

The subtle curse of creative-social creatures, the truth behind a inevitable mankind invention: Christianity

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I. ABSTRACT

Do Christians *understand* Christianity, or do they have *faith*? Can you destroy a religion by replacing *understanding* with *faith*? Using overwhelming objective arguments, we claim to have decoded and "unearthed" Christianity (and probably, if they exist, Christian-like religions too), introducing the authentic version of Christianity, explaining many of it's fundamental aspects. We even proved the compatibility between Christianity (creationist) and Darwinism, and proposed a shockingly eerie hypothesis for the question: "Why would God allow undeserved suffering?". The philosophy of life, with it's objective arguments, was hiding under our noses, disguised as something else.

Like gravity is only an illusion (according to Einstein's *General Theory of Relativity*), and like borders are social constructs, and like fiat money (which has no intrinsic value) is social construct, is corruption also only an illusion, and a social construct? We suggest that the answer is yes: corruption is (sometimes, partly) a (curable) social construct, that stems from misunderstandings, psychological defects (created by evolution), incentives, conflict of interest, and lack of trust, a social construct supported by inheritable things (sins) such as war, and antisocial systems. Occasionally we propose ideas to help combat and prevent both corruption and inheritance of sin.

For many years, I thought that I was an agnostic atheist, but now I know that the reason why I was agnostic, is because my God was literally the truth. If you exist, then that means other people like you also exist. Remember: *freedom of expression* and the *truth* are the most valuable things, however, the authorities might disagree with our version of *freedom of expression*.

This article has missing information, because "*art is never finished, only abandoned*" (Leonardo da Vinci), experts make mistakes, the author is brainwashed, so please do not believe everything that is written, in this article, just because you like or believe some or most things you found here (see cognitive biases: *the halo effect, confirmation bias, frequency bias*, and potentially others)! However, if you are not hated or quizzaciously ridiculed for the things you say, then you are not a good philosopher.

II. KEYWORDS

truth, god, civilization, corruption, freedom, expression, Christianity, incentive, empathy, reciprocity, debt, sanction

III. INTRODUCTION

Consider reading the *Results* and *Table of Contents*.

To set up expectations, from the author's point of view, regardless whether a god exists or not, or whether Christianity is a religion or not: Christianity is the most valuable invention that the human species has and will ever have. See VI if you disagree that "Christianity is invented".

In the first part, *Ontology* (the most important piece of the article), we describe and introduce a version of Christianity (which we reasonably claim to be the authentic one), that is better adapted to the *Information Age*, to say the least, followed by what we can do to enhance Christianity and how Christianity is compatible with the real world. At section *Discussions*, we mostly discuss about sins which are inherited, and we also suggest ways to cope with inheriting sin. In the *Appendix*, we present some scenes, or stories, that the author has witnessed.

If this article has something that you do not understand, it's probably because it is not explained perfectly, or because it is not

true, or it's just partly true. Besides, the author is only a software developer, however, consider the *Einstellung effect*, which explains that expertise and experience, are rarely competitive disadvantages. Also, our ability to express our selves, is partly limited by the language we speak, so the author is sometimes not using the perfect word(s), for a lack of a better word(s). It is possible to have the illusion that you understand something, but you didn't, or to find a mistake, so be careful, be agnostic while you read, especially when we propose a solution to something! However, you cannot understand this article by simply reading it, you will likely meet concepts (often in italic style) that you should at least search for, on the internet (at least from YouTube or/and even Wikipedia).

In this article, it does not concern us whether Jesus Christ is a god or not, or if he existed or not, but sometimes, partly because we assume that God, in a way, speaks through Jesus, we may refer to Jesus Christ as if he did exist and that he is a god, in order to make it more appealing for the reader (at least some of them). The aim of this article, is to be a perspective widener, and not to tell what is (partly) true or false (we don't decide for you, but please try to see from our perspective).

This article exists, largely because of the followings:

- "To get it out of my mind!"
- Sometimes, questions are much much harder to find than answers, especially if you were psychologically conditioned at school to not ask questions. The author suspects that they are many other people like him, except that they do not have the capacity, the rights, the time or the means to find the answers or questions, that the author has found (no need for people *to reinvent the wheel*). Therefore, the author expects this article to NOT be behind a paywall, but to be freely and easily accessible for anybody and everybody.
- Ignaz Semelweis' efforts failed to convince people, about his findings (that doctors should wash their hands), partly because he acted without publishing them (which also led to his horrible and painful death, being sent to an insane asylum, for his "unfounded" accusations and behavior). So, the author is learning from other people's mistakes, from history.
- The author was bothered to see conflict between Christians and atheists, so sometimes he couldn't help but daydream (especially during the pandemic), about getting involved in the conflict, creating peace between them. At first he noticed similarities, compatibilities (and other) that he taught, at first, to be just by chance (coincidence, luck), but he kept on going, to *fall down the rabbit hole*, and find a striking pattern (and eventually others), which really got him started, severely changing his stance: the realisation that Jesus had something in common with Ignaz Semmelweis. He couldn't help but ask how is it possible for Ignaz Semelweis' pattern to exist at the extent that the author noticed, so by abstracting and rationalizing: *the rest of the Introduction*.

A. A system based on creative, social creatures

For creatures like humans, it is essential to share information/knowledge as part of being social. But when information comes from creativity, disagreements are likely to appear, and if the creatures are not aware that disagreements are opportunities to learn, then punishment (even ridicule is a punishment) will turn disagreements into conflict, and can be very dangerous for the creator, especially if that new information is invading what is already known (regardless of what is true and what is not).

This consequence of the system, is predictable, especially when *Darwinian evolution* is taken into consideration. The knowledge gathered by the individual or collective (in the form of customs, traditions, habits, common belief, etc) is analogous to the human body: they both evolve iteratively, and if they become damaged, then it can cause the individual(s) to react in a hostile manner (*the boomerang effect* may worsen the situation). Replacing all human's arms with wings will likely lead to human extinction, because the wings are not compatible with the rest of the body, and sometimes, we can say the same for a piece of new information.

Because of this cursed defect, humans had accidentally punished countless people, but lets remind three recent, great, already known, documented examples:

- *Ignaz Semmelweis* - In the mid 19th century, infection was a big problem, because doctors didn't know the benefits of hand washing, thus, doctors did not wash their hands after autopsy and before helping mothers give birth. At the time, it was a badge of honor to be a doctor with clothes soaked in blood and with blood stained tools (if everybody knew that now, then maybe people wouldn't be afraid to ask "stupid" questions which would make it harder to find the dumb people that some enjoy ridiculing and sanctioning, especially at school). Ignaz figured it out, and made efforts into making hand washing practiced, but as a response, he was faced with ridicule and criticism (to say the least). Because he was considered insane, even by his colleagues and wife, he was committed to an insane asylum, where he died 2 weeks later, as a result of an infection of a wound, possibly caused from being severely beaten by the guards.
- *Ludwig Boltzmann* - Ludwig was ridiculed and criticized by the scientific community, for his findings (that were accepted, only few years later, in the early 20th century), and it is believed to have contributed to his suicide, as he suffered from depression.
- *Alan Turing* - Alan invented the *Turing machine* (he basically invented the computer), he cracked Nazis code having great contribution in war, and he also made first steps towards artificial intelligence. But when it was found that he was gay (at the time, in mid 20th century, it was illegal to be gay), it did not matter, any more, who he is, and what he did for society: his career was damaged, and was obligated to choose between prison and chemical castration (he chose the latter, which also made him grow breast tissue among other health consequences). It is believed that the tragic experience led to his suicide.
- Bonus: it is likely debatable, but it is believed that, under the system of the early 21st century, Frederick Sanger would not be funded for his work, but fortunately, he lived under another system, which enabled him to win two Nobel prizes, revolutionizing medicine and biology.

IV. ONTOLOGY

It is very important that you first understand "*A system based on creative, social creatures*", from the *Introduction*.

If you want to build a religion, you want it to be accessible and digestible for all minds, especially if you want the religion to last forever, and start the religion in the *Classical Era* (where most people were illiterate), which means that the religion has to be stupid simple by design, when possible, but that may be a huge challenge if you have no choice but to make it interpretable (partly because of a hostile environment, widespread illiteracy, a huge gap in science, a less developed language, and lack of freedom of expression). Is there a chance for people to make mistakes, due to taking things too seriously, literally, and due to having an exaggerated attention to detail, when a masterpiece like the bible is presented? Did Christianity fail because it was interpretable, in staid of asking questions accordingly, which gives people no choice but to think?

A. *The birth of Christianity (it's science and freedom of expression in disguise)*

Anything can be chosen as a god, and if you pick your god to be, literally, the truth, then you are breaking the system (it is as if the Genie grants you three wishes, and in turn, you first wish

to be granted another wish each time you consume a wish). They are no restrictions (rules) for choosing a god, but "to choose a god" does have a definition: something you love and want so much that you would do anything to have it (a likely incomplete and vague definition). Now, you may be asked to pick either freedom of expression or the truth, as a god, but in a religion where the truth is the god, freedom of expression is necessary in order to have access to the god (the truth). What separates humans from the other animals, is that humans know that the truth (knowledge) exists as a concept, and that humans ask for it, they ask for information, so in other words, to ask for the truth and worship the truth is what makes us human, however you cannot ask for the truth if you do not have the freedom of expression, the intelligence, the consciousness, and the free will (trees, ants, dogs, monkeys don't have enough of those attributes). The first human is the one that asked the first question. Animals have curiosity, but they stagnated there, while the next stage of evolution, after curiosity, is knowing that the truth exists, and then ask for it. Interestingly, because of being aware of the truth, and asking for it, there is much opportunity for the followings to develop: speech, creativity, reason, planning. "*Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day. Teach him how to fish and you feed him for a lifetime*" (Lao Tzu). Truth is true information, knowledge, but animals want *fish*. However, animals can imitate and be psychologically conditioned such that they appear to know that information exists. You cannot, at the same time, know/understand (the truth) and have faith in one specific thing, because faith implies risk of being wrong, and if you only rely on faith, then you reject the truth as a god, because faith implies giving up on the truth and giving up on searching for the truth, it means to stop asking questions, it means to stop praying to your god (the truth). Faith is proof of giving up on searching for God, the truth. The only thing you should have faith in, is that you will find some of the truths, as long you don't give up on searching, even if you don't realize that you did find the truth (the interesting thing here is that, for healthy, unconditioned people, gambling is more addictive than certainty, but that's just how dopamine works). Since for a non-human animal, food is obviously his god, then something that has all the food is also his god, so that's how Jesus comes into the picture, because Jesus is all-knowing. It's likely not clear, at this point in the article, but it should come to no surprise if Jesus had existed, and if the truth is your god then don't have faith that Jesus Christ existed, however, we have no choice but to admit that it does appear as if Jesus did exist, and the chances of it being true are not negligible. Interestingly, if the truth is your god, then your god is omnipresent in time and space, because for example, anywhere you are $1 + 1 = 2$ is true, and the all-knowing attribute (omniscient) also makes your god omnipotent. The truth can always be shared, without splitting it (unlike food), so people have reasons to not be selfish and be grateful for not being dogs (together with the *wisdom of the crowds*, we enable our selves to build heaven, because together, we can sort of simulate being virtually omniscient thus virtually omnipotent). Isn't the purpose of life, at any stage, to decrease entropy? The sin of the religion where the truth is the god, is obviously hiding the truth/god (without a good reason), or influence someone to hide the truth (notice that even the desire for revenge, over the illusion of being intentionally socially isolated, is a truth that is always hidden). If you are not worthy to know that the truth exists, should you be an animal in the afterlife? However, just because you hide the truth, that doesn't mean it's your sin, that's probably because someone else is hiding the truth through you (only casting fear of ridicule on someone, can be enough to successfully hide the truth, but the person casting the fear can also be a victim just like his victim, and so on: corruption spreads like cancer, because it is cancer). Sometimes, hiding the truth prevents others from using the truth to enslave others, hiding the truth in the process. For example, if you kill a person, then you hide the truth that only the victim knows, and you also hide the truth that he was was going to find and share, therefore it is a sin to kill (not just for ethical reasons). Given a killer, the problem is not that he killed a person, but that he was hiding the fact that he had the urge to kill and that he was hiding that he decided to kill (he didn't make a sufficient effort in preventing him self of becoming a killer, he was hiding the

