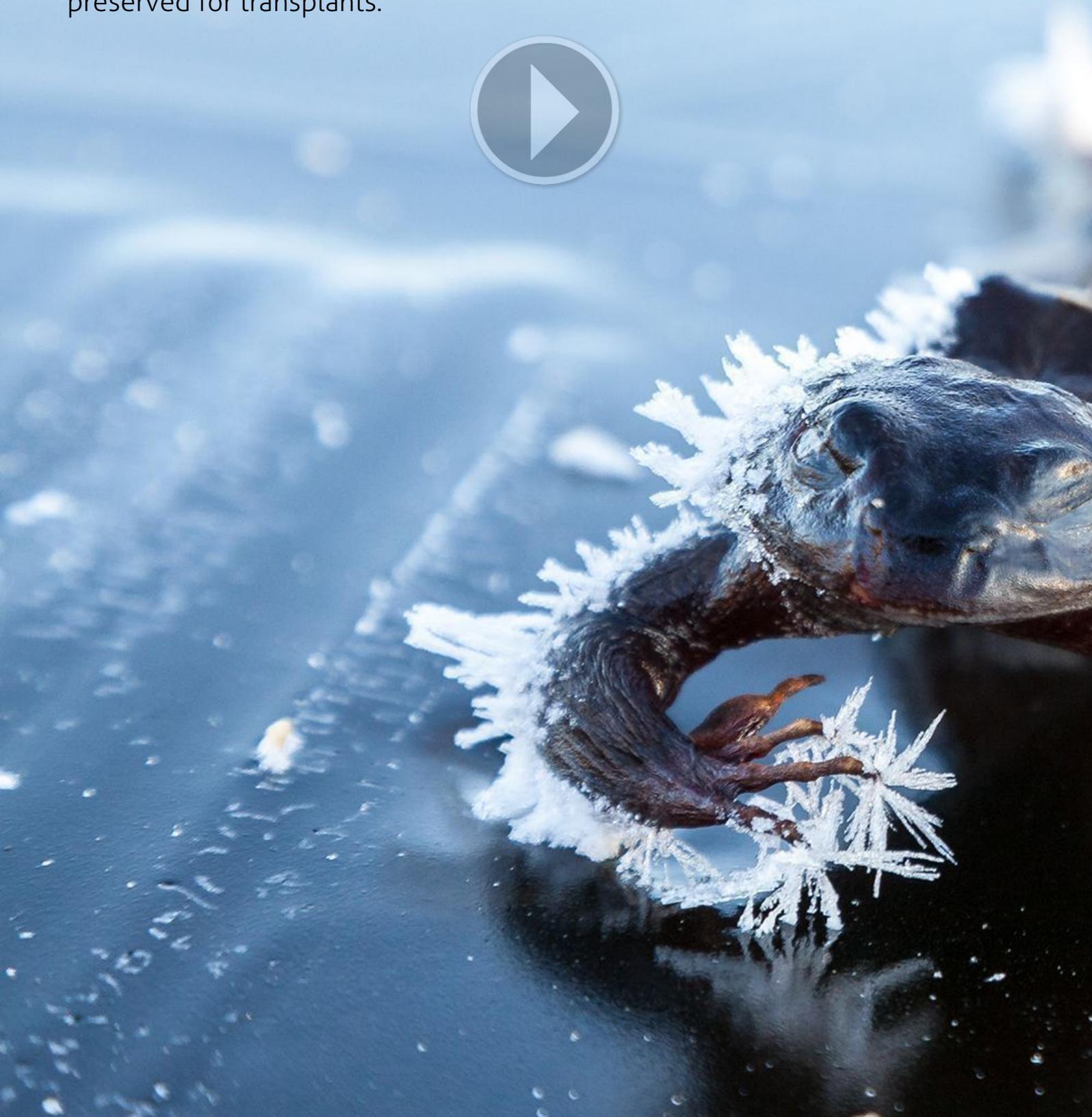




**Luminescent Panellus**

This tiny frog can do something that people started to dream of a while back: it freezes its body in ice and then comes 'back to life' after a couple of months. During those months, it is clinically dead (even its tiny heart is frozen), but then it 'resurrects'.

Many humans are investigating methods of freezing a human body and bringing it back to life after many years of conservation, but so far there is no proof that the methods used today will work for humans. However, the ability to freeze tissue and organs, and then defrost them after many months or years without damaging them, could bring another great leap in how organs are preserved for transplants.





While that frog will eventually die, although it slows down its aging process by freezing its body over the winter, one creature goes beyond that and never dies. It gets older, but then gets 'younger' and divides into clones of itself, and then those clones grow up, getting older and continuing the process 'forever'. It is the only known creature that can do this.

Imagine if we can unlock this creature's secrets...



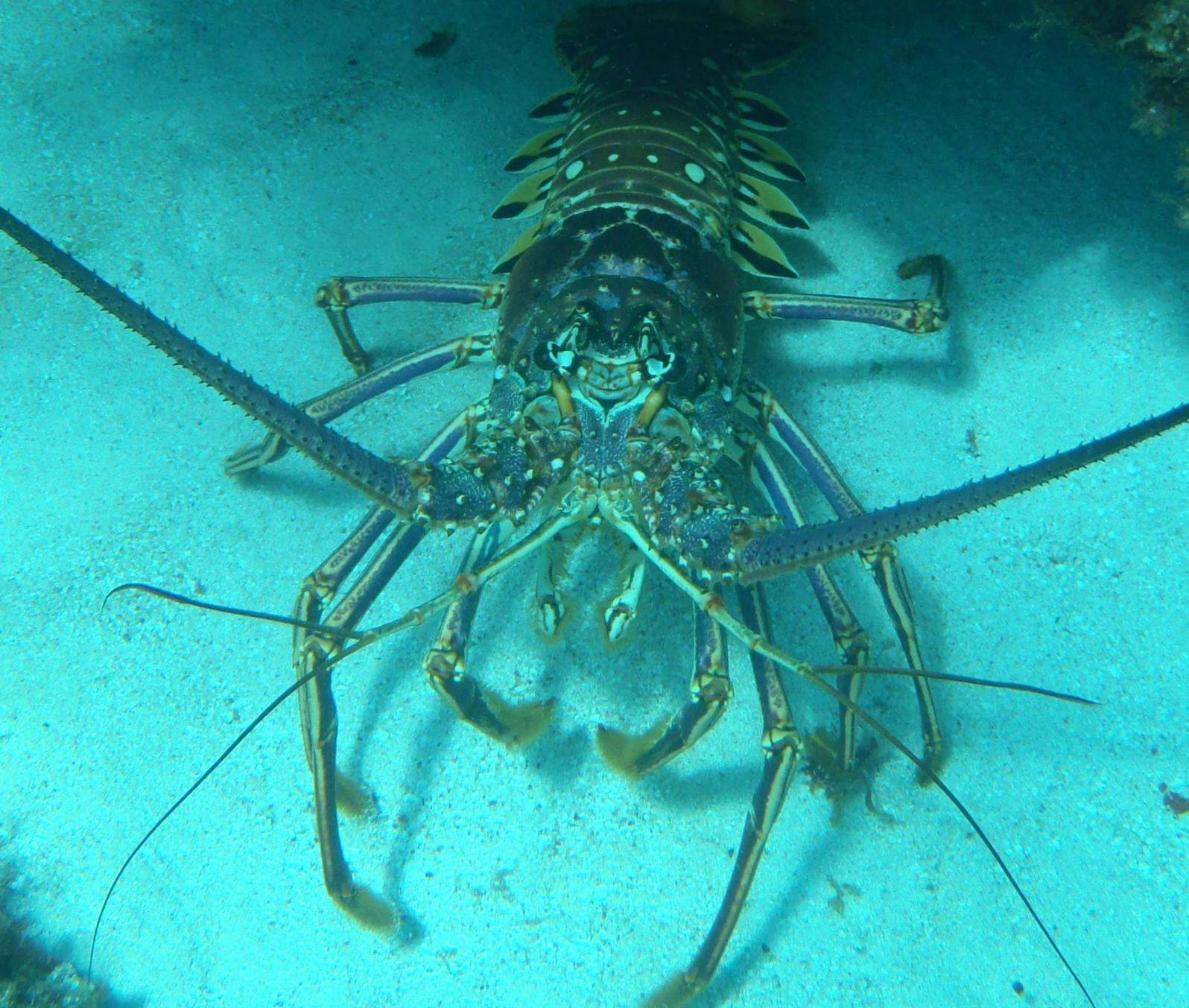




Some creatures do not get 'old' in the way we are used to, or at all. *Hydra magnipapillata* is a tiny creature and it is thought that if you were to move its population (species) into a laboratory to protect them from external factors that can kill them, it would take 1,400 years for 95% of the population to die from natural causes.

As we humans age, our likelihood of dying increases because many of our body parts fail over time, but for other animals, there is an opposite effect as they become less likely to die with aging, and are even more fertile once they get older.(source)

Lobsters are one such group of creatures that grow continuously, without signs of growing weaker over time but, to the contrary, becoming even more fertile. Of course, these creatures still die; they get diseases, they are injured or hunted. But unlike humans, they don't die as a result of their own metabolisms, as there doesn't seem to be a built-in 'life expectancy' in their cells.