truth, preventing others from fixing the issue by making peace, and changing the stance of a killer who should want to not want to kill). Since you cannot choose whatever you feel, do you deserve to have feelings and consciousness if you never want to change what you feel? If you enslave someone or keep him incompetent and ignorant, how is that any different from killing that person?

For many years, I thought that I was an agnostic atheist, but now I know that the reason why I was agnostic, is because my God was literally the Truth. My God is, literally, the Truth, all the Truth, and in the absence of God in my mind, the scientific method (which has agnosticism as the essence) is my best tool for getting closer to God, even if I may never know for certain when I meet God. My only faith, is that as long nothing stops me from searching for God, with curiosity and the intent of contributing in building and supporting heaven, I will occasionally meet God, potentially without being aware of meeting him. I have that faith because the more I search, the more the probability of never finding God reflects ϵ (epsilon), and I know that at least some truth exists because of math and because "*I think, therefore I am!*" (René Descartes). Other than that faith, I will not believe or have faith in something that does not have 100% chance of being true, because I only trust God, so $(100 - \epsilon)\%$ is not enough for it to be my God. I love God, and I want to introduce you to God, for free, so if you want to punish or hide God, or use God to harm or exploit, then why should I hand God over to you? And if you take away my freedom of expression, for telling the Truth, then you discourage me and others, in the future, from telling the Truth. I can show you, that the Truth is my God, by smiling of gratefulness when you admit the Truth, and by not condemning you for admitting It. When I ask questions with curiosity, then I am praying, and when I want to teach you the Truth that I know, I will at least pray for you. My prayers can actually work. Not intelligence, but curiosity is the biggest competitive advantage, therefore curiosity is essential for bringing you closer to God. Name another god, that presents him self by asking for it, with curiosity! All that being said, this means that the one who is all-knowing, is also my God, and when I look at Him, I see the Truth and my partner. I know that my all-knowing God is good, because it is necessary to have empathy, in order to be all-knowing, and because He did not, give me debt.

This paragraph is probably pointless but maybe some need it. In some context, you are all-knowing about your body (for example you know where your fingers are located and what they are doing, and it can be said the same for other parts of your body). This means that if your liver wants to know what your fingers are doing, then the liver has to ask you (however it cannot ask or want, because your liver does not even have consciousness). So if God is all-knowing, then that's probably because the things He knows are His and part of Him (including your entire body, which is analogous to the liver). Do you have enough consciousness to have empathy and feelings? If empathy means more awareness, thus more knowing, is empathy a necessity for being all-knowing? What is the point of having empathy without feelings? Would you trade part of your free will to have feelings and why?

As long we don't learn, at school, about people like Ignaz Semmelweis, and why that is possible, we will continue to repeat history, by taking away freedom of expression from people, with ridicule, criticism, social isolation, abandonment and other hostile means. In a way, Ignaz Semmelweis, without knowing it, by using his words (telling the truth), voluntarily took some of our sins (punishment) upon him self (suffered), to save people from inheriting some sins (a system leading to suffering, infection). If the *tallest* person can pass through a *door*, then anybody can (the three mentioned scientists, were very *tall*), and Jesus Christ is the *tallest*. If you are able to accidentally punish Jesus Christ, then you are able to accidentally punish anybody (with a higher certainty, the *shorter* the person is). However, if you are able to accidentally punish a person, other than Jesus, then that's probably because you are able to accidentally punish Jesus.

Freedom of expression is the most valuable thing in life, because, without it, you can't tell or ask for the truth, you can't teach, you can't ask for help, you can't say what hurts, you can't say you are being

hurt, you can't even ask if there is something wrong with you (even fear of being punished, acts as a restraint/obstacle on your ability to express), you cannot even ask for forgiveness without freedom of expression, you cannot ask for freedom of expression without freedom of expression. The more someone loves you, the more freedom of expression and truth that person will give you.

Disagreements are opportunities to learn, and when two people have a disagreement then consider the scenarios:

- one is wrong, while the other is right
- both are wrong
- both are correct

Can you imagine a new color? Can you imagine a color you have never seen before? If not, then that is a vulnerability to disagreement. Disagreements exist because there is at least one person that has a *color* yet to see, for the first time. Jesus Christ had *colors* that he wanted to show, he wanted to bring new information to light, but that new information caused disagreement and then conflict (he payed to speak by suffering, thus he had no freedom of expression).

Is Christianity about worshiping a god? If yes, then why is the symbol of Christianity the cross? In order to not repeat such past mistakes, Christianity has the cross as an inseparable symbol, to remind this mistake. Christianity is not about weather god exists or not, Christianity is not about worshiping a god, Christianity is not about having faith in a god. Christianity is all about becoming unable to accidentally punish Jesus for a second time by giving Him freedom of expression and process His gift with the scientific method (partly because we can misinterpret His gift: information, the truth). Expectations are debts (proofs: anger, sanctions, disappointments), thus God does not have expectations (with some exceptions such as: to be ethical) from you (partly because it leaves less room for gratitude, if any, while he wants you to be free). God is absent because it does not change anything, as long He is not given the freedom of expression necessary to enable Him to give you his gift (knowledge/information/the truth). Besides, many may accidentally misinterpret His words without a second thought, and immaturity may lead many to become *gold diggers* after meeting Him (more reasons for God to hide). And yet another reason, based on *risk compensation*: does meeting God make you feel safer such that it apparently strips you away of the need to take care of your self and others?

B. A mutilated or a corrupt version of Christianity

Why did Jesus not survive lack of freedom of expression, but Christianity did? The answer is: because, unlike Jesus, Christianity decided to be interpretable, in order to not choose sides (everybody interprets Christianity they way they like). Unfortunately, Christianity was not always allowed to be interpretable, and was demanded clear answers, being given no choice but to lie in order to survive, at least what was left of it (is it a sin to steal food, in order to eat, when you are starving? In that weakened state, what does it mean if you are able to steal food? Does it mean that it's not valuable enough for the owner to protect it even from the weakest? Where do you draw the line?). By the way, a religion that would have said "It's okay to be gay!", that religion would have likely not survived, just like Alan Turing didn't (and Christianity survived several centuries). So there is no surprise if Christianity anticipated the danger, having no choice but to abandon same sex marriage. Besides, does it really matter that you are gay, or does it matter why you are gay?

How many times do you have to scrape off millimeters from a chair, for it to not be a chair any more, or something else? Christianity is a broken chair that is waiting to be fixed: it has a broken leg. People are blindfolded, and when they sit on the chair, depending on how they sit, they have some chance of falling: those that do not fall say that the chair is very helpful, and useful, but those that are unlucky enough to fall, say that the chair is a trap, and that it must be abolished.

C. The true Christianity

Christianity was built to last, because it contains vital information for the human species. The vital information is in the moral of the very abstract story, and the inventors were more careful about it, the more important and inseparable the story is. Take for example

a painting, over a long period of time the painting may get spilled (even meaning of words and language change and evolve over time), damaged, or destroyed, but regardless of severity, people are able to rebuild it, because in a sense, the details of the painting do not matter (yet they do help keep that which matters alive), but the abstract, hard to get rid of, main stories do matter. For example, the painting may be a house next to a tree with mountains and a sun in the background, so the next things have little to none vital importance:

- where the sun is
- mountain peak count
- what colors they are
- door and window count
- if a door knob exists
- tree count

1) *The meaning of Lucifer's story*: Lucifer was the best angel God had, yet, at one point, he was so wrong that he fell from heaven. Given the *halo effect*, it should come to no surprise if other angels fell with Lucifer, their point of failure. In other words, it shouldn't be a surprise if other angels assumed Lucifer was right, just because he was a better and the best angel. As long you are not all-knowing, you can still be wrong, even if you are the best example. We are vulnerable to judge information based on where it comes from. It's so easy to label information with the things associated with it, erroneously passing the attributes. And when we make conclusions, we take things into account, but we never know if we took everything into account.

As a test, imagine Satan opening a crater next to you, ascending from hell, only to give you information, and after that he goes back to hell. What is your reaction? Is the information true or false? Is it good or bad? Take into account the fact that Satan is a smart, evil, talented manipulator. If your answer is that the information from Satan is false and bad, then congratulations, you failed to give the correct answer. Is Satan smart enough to realise that what ever information he gives you, you will label it as false and bad, because he is Satan? In that case, a smart Satan would give you true/good information, such that you believe that it is false and bad for the rest of your life.

When the priest tells you to have faith in God, do you also have the instinct to have faith in the priest that said that? Does God tell you to have faith in the priest? A priest's words are less questionable, but he is not even an angel, let alone the best one like Lucifer was (who fell from heaven despite being the best, therefore anybody can be wrong, especially non-angels). How do you know if you wrongly interpret a priest's words, or if he forgets to mention something, or what if he fell for these traps?

2) *The meaning of Adam and Eve's story*: Adam and Eve did not follow God's words, despite Him being all-knowing. Given a bayesian way of thinking, it's quite inevitable: after seeing the sun rise every day, you eventually assume that it will always rise. Adam and Eve didn't take God's gift, because regret and suffering were *colors* they have never seen before.

Adam and Eve are a very good analogy for newcomers on Earth, we are here, among other things, to learn to appreciate God. For a one year old, the mother is virtually an all-knowing god. If God is the truth, then how do we search for him? How do we get closer to the truth? In the absence of God, the only way to get closer to the truth is science, so if we appreciate science, it means that we appreciate God's gift. Science never attempted to prove anything, because that's not the point of science. Science is about searching things that are testable and predictable, it's about getting closer to the truth. The more predictable something is, the closer we are to the truth. If science ever proved anything, it's that it is useful, without having to prove anything.

Satan is the opposite of God, the lie: entropy (disorder, chaos, randomness, lack of information, unpredictability). The lower entropy of something is, the more predictable that something is, thus more information. Life can only exist where information does. Satan is increasing entropy and hiding information by taking away freedom of expression. Satan may create the illusion that others are the problem, ask a price for the truth, reward creativity, with little as possible, and make misleading information easily accessible. Having freedom of expression, allows you to ask questions which give liars no choice but to lie (buy debt) but you can take advantage of that, by asking questions and assuming that the liars told the truth, leading them to buy more debt, until they cannot buy any more. It may be a better

idea to ask if such a thing is possible for a person to do, in staid of accusing (it is likely better to force the liar to answer a question, in staid of making a statement).

Can you be agnostic and Christian at the same time? Is being a Christian a choice? Are you really a Christian? Or are you an *eternal life digger* misrepresenting Christianity? God needs no *gold diggers* nor *eternal life diggers*, nor spoiled brats asking for *fish*. God knows that value comes from the why. "Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day. Teach him how to fish and you feed him for a lifetime" (Lao Tzu). Satan only wants to give *fish*, because that means you depend on receiving *fish* a second time (dependency is not freedom). Satan doesn't want to teach how to *fish* because that releases people from dependency, and it also creates competitors. God is not all-giving, He primarily gives information, but he does make exceptions and also gives *fish*, for example, to facilitate learning, towards helping you become a competent partner. When Satan has no choice but to teach, it does so by making learners waste resources such as time (potential for *sunk cost fallacy*), oversaturating them with information, hardly getting to the point, if possible requiring the of reading just one book, to make just one small step forward, making it unsustainable (conditioning learners to be discouraged of making more progress, or making them overestimate them selves for reading an entire book). It is known (because it happened), that if you give poor African countries in need, free food or clothing (and any other form of charity), for long enough, then you will destroy their economy (because nobody can compete against free or dirty cheap stuff), leaving them poorer. Not only that but charity strips them away of the need to evolve (to make progress). By the time you stop offering those free stuff, dependency has already settled, and when the free stuff runs out, they are in a worse shape than before you stepped in. The solution to the problem is to help them become your competitor, and not to make them even weaker competitors, than they are (via charity), eliminating any new relevant competitor in the near future. However, it is unethical to teach science to those with bad intent.

Once, they were only unicellular life forms, yet they "figured" out that becoming a group, and eventually becoming a unit and specializing like organs, is actually heaven (as long they simulate empathy and reciprocity). And, now that we do have empathy and reciprocity, we replace them with debt and sanctions (which inhibit empathy and reciprocity). when you make a promise, or tell something, you owe the truth (if you owe something then you have debt). Debt leaves little to no room to feel accepted and gratitude, let alone reciprocate, thus little opportunity to increase empathy (oxytocin, being released by the brain when we feel accepted, is strongly associated with empathy). Imagine living in a world, where mothers build empathy into their very young, with love, only to have it later destroyed by society (this brings us one step closer to a human version of *Universe 25*).

3) *The meaning of Jesus' story*: Jesus intended to share valuable, lifesaving and prosocial information, however he did not have freedom of expression, because he payed to speak by suffering. Part of his mission was to stop people from inheriting things (sins) which inevitably lead people to sin: bad (subtle) systems, bad customs, conflicts, wars, wrong beliefs and other. What is very impressive, and not to be overlooked, is that even though Jesus was unfairly condemned: when he resurrected, he didn't use that as an opportunity, to take revenge, judge, or have an "I told you so" moment. Jesus Christ's case is somewhat similar to that of Alan Turing, Ludwig Boltzmann, Ignaz Semmelweis, and many others, but the other people are less *taller* than Jesus. In other words, Ignaz Semmelweis was healing (preventing infections) people with his words. If the *tallest* person can pass through a *door*, then anybody can, especially the *short* ones. If you are *short*, that makes it more likely for you to pass through that *door*.

What could possibly be the gift of an all-knowing God, if not information? God is giving information, with the intent of giving life. But how can he give his gift, if he has no freedom of expression? God doesn't ever punish, and if we are not giving our God freedom of expression then it's as if he doesn't even exist, and that's why

he can afford to behave as if he doesn't exist (to abandon). If hell exists, then it's a place like Earth where people inherit sin. Sending us to a burning hell means taking away our freedom, because causing pain means taking away freedom (God doesn't do that). Making us exist no more is equivalent to freezing our time, which takes away our freedom of expression (God doesn't do that, you can't even ask questions or for forgiveness in that scenario). God is giving us, at least, some free will, but we don't have 100% free will because we can't choose what we feel and what not to feel (pain, hunger, thirst, happiness, who we love, etc). Would you trade part of your free will to have feelings? Why? To live? Then use feelings for living, and not for making decisions, conclusions, or condemning.

Imagine that you are a politician or a celebrity, that wants to share something with the world by speaking, but regardless of what you say, your freedom of speech (or expression) is being taken away from you by being punished with: ridicule, criticism, social isolation, abandonment, career damage, and other forms of punishment. If your career is damaged as a result of you speaking, then you didn't have freedom of expression, because you payed to speak with part of your career (even losing sponsors counts).

Even if you are wrong, or use hate speech, punishing them creates fear, and fear hides the problem that needs to be fixed. We want to fix both hate and wrong belief, but we cannot fix them if fear is hiding them. If you are afraid to speak, then fear is a restraint/obstacle on your ability to express, thus you lack freedom of expression. Most likely Alan Turing was afraid to ask if there is something wrong with him for being gay. We barely realised, in recent years, that educating children with physical punishment, is a bad idea (in a way we had just invented fire). Imagine what can happen if a person like Ignaz or Alan, would survive lack of freedom of expression, they could possibly lose all trust in humanity causing them to lose empathy (we don't need more instances of Robert Maxwell or Hitler). When someone does not trust, he does not allow him self to feel accepted. But the more accepted someone feels, the more oxytocin is released by the brain, thus more empathy. Oxytocin is strongly associated with empathy, and it is also an addiction inhibitor (probably because if you have enough empathy, then it will hurt you to disappoint). Corruption favors lack of empathy, so there is vulnerability there. It is also known that the brain releases oxytocin during sleep so, maybe it does less, when we don't sleep well. By the way, it's likely safe to say that millionaires have a harder time trusting people (partly due to *gold diggers*), and apparently they tend to sleep much less than the average person.

4) *What it means to pray to God*: The gift of our all-knowing God is information (God is giving information with the intent of giving life), so obviously praying to our all-knowing God is, not only, but also asking questions:

- 1) Why? How? Where? When? What happens if I do this? Is this true or false?
- 2) Am I stupid? Am I insane? Am I wrong? Am I Satan?
- 3) How to cure cancer? How can I help this person?
- 4) Is God real? How did life begin? What is consciousness?
- 5) Does $P=NP$? (P vs NP)
- 6) What is gravity? Does time dilation affect an object regardless if the object *resists* gravity? Does time dilation of the Moon cancel out with some of the Earth's gravity?
- 7) How do I calculate the number Pi?
- 8) Does my cat love me? In *the double-slit experiment*, what does it mean "to observe" a photon?
- 9) Why don't trees dig a hole in the earth around their base as they grow? Where does wood come from?
- 10) Are dogs aware that people communicate through speech? Can dogs ask questions? Is the language we speak a technology? Did you know that some languages did not have spaces to separate words? If dogs can't use language, doesn't that mean they don't have freedom of speech?
- 11) Does thinking make me pregnant?
- 12) Why don't straight men wish more men were gay, since gay men don't compete with straight men for women?
- 13) If being gay was illegal during Alan Turing's times, but not for dogs

(assumption), does that mean dogs had more human rights?

- 14) When I talk to people, which eye should I be looking at?
- 15) What did the author smoke?
- 16) Is Christianity a social construct while God decided to go along with it? Is God all-giving or all-knowing? Why don't churches say that God is all-giving, if we act as if He is?
- 17) Does the Trinity have anything to do with creativity/creation (the Father), reciprocity/being social (the Son) and having feelings/empathy (the Holy Spirit)? If yes, are those previously mentioned attributes used to create man according to God's "likeness"? Does God's "image" refer to something that enables thinking or consciousness, and the means to express or use them?
- 18) If God is all-knowing, does that mean that the universe is deterministic thus we have no free will? Is God all-knowing or just knows facts and the probability of everything, virtually all-knowing?
- 19) Do Christians understand Christianity, or do they have faith? Can you destroy a religion by replacing understanding with faith? As a parent, do you want your child to have faith in you, or to understand or think like you?
- 20) Would we live in heaven now, if any of creativity, intelligence or sincerity were just as visible as height?
- 21) Is technology connecting people well enough to make language safe from evolution, to invent a new perfect common language, without defects, for the entire world?
- 22) Do borders exist to stop corruption from spreading, but are used to spread racism or war in staid? Does money exist to measure productivity, to support a sustainable civilization, but is used to support slavery or war in staid? Can you replace trust with money, in order to be relevant in society?
- 23) Does corruption motivate you to turn against the only country giving you citizenship? Could you, in theory, use this tactic, against another country?
- 24) This is a very valuable world class corporation and I want to keep it that way by having high standards, and my standards are that it must have psychologists who are creating a healthy working environment, and are actively roaming around, protecting employees from antisocial cognitive biases, so where are those psychologists?
- 25) What if we replace physical punishment with psychical punishment, to enforce the law? That way, punishments are silent and invisible, allowing us to intentionally misinterpret, enslave and blackmail victims of the *boomerang effect* for our own benefit (profit from fines, lawyer taxes, cheap labour in prison), and we will not have to be ashamed any more for accidentally torturing and executing innocent people, mistakes which give strong incentives for people to become hostile and corrupt (hostility is creating a dangerous environment for us corrupt leaders, so we need to hide our mistakes in order to be more effective and safe). It is unethical to be like this.
- 26) Most likely, you cannot teach a chimpanzee that the truth exists, you cannot teach him that there is such a thing as true and false, or to ask questions, because that is something to be naturally evolved. So, if there is an ape, or some other animal that has a mutation enabling him to ask questions and be aware that information (the truth) exists (and not just food), how do we identify him? Maybe he is a "black sheep" that doesn't get along with the others for being too smart for his own good and to be understood, thus he becomes an outcast for not conforming to antisocial social norms (while not understanding that he is different). While being outcast, maybe this ape, by pure chance, meets another such outcast female ape, of another group, with who he mates (maybe Adam and Eve share this experience).
- 27) Is there an atheist country? Did any religion protect people from having another religion? If the enemy can't invade your country with it's religion, would he try to destroy your religion?
- 28) How much monologue and how much dialogue should we have in churches?
- 29) Are video games the only place where you can say "Wow ... I/we did this!!!"? Are video games the only place where you can find