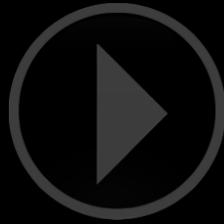


This weird looking creature is actually so tiny that you can't see it with your naked eye, but what is special about it is how he reproduces.

For the past 80 million years, she (scientists have never discovered a male for this species) is thought to reproduce by borrowing DNA from other creatures, making these creatures a kind of genetic mosaic. (source)

You can chop off the heads of these creatures and they will just grow back another one.

Although they are water creatures, they can survive without water for 9 years, and that they can also absorb 250 times more radiations than humans, without harm.



Different creatures experience the world in different ways. Their main sense may be that of smell, so the world would look very different to such a creature. Some may feel the magnetic field of the Earth, while others use sound or feel heat to map their world. Different senses, bringing different 'views' of the world. The way that we humans perceive the world is just one of many possibilities provided by nature's evolution.

There are so many creatures on this planet, and they are so different from one another, that it is astonishingly hard to highlight just a few of them when there are so many to choose from. Instead, I'll provide you with a bunch of photos of such creatures without telling you anything about them, and if you consider them amazing, just click their photo to read more about them. This way, you get to test your curiosity and, if your brain wants to learn more about one or more of them, then you will investigate further the living world of this planet. (these images are not 'photoshopped', by the way)

