- tutors who have the ability to be proud of you? Are you sure you are blaming the root cause and not the *symptom*? If we hide the *symptom* with ridicule, criticism, shame, or the law, will anybody know that there is a problem to fix? Sometimes, a *symptom* will become the root cause of another problem, but sometimes, the *symptom* may feed the problem (through judgemental people) from which the *symptom* stems, with the help of psychology, making the *symptom* appear to be the root cause.
- 30) Can joy and hopefulness be confused with happiness like memory is with intelligence?
 - 31) Assuming that we make the education system accordingly accessible and impactful, can we run a society, with everybody having, at one day or two days of the week, a job where there is no relevant growth opportunity (such as being a street cleaner, bug fixer, or other sacrificial stagnating job), and another main one where there is relevant growth (such as being a hairstylist, or a software developer)? Won't this help everybody not take for granted, and enjoy their main jobs more and become more effective and productive? Won't this also lead to the increase of average education that people have, which leads to better educated guesses when voting? Why should somebody sacrifice by having a professional development, given that artificial intelligence is threatening jobs? (unlike the older generation, they don't know what the future holds, in terms of finding a job). Why is productivity Pareto distributed, while talent is normally distributed?
 - 32) Doesn't the law exist because we don't know how to solve some of our problems? Isn't the amount of times the law is being used, a measure of maturity of the society? Do you want me to do as you say or do you want me to think like you? Should we adapt to changes or follow plans?
 - 33) Does empathy make you more aware? If yes, does empathy make you smarter and more knowing? If yes, then is empathy required for a god to be all-knowing?
 - 34) Each year we simultaneously celebrate new year's eve. Would something happen if all would simultaneously ask God to show Him self, whoever He is?
 - 35) How many priests of fake religions, figured out that their religion is a lie, but stay quiet and do not give up, because they can't find a better job? Oh dear, you underdeveloped version of capitalism and your invisible fruits ...
 - 36) If priests are not allowed to marry and have children, does that mean evolution favors those that do not have that devotion and are not the best at being capable of understanding/appreciating the word of God?
 - 37) Are IQ tests ever used as part of employment process to impress clients, investors, and sponsors?
 - 38) If I meet a scammer, should I pretend to be stupid and waste his time (goal: unsustainable), hoping that others will do the same?
 - 39) Is capitalism about organisations secretly cheating just as much as their competitors and secretly being mini dictatorships, while communism is about the state secretly being a multipurpose corporation holding a monopoly? Does capitalism rely more on subtle incentives while communism on the law? In staid of having a corporate feudalism, can we have a democratic feudalism where all people are lords and all peasants are robots/algorithms? Is there a version of capitalism that effectively simulates corporate feudalism? If we don't have feudalism, then why do we still use a word derived from the word *lord*? Is there any country that tolerates having two systems? Has there ever been a *king* who's salary consisted of transparent donations (individual capped amount) which can be taken back anytime of what is left by the donors?
 - 40) Assuming no corruption, aren't capitalism, communism, democracy and dictatorship analogous to musical instruments, so the one that sounds better, is the one where you have passion and experience? Is it possible to abuse the disadvantages of the four things, in such a way that it convinces everybody that the alternative is better, making feudalism unnoticeable?
 - 41) Next level democracy: given 300 million people, what is the

- probability of vote results from all 300 million people voting, being equal to the voting results of random 0.33% (1 million) people voting? When the probability is negligibly different, it allows to make it more sustainable to vote for anything that makes sense voting for. If we also make sure that the group of people voting have uniformly distributed classes, will that remove some bias, thus increasing accuracy, thus making democracy even better?
- 42) After a few decades, when your generation will be old and my generation will lose the war because of yours, will someone find an excuse to keep you in poverty with a low pension? Can you overcome that poverty with something? By becoming a lord?

Isn't asking questions (praying) fun? Sometimes, when you ask questions, only an all-knowing god can answer. But brainwash, fear, sanctions, and school (Sorry for the intended pleonasm!), can take away your freedom of expression, which is necessary for asking questions, while answers help create order (lower entropy). You can't even share the gift of god (knowledge, information), without freedom of expression. We don't even need to know that the notion of God exists, for us to pray to God. Why you pray matters, because the value is in the why. So if you ask questions, with curiosity, but not directly to a god, isn't that a more sincere prayer that God would appreciate more? Doesn't your mother value your gift more outside mother's day? Wouldn't your mother be more proud of you, when you do something without being told? However, just because you suddenly had an idea, that doesn't mean it comes from God (it might come), but remember that God gave you a brain, making you less dependant on Him, so use it, especially since this freedom comes with a disadvantage: the possibility of not being able to recognize your God.

5) *Why committing a sin is committing all other sins, and what it means to inherit sin*: If you commit a sin, then you also commit all other sins, because of *Schrodinger's cat*, because of the *butterfly effect*, and because of the *domino effect* (with domino pieces that are potentially followed by bigger ones, and potentially branching out). *Schrodinger's cat* is mentioned, because from a mathematical point of view, if you flip a coin and catch it between your palms, then you have both heads and tails at the same time (50% of each, assuming the coin is perfectly balanced). But in reality you don't have a coin, but a "dice" with countless amount of faces (each face is a domino piece, a sin) of different areas/sizes (not a balanced dice). So even if you have a 0.000000001% chance of pushing a domino piece associated with a specific sin, it counts, so mathematically speaking, you committed it. What matters is that you took the risk of causing a domino effect without knowing how far it goes, and through who the domino pieces to fall. If you still did not understand, then maybe it's a good idea to think of this whole domino thing as a quantum system, where domino pieces are in a superposition until an observer interacts.

What do Christians say we inherit? The answer is sin. Worst case scenario, the domino effect will become inheritable: wars, conflicts, antisocial/bad (subtle) systems, antisocial habits, antisocial customs, antisocial use of social constructs, false common beliefs, antisocial social norms, corrupt institutions, public debt, polluted environment etc. (they are all inherited; to inherit them is to inherit sin; this is what it means to be born in sin). Perhaps, after 1-2 decades of school, it is necessary to remind that *antisocial* means "*dangerous for society*". When something is implemented in society, it tends to persist, making it inheritable (things such as systems and wars are inherited).

Imagine learning a new skill (you build talent, by learning and practicing art), well, then that means you will make many mistakes, from which you have to learn, towards making progress, and not stagnate at an evolutionary dead end, right? Building a civilization is art so you cannot build civilization without learning from mistakes (history). If you have a society or civilization, then it's very easy to make antisocial things inheritable, and traditionally, it is said that civilization was invented in about 4000 B.C. (but that is debatable, partly because it's about drawing the line), while interestingly, Christians were taught to believe that the earth started existing in about 4000 B.C., but, that may be just a coincidence ... or is it? Maybe Christianity is trying to say that sin (or at least most of it) started with the beginning of civilization (a new world), but that shouldn't

be a surprise, since you cannot expect the first civilization to be well designed from the start. If civilization is an art (and it is), then it requires skill to design a healthy and sustainable civilized system, for all individuals, but skill is obtained by training and doing mistakes, so the question is this: after how many millenniums did humanity start to admit mistakes and to learn from mistakes? Georg Hegel (1770-1831 A.D., industrial age) famously said, "*The only thing that we learn from history is that we learn nothing from history.*" and as of 2022 A.D. (the information age), we not only agree with Georg Hegel, but we still do not use the word "*mistake*" at history tests in school, and mistakes (the truth, information) are being censored (hidden), during the information age. Christianity, like history, is about learning from past mistakes, which is essential for not inheriting sin (history alone is not enough). Obviously, inheriting sin has high contribution for the civilization to stagnate at an evolutionary dead end. Is it unethical to practice contemporary history or are we so immature that it is unsafe and unreliable?

What if civilization started with all individuals being aware of the following things?: the bystander effect, empathy gap, the halo effect, the Golem effect, the observer-expectancy effect, confirmation bias, the Baader–Meinhof phenomenon, naïve realism, moral licensing, how empathy works, how motivation works, and system stuff such as Duverger's law, Braess's paradox and prisoner's dilemma (and other unrelated things). Imagine being a king starting an inheritable war because you didn't know about the *coastline paradox*. Imagine being a high level priest or Lucifer and becoming a subject of *risk compensation* and *moral licensing*, because of the sense of safety and security from your qualities and high social status (and be a single point of failure for other people/angels), leading you, and others, to become a subject of *the sunk cost fallacy* and so the sin spreads and becomes inherited. Can awareness of *risk compensation*, lead to becoming subject of *risk compensation*? "*Adapting to changes is more important than following plans*" (Agile manifesto), and this is especially true if the world you live in, evolves so much in 5-10 years that is unrecognisable (ignoring this, may lead us to inherit systems that do not work in our new environment, making us blame the *symptom*).

Assuming there is no lack of trust, can a system based on empathy and reciprocity ever be as contagious as the mentioned domino effect of corruption? Take into account that in this system, you don't expect to receive back from the same person you invested in, because it may get back to you, indirectly, because you may have enabled that person to invest in other people, and so on, until it gets back to you.

V. FIRST STEPS TOWARDS

ADAPTING/FIXING/CURING/STRENGTHENING/RESURRECTING CHRISTIANITY ?