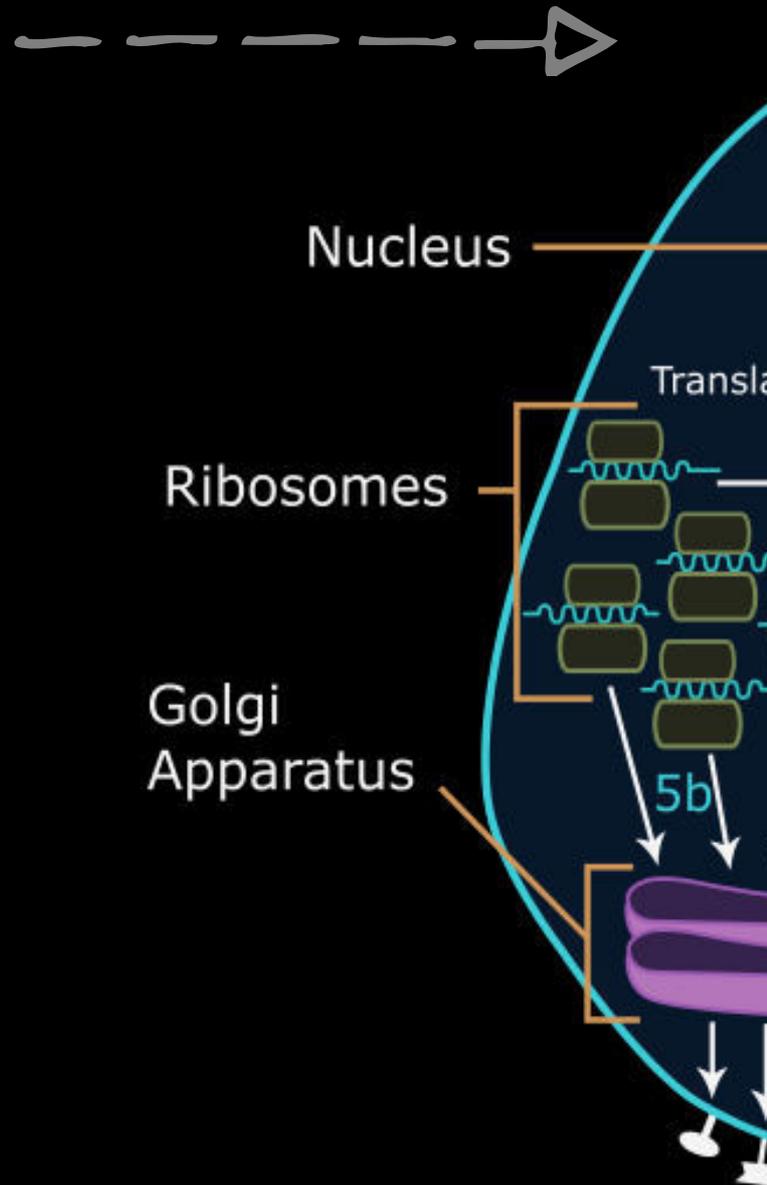


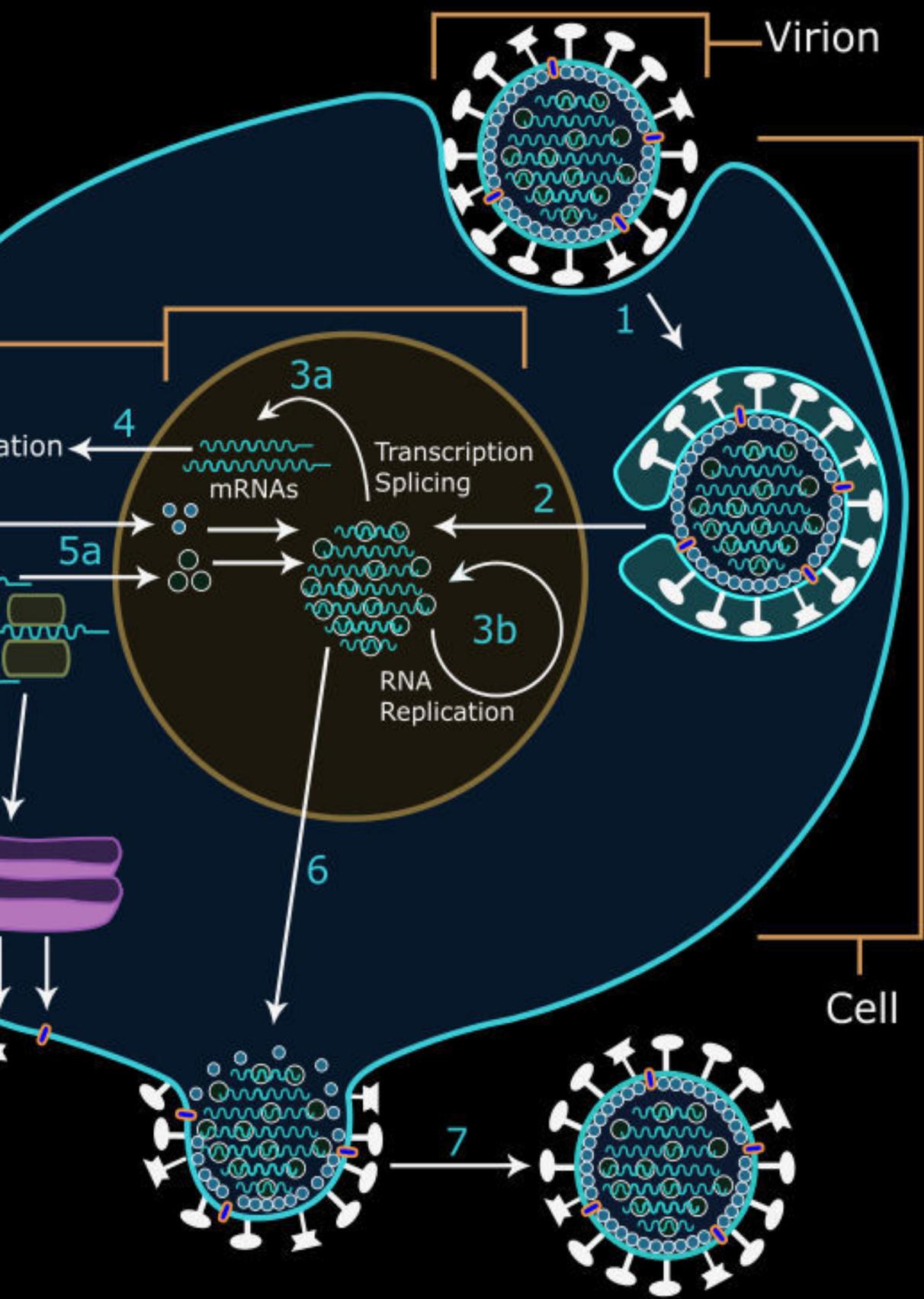


All the creatures you have seen so far are cell-based creatures. However, if we look at viruses, which are just structures made up of different things other than cells, we can regard them as being 'alive', as well.

In order for a virus to reproduce, it must sneak inside of a living cell and use that cell's reproductive systems to produce more of its own kind.

Does that make it alive? You decide. But if you conclude that they are more like machines than living creatures, then remember that we also need an environment to reproduce ourselves, similar to how the virus needs the cell.



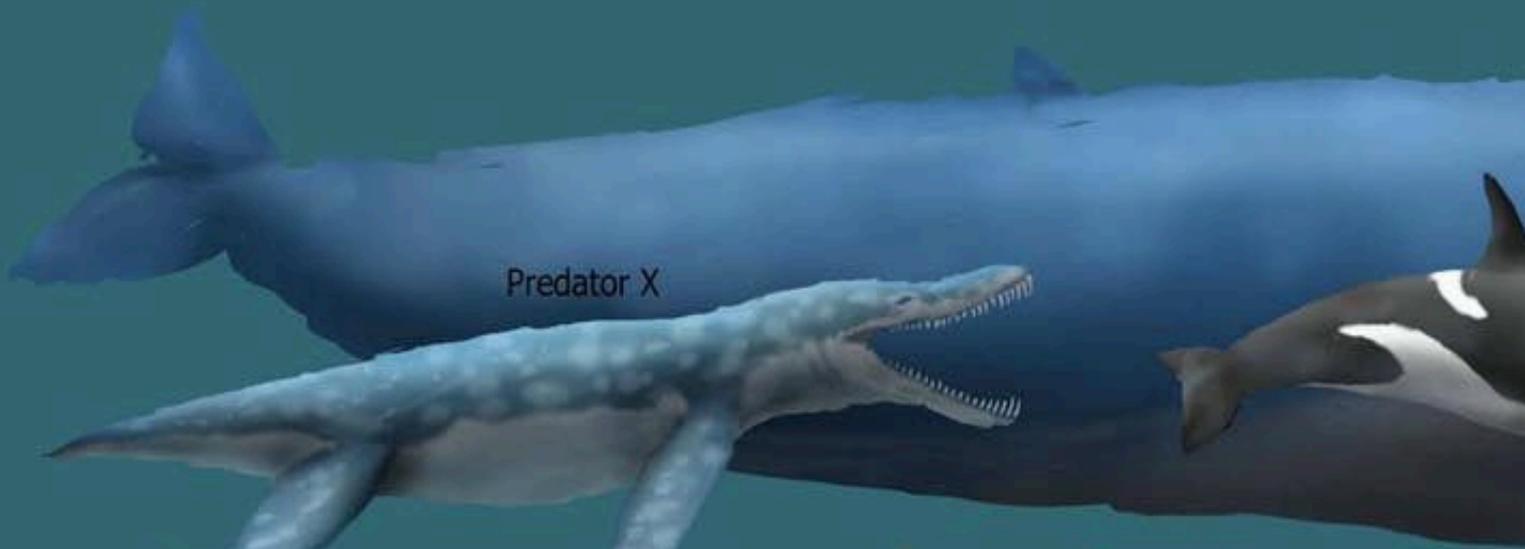




Let's think about creatures in a societal context now. Consider the Blue Whale. It is the largest creature that has ever existed, yet, not so many people seem impressed by that. Why not?

If a real "Jurassic Park" were to open tomorrow, where you could see cloned real-life dinosaurs, I bet the tickets would have been sold out years before the opening. Why are people so keen to see T-Rex, but not a Blue Whale?