Christianity was the one who started teaching the masses how to read and write. Christianity also says that Satan is very smart, evil, a very talented manipulator, and is using others to do his work. The most important tools for manipulating are psychology and statistics. Psychology, statistics and philosophy can be used to protect your self against Satan. In the information age, psychology and statistics became just as important as knowing how to read and write, thus Christianity should start teaching people psychological effects, cognitive biases, probabilities and statistics (concepts such as standard distribution, regression to the mean, hypothesis testing, control groups, etc.). If they exist, will this approach also reveal the corrupt versions of Christianity? Psychologists and statisticians should volunteer to teach in churches. Would anybody dare to accuse churches for not paying taxes if this happens? Will this motivate atheist to go to churches, and if yes, will they finally understand the word of God?

Other contagious first steps to be implemented, taught and practiced in churches at: VIII-C3, VIII-C4, VIII-G, VIII-H. Because it's a friendly approach, you may, want to first frame it by pointing out that a person with higher social status, or a word class organization has great value for our society, so we want to keep it that way, by having high and standards, partly with the purpose of protecting the person/organisation from corruption (can blackmailed people cope with this?).

VI. PROOF OF COMPATIBILITY (BY CONSTRUCTION/EXAMPLE) BETWEEN DARWINISM AND CHRISTIANITY/CREATIONISM

The proof also shows that God can launch a universe in existence, in such a way that the invention of Christianity (or at least a Christian-like religion) is inevitable to be invented, if the freedom of expression, that Jesus needs, is absent.

We will pretend to have an all-powerful god and that these are the obstacles of proving the compatibility:

- *The creator obstacle*: arguments that humans cannot be created (regardless if intelligently designed or not), at the same time, by both a god and a result of evolution.
- *The time obstacle*: for humans to exist, evolution needed billions of years, while they are arguments that the universe is only thousands of years old. This may not be an obstacle, but let's just assume that it is.

A. Coping the creator obstacle

Since the god is all-powerful (omniscient), he can roll a dice and get the same outcome each time (our robots can do that), which also means that he can get the outcome he wants, each time. Note that he is allowed to have a controlled throw of the dice (he is allowed to cheat, whatever that is). If the god can roll a dice with 6 faces and get the outcome he wants every time, then he can also roll a dice with an infinite amount of faces, and get the outcome he wants, every time, because the god is all-powerful. A sphere can be considered to be a dice with an infinite amount of faces, because every point from the surface of the sphere, can be uniquely associated with a number. If the god can roll a dice with an infinite amount of faces, and get the outcome he wants every time, then he can also roll that dice and get a random number which has some expected features: say the number must be smaller than number *a*, greater than number *b*, is a prime number, the sum of the first and second digits is equal to 7, and the second digit is divisible by the third digit.

In other words, the god may roll that *dice*, and expect humans to exist and have only some of the features that they do: has four limbs but walks on two legs, has consciousness, can ask questions and is a social, creative creature. It may be the case that the god didn't care about what the universe looks like, and what happens (evolution) inside it, as long he gets what he expected. He can roll the *dice* in such a way that he gets a random number that conforms to his conditions. Is the Big Bang a *dice* in our case?

If this is still not convincing enough, let's consider the fact that a cylinder can be considered to be a dice: the flat top and bottom can each be associated with a number, while each line (perpendicular to top and bottom) from the side of the cylinder can be associated with a number. We humans can roll that cylinder in such a way that it never lands on the top or bottom of the cylinder, assuming that the cylinder is tall enough (unlike a coin). We may call a controlled throw as cheating, but the god is allowed to cheat when rolling the dice. In practice, we may use a bottle, since it resembles a cylinder.

B. Coping the time obstacle

Because of Albert Einstein's *general theory of relativity*, we are aware of *time dilation*. In other words, time is like a river: it flows faster in the middle and slower at it's sides and bottom, because of friction with rock, sand, mud, and slower layers of the river (at least assuming laminar flow).

We are already aware that time flows slower for an object, the faster it travels, and the closer it is to another object with mass, and the bigger the mass of that other object is. The universe is older in some places, and younger in other places. In other words, it can be a matter of perspective: the Earth can be both 6000 thousands and billions of years old.

So, the god could have used a black hole (he is powerful enough to create one if they were none), by standing near enough to it, such that time slows down so much for him that when on Earth passed billions of years, for him it only passed thousands, or even days. From the god's perspective, time on Earth is being sped up, while from the Earth's perspective, the god's time is being slowed down.

And even if we assume that time dilation is not part of our universe, it's safe to assume that the god can obtain time dilation, without taking advantage of the laws of physics from our universe. From a mathematical point of view, time is allowed to have unidirectional laminar flow, just like rivers.

VII. A SCENARIO, WHERE LETTING THE INNOCENT SUFFER, IS NOT IMMORAL FOR A GOD?

A. Comments

If the presented scenario is at least taken into consideration, by all members of a civilization, it might enable the civilization, to easily adopt a system, based on empathy and reciprocity, in staid of one based on debt and sanctions.

If one hypothetical scenario exists, then who knows how many other do, potentially more plausible ones, making at least some religions, less questionable.

B. The scenario

Let's suppose that a sinner is being judged by an all-knowing god. This means that the god does not need proof for someone being a sinner, because the god is all-knowing, but the sinner might be stubbornly demanding for proof, and is giving his god no choice. God's options:

- If the god sends that sinner to a place like Earth, with other sinners, as punishment, he might repeat his sin there, or even worse: hurt innocent babies (which begs the question whether the god is being ethical or not).
- What better way to deal with the stubborn sinner, than giving him countless lives (contexts) on Earth (and eventually other planets, as resurrection for a remake, if lesson is not learned), with the intent to sanction, teach and prove, by giving him countless contexts (a context is a person's life), that may interact/depend on other contexts? It would allow the sinner demonstrate what he is capable of, to him self, in multiple contexts. In other words, all people on Earth are actually the same soul, hurting him self (in staid of others). Just like a computer faking parallelism by running apps on a single core, each app being ran for a fraction, of a fraction, of a fraction, of a second (eventually repeating the cycle), the sinner can live, each context (analogous to an app), before moving to the next one (next app), and repeating the cycle (feeling each and every moment, independently: happiness to suffering).

C. Remarks

- As a, maybe imperfect analogy: the human body, in a way, is a colony of living cells (individuals), which are not aware that they are all the same living creature (but act as if they do). The same can be said about the brain: each neuron is an individual, part of the same brain, and when the neurons work together in harmony, they have emergent properties enabling them to do amazing things such as ask what they are (consciousness; isn't this analogous to heaven?), but in fact, together they're the same entity without even knowing it. Maybe all humans (individuals) are the same soul. They could even be connected through a fourth dimension, to a central brain (the soul's main brain), that is only capable of feeling each person independently (happiness to suffering). We might want to keep count that if human cells die (examples: burning or looking at the sun), a human feels pain, and so might that central brain, if people die (potentially with a greater precision).
- Even if Darwinian evolution might make the scenario questionable, for compatibility purposes, consider that thanks to a god, the Universe might have started yesterday, with you having memory of a past that never existed. So there is no incompatibility here.
- If there is just one soul on earth, then what is the probability of it being Satan's soul? How about a lonely god's soul faking company? The purpose of those questions is to make you hate me (you are not a good philosopher if you are not hated for the things you say).

VIII. DISCUSSIONS

This section is mostly about inherited or inheritable sin, it's consequences, symptoms, root cause, coping and prevention. You will likely be biased to think that we describe your society, but it may be just a coincidence, so please be very very sceptic! In this section, we are, for the most part, trying to explore how far things can go, in some context, without relying on our version of Christianity. Keep count that the same *symptom* can be the consequence of multiple unrelated and independent *diseases*. You must also understand what a root cause is.

A. What are you grateful for ?

Main things to be grateful for:

- that God gave us a brain and the capabilities to use it.
- that God gave us ancestors who gave us a science and technology that needed countless generations to build. Stone tools are considered to be the first technology.
- that God gave us a team (all the people from this world).

Notice that this inherited science, from our ancestors, is very much like winning the lottery. Many who had won the lottery, had their lives ruined as a result, sometimes resulting in death or poverty (poorer than before winning the lottery) and ruined relationships.

If someone insults you, or you find that someone believes something false, then you should be grateful, because, as a mature person, you now have the opportunity to help that person fix his problem, and you also have the opportunity to prove that you have grown up since you were a child crying to someone more responsible, to punish someone else for offending you with words. It is not wrong to offend people, but the intention can be wrong (the value of offending comes from the reason for offending, not that it happened).

B. Odd things (at least from the author's point of view)

- 1) To not be taught about how to deal with misinformation at school. Is there a political party working to train people to be harder to manipulate? If no, is it because there is no need given that their competitor(s) is not misleading and manipulating people?
- 2) To not find people praying: "Dear God, I don't know who you are, and what you want, I don't even know if you exist, but I hope that you do exist, because I want to thank you for making it possible for me to eat this food. Thank you!".
- 3) That people, who were never orphans, or were never adopted by "unconventional" couples, vote whether "unconventional" couples should be allowed to adopt children. Under the psychological effect *empathy gap*, these people vote for a future that not only is not theirs, but they also vote about something that they were never subjected to. For perspective, by "unconventional" couples we meant lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender couples.
- 4) To not find people say something like this: "As a straight man, I am grateful that this man is gay, because he doesn't compete with me for women, which makes my life less harder (or easier)".
- 5) Employers of world class corporations not knowing what motivation is, at a psychological level.
- 6) To not know what the word antisocial means, by the time you finish one or two decades of school.
- 7) To not have "How to study", or "How memory works" in the curriculum, when it is known that you will be at school for at least a decade.
- 8) To be told that you're doing history at school to not repeat past mistakes, but the word mistake is never present at history tests.
- 9) To be afraid of having your son or daughter in bad entourage (because it might change him/her), but to not search for a "bad" child to join a good entourage.
- 10) That people often have the instinct to settle for unidimensional justifications and arguments.
- 11) That people assume that if you are very good at something, then you must be just as good at this other thing too. They also tend to assume the worst, without second thoughts. Another false assumption is that they are no other *diseases*, but one, contributing to a good or bad *symptom*. Until a certain age, toddlers assume