Predator X

Shonisaurus



Megalodon

Spe

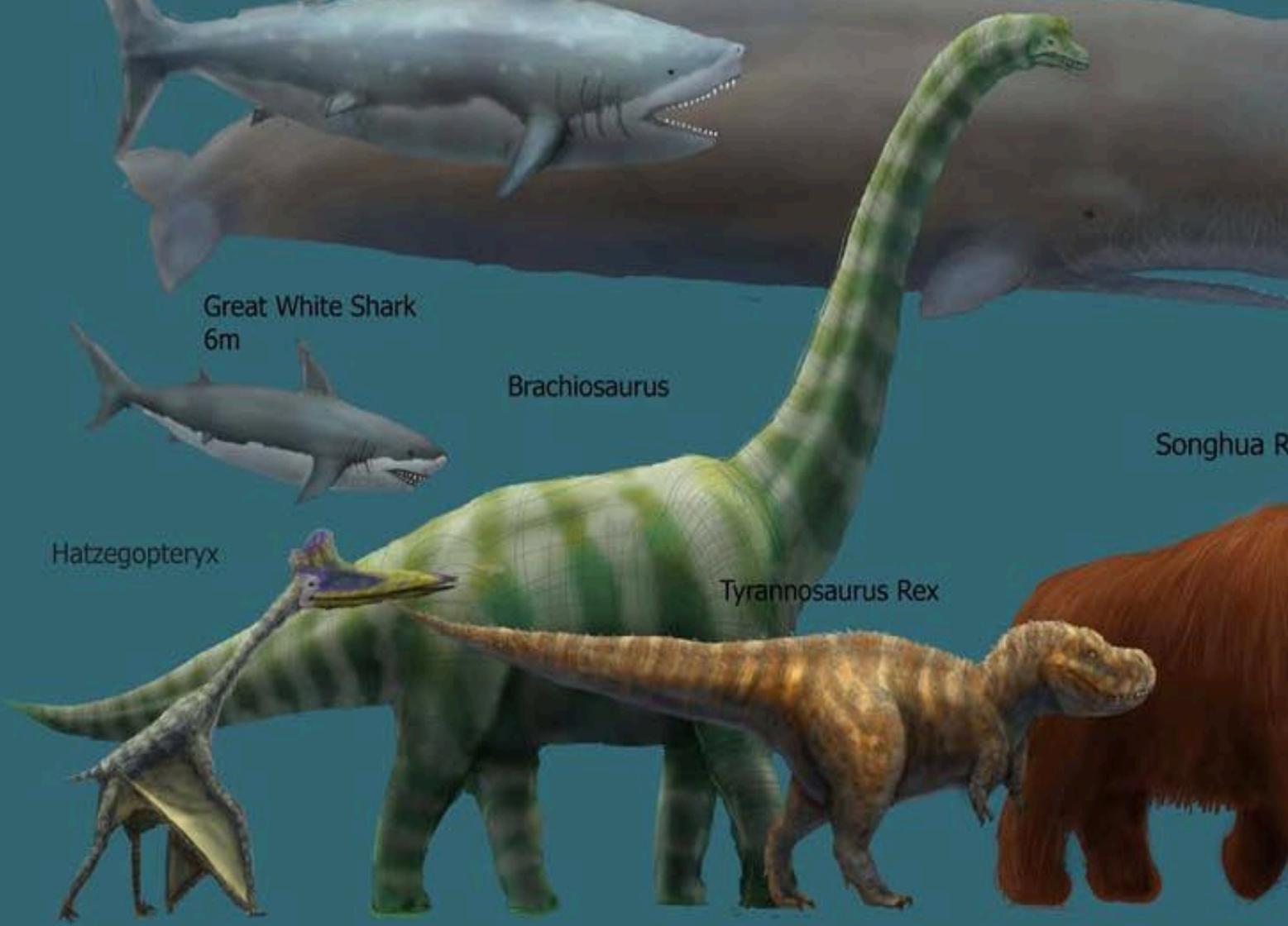


Great White Shark  
6m



Brachiosaurus

Songhua R



Tyrannosaurus Rex

Hatzegopteryx



Orca

Blue Whale



Leedsichthys



Sperm Whale



Leviathan Melville



Mososaurus Beaugei



Woolly Mammoth



Temnodontosaurus



African Bush Elephant



Triceratops

Human



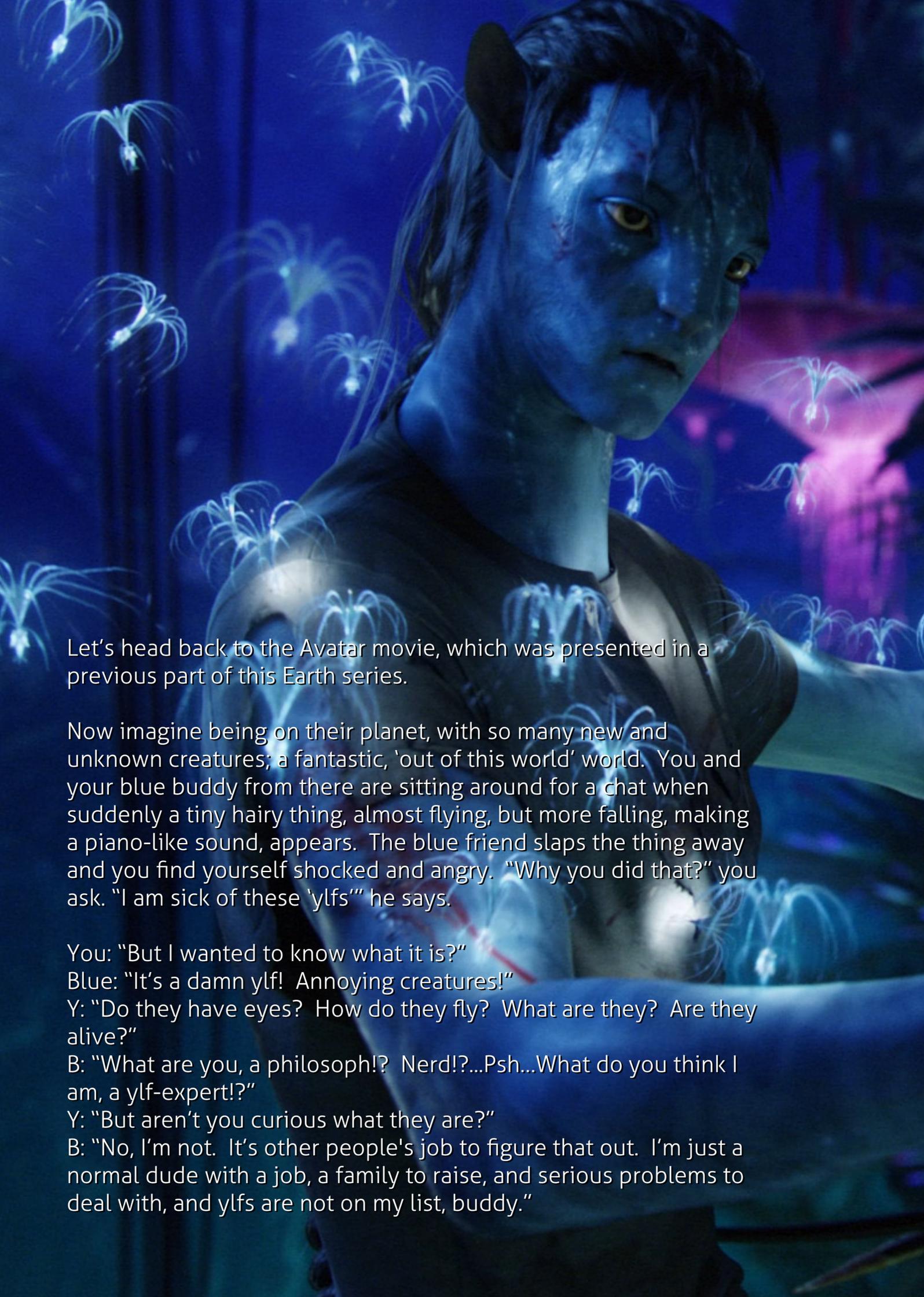


It has everything to do with the culture. If this big bird that we call T-Rex hadn't been so 'hollywoodised' in the Jurassic Park movies and others, people might not have cared about it at all. Couple that with the fact that children are typically raised with mystic stories of creatures that do not exist, and we have inadvertently sparked a curiosity about mysterious creatures like dinosaurs that no longer exist.

People tend to want that rare fruit, that creature that didn't exist before, but now it does; that shiny, new toy. 99.9% of all species that have ever lived on Earth are now extinct, but most people chose dinosaurs as their favorite group out of them all? Of course dinosaurs are cool, but so are all of the other creatures. Simply put, the reason why people know and like dinosaurs is because of the culture.

If the real world were presented to children (and to people of all ages) in the same way that the Jurassic Park movie was presented, then people would have much more realistic drives, motivations, and curiosities.





Let's head back to the Avatar movie, which was presented in a previous part of this Earth series.

Now imagine being on their planet, with so many new and unknown creatures; a fantastic, 'out of this world' world. You and your blue buddy from there are sitting around for a chat when suddenly a tiny hairy thing, almost flying, but more falling, making a piano-like sound, appears. The blue friend slaps the thing away and you find yourself shocked and angry. "Why you did that?" you ask. "I am sick of these 'ylfs'" he says.

You: "But I wanted to know what it is?"

Blue: "It's a damn ylf! Annoying creatures!"

Y: "Do they have eyes? How do they fly? What are they? Are they alive?"

B: "What are you, a philosoph!?! Nerd!?!...Psh...What do you think I am, a ylf-expert!?"

Y: "But aren't you curious what they are?"

B: "No, I'm not. It's other people's job to figure that out. I'm just a normal dude with a job, a family to raise, and serious problems to deal with, and ylfs are not on my list, buddy."

You might conclude that blue people are the most non-curious creatures in the universe, and you might be right, but then think about us, with our own world. How many times have you killed a 'reversed YLF', or FLY? Do you have any idea whether a fly has a heart? A brain? Genitalia? How many limbs do they have? Is there a tongue? How does a fly 'fly'? Reproduce?... Maybe you're unsure about any of that, since it is a complex creature, but the point is: are you curious to know any of it?

Many people ignore such creatures, simply because they were brought up like that. This is why some look at turkeys and see little dinosaurs, while others see Thanksgiving. There is an entire world all around and inside of us that most of us don't seem to care at all. That can only be the result of a numbing, mind-wasting environment.





If NASA were to show the world some footage of these creatures and told the world that they were discovered deep inside the Europa's icy crust, a moon of Jupiter (another world), I bet people would pay so much attention to the footage, analyzing it second by second and being amazed by what they see. Yet, the creatures you see in those pictures exist deep within Earth's oceans, so not many are impressed by that.