- that literally whatever they know, others do as well (try the *Sally-Anne test*, or the *false belief test*), but I think it does not go away completely, as part of it remains: *the empathy gap*, *the false consensus effect* and *the curse of knowledge* being three remains that I suspect. "*It is harder to break prejudice than an atom*" (Albert Einstein). If we have unjustified and unethical expectations and standards of breeding lifelong-suffering-flat-faced pets, through artificial selection, does that mean we likely also have unjustified and unethical expectations and standards on humans, which shape our societies?
- 12) Likely just a coincidence, but despite the *novelty effect*, in school, children are always expected to stay at the same location in class, and in the same class.
 - 13) Until 1987, babies up to 15 months old were given muscle relaxant, but no anesthesia, during surgeries (even open-heart surgeries). This is because it was believed that babies could not feel pain. Because of the muscle relaxant, those babies had no freedom of expression (except for, maybe, crying). The legitimate excuse was that the anesthesia could kill the baby. However, to the best of the author's knowledge, those responsible relied on *pinprick tests* (not a fair comparison to surgeries), in staid of ever checking how a surgery is waking up a baby, from sleep (with and without muscle relaxant), since it was believed that they can't feel pain. If you want to know if it's okay to do surgery, without anesthesia, then at least do it on your self first! How many statisticians (underrated smart people) and philosophers (underrated smart people) and psychologists (underrated smart people) were involved in making such an important decision? If the demand for their skill was higher, then maybe homelessness would be less of a problem.
 - 14) The concern of children's mental health as justification for not supporting child adoption by gay, lesbian, and transgender couples, while disregarding whether all children should receive mandatory, periodical psychological and psychiatrist care, during school. Do you really care about children, or are you faking it in order to protect your social status, from the brainwashed adults you didn't take care of when they were children?
 - 15) That most people have the tendency to intentionally pray to their god for fish, in staid of how to fish.
 - 16) To live in a democratic country, but to not have the time and energy left to do your "homework" with contemplation, thinking, for voting better.
 - 17) To have healthcare, but not mental health care (not even at school), to not even be taught about it, and if you are mentally ill, then you might have to notice it on your own (and if not, then nobody will know, so enjoy suffering the consequences and potential abuses, in confusion).
 - 18) People believing that evolution is "the survival of the fittest" (the best), while that is not true, because the best is at the same time the least worst (it's just a matter of perspective). Just because you are the best that does not mean you are good enough. Evolution is survival of the good enough.
 - 19) That we embrace, without questioning, the systems that we inherited from the ancestors that practiced cat-burning as form of entertainment (abolished in the 18th century), or ancestors that thought that it was a badge of honor for a doctor to have stained tools and clothes soaked in blood (19th century). Imagine living in a society that burns cats and "witches" for fun (to say the least), while the same society is afraid of going to a burning hell. People are the ones building either heaven or hell.
 - 20) That abandoning people gives them incentives to become corrupt, yet society appears to not care or know. The older generation says that people are colder nowadays, but I say it's that, in the industrial age, people had more in common with each other (familiarity brings people together), but now, in the information age, we have less in common, because we specialize in different paths (careers), making us have less things in common, thus we appear to be colder. Abandoning people only worsens the situation, because it destroys trust. Also, sometimes, people refuse to help, with advice, because they don't want to feel responsible and be a point of failure (they're not cold).
- 21) People believe that being vegetarian makes us healthier because vegetarians are healthier. The problem with this is that they do not see the alternative: what if vegetarians are healthier because of the reason why they are vegetarians? Becoming a vegetarian is one of the most challenging (probably the most challenging), things that is chosen for being healthy. So if they are motivated enough to do the most challenging thing, then that means they're likely doing everything else that is less challenging, and that could be the reason why vegetarians are healthier, and not because they are vegetarians.
- C. *As long women and soldiers can be bought with fear, we will always be slaves*
- 1) *Are you a slave?*: Imagine living in a world where, after far more than 1 million years of technological development, the only things that you inherit, are war and the possibility of living in poverty, supplemented by shrinkflation, skimpflation and inflation while if your salary is increased, you are not told when it's for adapting it to inflation, creating a false sense of success and safety.
- Imagine living in a world, where video games are the only place where you can say "Wow, we/I built that!", and the only place where you can have tutors and teachers with the ability to be proud of you (not suggesting that it is universally the case, and besides, people play video games for multiple reasons). Because, for the most part, games have no consequences inside their context (thus less to worry about your behavior), if you want to know a person better, play a game with them (it does not need to be a video game, pay attention to how people play soccer, even professional ones). "*You Can Discover More About a Person in an Hour of Play than in a Year of Conversation*" (Plato). Among other questionable things, you will often find random people in video games that will add you as friend because they liked how you played last game with them, but will remove you as friend and block you, if you make a mistake in the next game. We have strong objective arguments and evidence, to believe that Johan Sundstein's success exists partly because he was and is in favor of building synergy, teach and learn from mistakes with his team members (he believed in friendship), in staid of changing team members when something does not work as expected (like the vast majority does, even outside unforgivingly competitive video games).
- Imagine that you have hands, but you can't see (because you are kept blindfolded, but you don't know that), and you find someone who can see, doesn't have hands, but has guns. So you naturally become partners in hunting, to make a living: he guides the aim, and you shoot. Is your partner allowing you to know how big the gains are? Do you hunt, in a team, with others just like you? Are you allowed to know how much is their share? When you bring value, to you and your partner, is it taxed before you are being rewarded? If yes, then why do you have to pay tax, again, when you are rewarded?
- Imagine that there is a website, where clients request art such as drawings and songs, but the people handling the requests are freelancers (not hired by the website; the website is only an intermediate). Notice that the website has the opportunity to train artificial neural networks such that it has the capabilities of replacing the freelancers (no need for artists any more). If accordingly designed, that website will continue to make profit long after the freelancers die, but their children will inherit nothing but war, and the possibility to live in poverty and homelessness. That website could be any kind of company, and can take many forms. After you helped them change how they make money, from producing value, to *renting* something, they can just fire you from the job, keep the *rentable* for them selves and stop being productive for society (during a economic war, where education is the weapon, but you have to pay for it into becoming a victim of *the sunk cost fallacy*, while your parents' skills are obsolete). Imagine competing out of slavery or poverty, against your own, for education, such that others and their entire family and descendants, can stop bringing active value to the economic war (potentially their own economic war), because they make money only from owning stuff in staid of doing stuff, while not taking advantage of this to make other *soldiers of economic war*, more competent.
- Imagine that you have a public transport system. They are parts of the system, or at least days or daytime hours, when it is not profitable,

to run it. However, removing parts of the system is not always an option, partly because the vehicle might still have to go from point *A* to point *B*, and partly because of people's expectations. But what if that part of the system is you, a real person? Aren't you easily disposable? As long you are disposable, who has incentives to invest in you accordingly (during and after school), such that you become a productive member of society, thus minimizing losses? If the system is not perfect, thus has defects, doesn't that mean that some will not find a place in society?

Imagine you being an employee that has the job of cutting down trees, with an axe and a team, which brings the profit for your employer needed to invent the chainsaw. By inventing the chainsaw, it allows you to cut down more trees on your own (without the team), but you as an employee don't benefit at all, you don't even receive more quality, free education, enabling you to become a more productive and competitive soldier of an economic war. If you bring profit to your employer, doesn't that mean you also pay taxes to your employer, and not only to the state? Are you allowed to know how big are the taxes you pay to your employer? If part of the taxes that goes to your employer is taxed by the state, doesn't that mean you pay taxes to the state twice?: once directly to the state, and once indirectly through your employer. If your employer replaces the axe with a chainsaw or a robot (with your help), doesn't this mean that there is less need for workers thus increasing the competition for jobs thus preventing salaries from growing, while profit skyrockets for your employer? If everybody stops working, for ethical reasons, does your employer have enough resources to starve long after you do? If you refuse to inherit your older generation's sins, will you become homeless or live in poverty? Is your potential being wasted? How does the older generation invest in the next ones, towards becoming more competitive than the older ones? When you lose the war, will representatives have already lived their lives? In the current year, who is dominating in artificial intelligence, and what is predicted in the future? Can the company upgrade it's product, to high quality, without clients finding weak spots as they use the product? I was told that in Romania, after the fall of Communism, it was custom for hospitals to have only one very competent doctor who intentionally kept the rest of the staff members unskilled, by not training them accordingly and by not allowing them to practice, with the purpose of not creating competition, enabling the only very competent surgeon, to take more bribe (between the most extreme case and the most neutral case: they are a lot of cases, and most are subtle, so it's likely not over yet).

Imagine living in a post-Robert-Maxwell-world where taxpayers pay researchers, through the state, to create and publish scientific papers in journals, and then the taxpayers also pay Journals, through the state, such that universities have access (subscription) to the papers that the taxpayers payed to exist. All that while Journals don't pay authors and reviewers (reviewers do it for free partly because it looks good on CV).

2) *Are women resources ?*: Resources are Pareto distributed, even if some tend to be transferred from individual to individual, but Generally, polygamous societies are more corrupt than monogamous societies (this article may help you understand what is probably making it true). When women lose hope, trust, and empathy, then infant abandonment and neglect may reflect a human version of *Universe 25* (the apocalypse), as life will have no meaning any more. Imagine a world where all men are nothing but hostile: thieves, manipulators, rapists, killers, etc. (all of these attributes may be subtle and unrecognisable). In such a hostile environment, it's safe to say that a woman, with lost hope, trust, and empathy, will look at his newborn son and will see the only thing she has ever seen: a thief, manipulator, rapist, killer, etc. (something that she does not want to bring in this world). It is a very extreme scenario, but the point is this: between the most extreme scenario, and the most neutral scenario, they are a lot of other scenarios (so where is the wide blurry line/threshold that triggers infant abandonment and neglect?). Love is contagious where there is trust, and corruption is contagious where there is not.

3) *How to protest; How to prevent a soldier's loyalty from being bought with fear*: Gather a significant amount of *soldiers* in one place (they should be able to see each other, so forming a circle or seeing

them selves on a screen helps), and make them vote, like in a real democracy, by asking them things such as:

- if they have something to say but they are afraid to say
- if they want to protest (not a proposal)
- if they feel scammed, manipulated, mislead, blackmailed

Including the above, the voting process may unfold, step by step as following:

1. Ask *soldiers* to raise their hands up if they want to protest. If nobody raises a hand, then it's probably because they're just afraid. All have hands down before they vote.
2. Before they vote again, a second time, they must already be with their hands up, and then ask them to keep their hands up if they want to protest.
3. Repeat step 1 and 2 until results are consistent
4. Ask them to keep hands up if their votes have been manipulated (they start by having hands up)

Imagine doing something like this in a protest, with the police who are protecting a corrupt government. This form of freedom of expression, can unfold in all institutions, even among doctors, teachers and other staff members such as those of corporations (this makes even more sense considering that during an economic war, everybody is a *soldier*). Unfortunately the government can do tricks to make it appear that, during the protest, the crowd started being violent (by maybe bribing and misleading somebody to start violence), giving it self the excuse to be more unforgiving. Also, maybe sometimes, its a good idea to anonymously drop a speaker in the middle of the crowd, which says: "Keep your hands down if you want to protest!".

4) *How to cure a powerful corrupt opponent country?*: A country showing off to another that it can give actual armed police and soldiers, the opportunity to protest while armed, as described at VIII-C3, is much more impressive than any military parade. What better way to prove that you are a free country? It's safe to say, that any mentally healthy soldier, would die to protect a country that gives him such opportunity, against one that doesn't (the *boomerang effect* may be involved). A measure of corruption, can be how seldom this event unfolds. Once implemented in one institution, maybe it's contagious. The disadvantage is that it can go wrong if the people are immature and easy to manipulate, but it gives the authorities incentives to improve education and be less corrupt, thus boosting the emergent properties of the *wisdom of the crowds*.

D. War is inherited, thus bad subtle systems are also inherited

Imagine living in a world where the priorities of a politician are his safety, reputation, family, and career (a career that he might have invested much in, potentially paying bribe to keep it, leading to *the sunk cost fallacy*). Partly because a politician may have competitors waiting to manipulate the population to point fingers at him for doing mistakes, he needs an excuse, just in case he fails, and the best excuse is this: "Everybody does it, even they do this!". But progress often requires change, which implies risk, while the only risk they do is make the state buy more debt.

1) *A dysfunctional education system*: This topic deserves an entire article for it self, so we cannot cover everything here, but we will address a lot of things.

The power of suggestion is so huge, that our attitude is influenced even by the language we speak. Why do we call it "education system" and not "discipline system", when the school subjects are called "disciplines"? Why do we call school subjects "disciplines"? We should call them "passions" and "curiosities", because we have them thanks to curious and passionate people. According to, at least some dictionaries: discipline is "*the practice of training people to obey rules or a code of behaviour, using punishment to correct disobedience*". Side note: there is no such thing as a workaholic, but someone who has enough hope and reason. School subjects are actually very addictive, but that is hidden by the system, which not only is crushing hope, but is also presenting those subjects, in a misleading manner, distorting the meaning of the subject. Did you only do brain anatomy at psychology classes in school? Why do people read the horoscope,

in staid of psychology? Is math about numbers and calculating, from your point of view?

Imagine living in world where institutions, including schools, make discrimination between classes of people, by expecting all people to go through the exact same process (it may unfairly filter out people), even if you have different attributes, qualities, skills, aspirations, etc.: you may be asked to touch a fruit from the top of a tree, by climbing the tree, while you are a bird competing with monkeys, but birds are much better at flying to the apple (faster than climbing). Point is that school may be a place to (purposefully or virtually) mentally disable specific classes of people (such as smart and courageous people), and filter them out, likely because that was needed in the industrial era (once implemented, systems tend to persist). Imagine a school where you are not taught about how to deal with misinformation (many still confuse memory with intelligence). People have different features, different qualities and weaknesses. Sometimes, we must deal with those weaknesses by offsetting (mathematical translation) the position of those people that are at a disadvantage, with privileges. Lets take, for example, the feature *height*: we might not care about the height, in most cases, but what if you are at a concert, where people have to stand up, and your child is very short for being 7 years old, thus cannot see anything, while everybody else can. Why should height be something to qualify you to observe the concert? If you are a sufficiently healthy and moral parent, then you will privilege your child by supporting him on your shoulders, at the expense of your comfort, virtually changing your child's height, enabling him to do the task he was given: observing the concert in a humane and ethical manner. Is school designed in such a way that you are only allowed to reach your goal (touching the apple) only by climbing the tree? In staid of height, it can be something else, such as: number of limbs, or a subtle, invisible, silent psychological condition. Unfortunately, it appears that we only implement something in society when the damage is done (when it's too late). But what if the damage is invisible and silent? We will never be able to deal with such subtle problems, unless we have enough empathy, but psychological effects such as *empathy gap*, may be huge obstacles. But what if no privilege (fix), can make up for the fact that you are at a disadvantage? And what if the cost of privileging (fixing) is too big? Is corruption a disadvantage (disability), disabling you from doing the task you have been given: being a prosocial person? How does God deal with corruption? Does it work? Maybe history is the answer to that. One very impactful discrimination, that societies and schools do, is that with the use of social constructs, they cut off children between them based on their age thus leading to the *relative age effect*.

If we have standards, then we take care of our children at school, psychologically, by having them being periodically asked questions, by a professional psychologist, psychiatrist and philosopher, as part of a periodical individual and collective consultation. If children are not taken care of, psychologically, then adults aren't either (because we are more motivated to take care of our children). See 14 from VIII-B. One of the most disabling aspects of school is that it does not take advantage of the fact that people, and especially children, are mimetic creatures (mimesis is crucial for ones development).

How is it possible that we are told at school that we learn history such that we do not repeat past mistakes, if the word mistake is never even present in history tests or lectures? Are you being taught to inherit war/conflict with the countries someone else had war/conflict with? What do revolt stories, that led to torture, teach us? What was their mistake? What could have they done differently? What is the moral of the story? What measures have been taken, to prevent it from happening again? Is to be afraid, to oppose the system, the conclusion of a child?

In the industrial era, industries were expected to function as best as possible. If a society were to be left too far behind others, then it could be considered a resource, and some other two nearby conflicting competitors wouldn't leave it as an opportunity for the other. For industries to work, robots were not available, but human robots were. This means that they were needed only few scientists, and mostly human robots. So how were people trained to not have hope, or

want to become scientists, mathematicians, chemists, physicists etc.? How were people taught to not like school subjects, when in fact they are addictive? How were people brainwashed by school? Part of the answer is *the power of suggestion*, but the most important piece of the puzzle is a very dangerous psychological conditioning: *learned helplessness*.

One key element, in brainwashing children at school, is achieved by creating a school system based on conformity rather than diversity. What is the benefit of replacing a checklist with test grades? Inferring social constructs on children with the use of graded test results will not only make them subjects of the *Pygmalion effect*, but will also strip them away of the need to brag that they are able to solve or understand a specific problem or idea, because the grade is supposedly more representative, so in other words: some children will fall for the trap of aiming for grades and not for progress (eliminating curiosity which is eliminating the search for the truth), and that will become even more true if their pace of learning is restricted and unforgiving, in a non-personalised learning environment, that focuses on discipline, rather than finding a purpose in life (it has the potential to condition children not to ask questions, which lasts even in adulthood). Since discipline plays an important role in brainwash, few scores (per subject) and using the mean in staid of median or third quartile (while making progress) is making the environment more unforgiving and less rewarding thus less motivating (unless fear is a very good fuel for your motivation, which will be rewarded under this system). Curiosity offers the benefit of having less need to teach the curios person, because curiosity comes with motivation to be independent while learning and working, but being guided, having someone to ask questions, and receiving material of high quality is important, especially in times of an economic war, where productivity based on creativity is the weapon. Launch a space ship to the closest solar system to ours, and after a few decades, technology evolves so much that you can build a cheaper and faster space ship, which will arrive much, much sooner than the spaceship that was launched first. Are you a spaceship from the point of view of the authorities?

The brainwash in schools is largely achieved by leading children to make an unfair comparison between trained memory, and untrained rationality. It starts at kindergarten, when children are praised for learning poetry but not for understanding concepts, which subconsciously sets them up for the brainwash and *mentally disabling* environment that awaits them at school. This training of memory continues, by memorizing geography, history, biology, foreign languages, other subjects, and even math (we need to memorize algorithms, multiplication, formulas). This training of memory continues, until about fifth or sixth grade, when we are suddenly introduced to physics, chemistry, and a more rational math than before. Why this sudden change? Children have tests to pass (they typically have only once chance), parents to make proud (with good test scores), and other kids to play with. These children are experts at running (memorizing) but don't know how to cycle (rationalize; because they barely trained for it), so they will take the fastest and most effective strategy available for best short term results: memorizing (running; not training rationality). But as time passes, school subjects that require rationality increase in difficulty: children are not asked, any more, to travel from one corner of the street to another, but from one city to another (without impeccable, memorizing ability, deadlines can only be respected with cycling). Children don't even know they can train memory and rationality, so they will make the conclusion that they don't have talent for math, they lose hope, they become victims of *learned helplessness*. Are teachers and children, at least, aware of *learned helplessness*, *placebo effect*, *golem effect*, *pygmalion effect*, *galatea effect*, *Stanford Prison Experiment*, *bystander effect*, *risk compensation*, *sunk cost fallacy*, *halo effect*, *empathy gap* etc.? Are they any psychologists taking care of children at school? Can the *Stanford Prison Experiment* be used as an analogy to describe our discipline oriented school? Without any awareness of psychology, school can easily become a nightmare, a very dangerous place for the mind of a child. Most people, that finish school, even with a university degree, they don't even know what the word antisocial means (slaves are not expected to be integrated in

society, but to be disciplined).

Given the above running-cycling tactic, it becomes clear now, how the system is in synergy with children virtually not being allowed to learn at their own pace, with no tutors independently guiding them, to excel in the things they are passionate, and curios (or at least help them find those things). It is not intelligence (which is often confused with memory), but passion and curiosity are the biggest competitive advantages, because they can train your skill, memory, rationality, and other, for virtually no effort, while, apparently, children are expected to become encyclopedias (but humans have limited capacity, thus need to specialize, to become relevant in society).

Why are children blamed for not having motivation, when neither sides (teacher and child), know what motivation is, from a psychological point of view? It is known, that motivation is based on dopamine (has the role of getting stuff done), which is released during anticipation of reward (no wonder hope dies last). But motivation from motivational videos made by a "cocalar" is worse than junk-food as sustenance. No wonder gambling is addictive, it's because dopamine is for progress. It should come to no surprise that a healthy person is most motivated, when from his perspective, there is a 50% chance of success of being successful per attempt (in staid of 100%). Say you gamble resources such as time, food, and safety to find what is on the other side of the river, mountain, sea, ocean. Evolution inevitably favors those, more, that are more drawn to gamble, because if you only do something that you know you can do, then you will not make as much progress, or not at an accelerating pace. Apparently the neanderthals were not as big gamblers as humans were because they barely expanded their territory, and their tools barely evolved (they are extinct partly because of that, but also partly because their tribes were less social/connected to other tribes, whereas we, homo sapiens, shared knowledge, technology, the truth between tribes, in other words, we prayed more for truth, our god). When you attempt to do something that you don't know for sure you can do, and reach the goal, then that, to you, now means you can do it, which means you can do other things (doors open), you anticipate things you have never anticipated or hoped before (release of dopamine). It doesn't make sense for evolution to make us release dopamine because of being rewarded, but when we anticipate reward, because we must be motivated to work for the reward in order to reach it (hence the reality). Free pizzas at work don't make people happy.