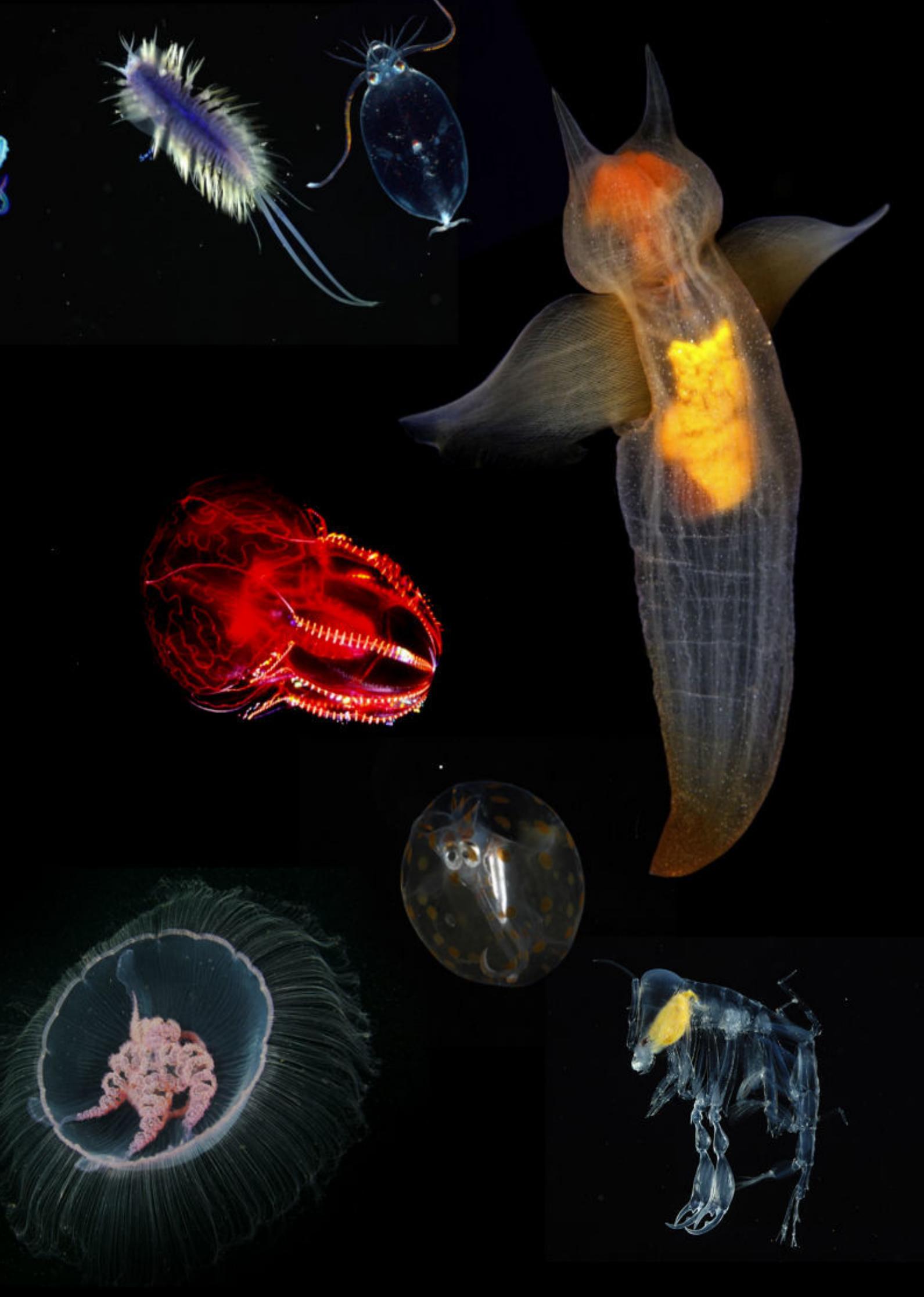


This is just another demonstration that what makes someone curious, or to feel in awe, is culturally bounded. In today's world, you have to learn to be amazed by the Earth's creatures, and you can only do that by exposing yourself to environments that showcase reality, instead of the shallow values that so many absorb through movies, reality shows, or even everyday life.

It's not only the wonder and the satisfaction of curiosity that is harnessed by looking at Earth's varied creatures. As we have shown, technology and science have always been inspired by creatures and continue to be. In doing so, we may discover better healing methods, build faster trains, develop new treatments and materials, learn how to be more sustainable, prolong our life and better understand what we are. All of this can be inspired/revealed by the trillions of Earth's moving things: the creatures.



As we recommend for every part of the 'Earth' series, you can greatly feed your curiosity via [VideoNeat Nature](#), a huge site with hundreds of relevant documentaries.



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