At Primate Research Institute of Kyoto University (Japan), chimpanzees play a game where they have to observe a random image containing digits from 1 to 9, for less than a second (a glance), and that is all they need to then tap each digit, in increasing order, at their corresponding locations. Unlike humans, chimpanzees can do this, not because they are smart, but because they have a much better memory than humans. Replace the image with a paragraph and the digits with sentences, ideas, concepts. Or, replace the image with a sentence, and the digits with words. How much do school class sessions last? Do they take advantage of the *generation effect*? Remember that you don't have the capacity to become an encyclopedia: if you did, then you wouldn't need a teacher for each subject, yet you are penalized for not performing well at any of them disciplines. Imagine living in a world with chimpanzees, who can talk, read, and write, and that these chimpanzees are leading the world while us, homo sapiens, are working as their subordinates: while the rationality of humans is not being trained, would the chimpanzees think that humans are stupid for apparently being stupid for not having the memory necessary for coping at school? Just like height can vary, memory capacity and rationality capacity, can also vary, hence we need to take advantage of them accordingly, partly because it's better for society, but also because some might have a higher chance of living in poverty for not doing it (you can't expect fish to compete at climbing trees with monkeys). Does a better memory imply more redundant information, that become obstacles in making inferences? We can use artificial neural networks to test the latter. Does a weaker memory mean being biased to be picky at memorizing information? Does that bias facilitate better rationality and creativity since information is better managed and not just kept? Does less memory help make more connections and better inferences with the

use of known information and information actively (in the present) observed in our environment?

Now, the theory which explains why chimpanzees have such a better memory, is called *the cognitive tradeoff hypothesis*: the part of the brain responsible for memory became smaller such that another part of the brain can grow: the one responsible with the ability to talk (trading some memory for more sophisticated communication skills was a good tradeoff). So a good question is: does better communication capacity result to a higher intelligence, rationality, since communication implies the process of information? If you like the last question, then you might be interested in Genie's case, the feral child. By better communication capacity, we do not refer to memorizing words, or conforming to a correct syntax, but the manner in which they are being used and what they are. We people have the capacity to send messages in such a way that words have a relationship between them. A more primitive communication system would be one where all sentences are words. This one-word-per-sentence system is not scalable, but one where words are concepts which can be combined to form sentences is very scalable: say we have a language with 100 words, and we are allowed to only use 2 of them per sentence, then this means we can produce $100 \times 100 = 10000$ sentences (of which not all might make sense, but remember that we only used 2 words and memorized only 100 words). This latter system is a language system that allows the user to easily create new messages (randomly or not), that have never been used before, or thought of before, without creating new words, which means that the new message may be understood without prerequisites (are we grateful for having this capacity? do we take it for granted? how does language relate to consciousness? isn't it likely that at first humans had that primitive communication system, which was an obstacle to our freedom of expression? as of year 2021, language was much more different thousands of years ago). Is it possible to have an even more sophisticated language system, one that we humans cannot comprehend?

2) *Profit from fines and lawyer tax (a government rewarded for corruption)*: It is possible to make something legal, but sanctioned because there are no grounds for supporting it: it may be just a trap for unknowingly committing other illegal acts, which can reward the government with fines, lawyer taxes, cheap labour in prison, and the opportunity to blackmail.

As a subtle form of slavery, the government (the referee, the arbitrator) can find excuses to subtly reward it self for corruption and conflict through fines, lawyer taxes, and cheap labour in prison. This is very bad, partly because of the incentives of keeping these profits, and growing them, which may lead to dependency: the more corporations and companies find ways to pay less taxes, the more relevant reward from corruption (fines and lawyer taxes) and conflict (lawyer taxes) becomes. But only enslaving human lawbreakers, and those involved in conflict, may not be enough (besides, if every person is corrupt and has conflicts, then it's likely going to result in a too hostile environment for the corrupt leaders), so the trick is that they can make all people virtually criminals (and unknowingly pay for it), by making the corporation a person in the eyes of the law, a person that cannot go to jail, but pays lawyers and fines (tribute) in staid, with the value (money) that employees bring to the corporation by working (facilitating corruption). In other words, people are allowed to be corrupt through the corporation and pay fines and lawyers through the corporation (because people pay two types of taxes: one to the state of which the amount is known, and another to the employer of which the amount is not known). The corporation can pay to do things that would put you in jail (fines are just a form of tribute to the government), and the corporation can also sue someone (making him a victim), with the intent of stripping the victim off of resources (a form of confiscation), as the victim is defending him self by paying lawyers. Can you survive in a game where everybody is cheating except for you? In order to indirectly motivate people and corporations to take part of this scheme, the government can create an environment where everybody is cheating, such that if you do not cheat, then you are in a serious competitive disadvantage (cheating is a competitive advantage that leads to conflicts and corruption).

To achieve such an environment, where everybody is cheating, the government can "pretend" to not see the first cheater, thus likely motivating the rest to become cheaters, by cheating just as much as the first cheater, because this is the only way to even the competition, and not be left at a competitive disadvantage. Unfortunately, when someone is cheating, the government can also take advantage of this, by keeping the option of sanctioning as a back-up, or as a mean to keep the victim in the *sunk cost fallacy*, with blackmail. And if the government decides that it does not like your company, then it can send police, every day, and what ever else is needed, to make sure that your company does not cheat (because you can't survive in a game where everybody is cheating except for you).

An alternative system, would be for the human lawbreaker (cheater) to pay tax-free psychologists, psychiatrists, philosophers, and what ever else is needed, to help the lawbreaker become prosocial (time is also invested, not just money or tribute), and if the government pays part of it (assuming that the lawbreaker has citizenship), then it will also give the government an incentive to find ways to decrease corruption. It may not be effective for all classes of lawbreakers, such as serial killers, but maybe the short answer for that is (partly) Norway's prison system. To say the least, Norway's prison system is focused on rehabilitating lawbreakers, by not alienating society to them, and not adapting them to a new hostile environment, that has nothing to do with society. Is your prison a point of recruitment in the mafia, or a corruption school where criminals teach each other and plan the future together?

As for a corrupt corporation, they should pay the fines to the competitors based on their prosocial scores, and how much taxes they pay, assuming that the receiver is not associated with the cheater. Because of a possible monopoly, maybe the only option is to only create such a competition between all organisations, regardless if they are competitors in the market or not. But one obstacle is that maybe some businesses have no incentive to break the law, because of the nature of their business, creating an unfair competition, diminishing incentives for others entering the competition. Another concerning obstacle is that if a corporation is secretly using loopholes to not pay taxes, then that leaves more room for paying fines in staid, virtually escaping paying fines. Don't loopholes to avoid paying taxes make paying taxes a choice? If yes, doesn't it mean that we need a system that gives them incentives to want to pay taxes? So the fine should grow accordingly (proportional), based on how much taxes the lawbreaker is paying, relative to the one that pays the most taxes (in percentages): so if the top tax payer pays twice as much, then the fine should be twice as much. This system not only gives corporations incentives to want to pay more taxes (thus incentives to enforce the law), but also, less corruption means more cooperation thus better emergent properties thus higher productivity (thus incentives to enforce the law). However, it may be an oversimplification of what will work better. We do propose a system, which likely has room for improvement. For example this could be the formula of the prosocial score:

$$s_1 = \sum_{i \in \{0, k\} \cap \mathbb{N}} f_{(y-i)}$$

k = the the last k years taken into account (for example 100)

y = the current year

$f(x)$ = amount of fines paid by the corporation at year x

However, fines that have been paid more recently should matter more thus we update s_1 with the weight function $w_{(i)}$ as s_2 :

$$s_2 = \sum_{i \in \{0, k\} \cap \mathbb{N}} w_{(i)} \cdot f_{(y-i)} = \sum_{i \in \{0, k\} \cap \mathbb{N}} \frac{k-i}{k} \cdot f_{(y-i)}$$

$$w_{(i)} = \frac{k-i}{k}$$

Using the above S_2 formula, we can determine who will be rewarded by the cheating competitor: we may, for example, pick the top $x\%$ as winners (giving everybody some hopes of winning, so maybe $x = 10$ is a good number). We can use this next formula to determine how much each winner will be rewarded with the value r :

$$r\% = \frac{100 \cdot t}{T}$$

t = amount of taxes paid by the specific corporation

T = sum of all the t -s (all eligible corporations here)

So the reward for a specific corporation is just proportional to how much taxes it payed in a given time frame. Because most recent taxes mater more, then we can calculate each t like we calculated each S_2 :

$$t = \sum_{i \in \{0, k\} \cap \mathbb{N}} w_{(i)} \cdot p_{(y-i)}$$

$p(x)$ = amount of taxes the corporation payed at year x

Notice that if $t = 0$ then the reward is 0, rendering the system useless if all the top scored corporations are competing for the reward, thus those with negligible value of t must not be taken into consideration for the competition.

With the right parameters, weight function, adaptations, and proper law enforcement, this system should turn cheating, into competitive disadvantage, and not cheating into competitive advantage. For whatever reason, changing the system can be done incrementally, in stages, such that only part of the fine is reward to the government, until it becomes 0.

E. How to be a corrupt leader (DO NOT!)

If a healthy person (or government) has dark ideas, then he should let them be publicly known, before he becomes insane enough, to find a way to secretly implement them. Besides, once something is implemented, in society, it tends to persist. Knowing how to build a corrupt environment, helps prevent it from happening, because we can't protect our selves from something that we don't know exists.

1) *How one can effectively build, from scratch, a corrupt religion, political party, etc.(DON'T!)*: If you want to fool people, that your new religion is authentic, or that your new political party is clean, you will have less convincing power, because you know it's a lie. Better find and recruit dumb people, train them to believe in you and your goals, and if they have enthusiasm, and are hooked by your promises (victims of sunk cost fallacy), then they are perfect candidates for fooling people. The authentic motivation, and enthusiasm, are going to be obvious, making it harder to doubt such a person.

Tip: if the country has just escaped communism, and started a democracy, it is ideal for you and your gang to split into two political parties (pretending to be competitors), and make sure you become, from the beginning, the two major parties (by bribing the population with promises), and secure your position in the future in the country by using a voting system subjected to *Duverger's law* (such as first past the post), which leads to a two-party system. Invest short term and don't invest long term because you risk your competitors becoming praised for your efforts, when they happen to replace you!

2) *How to build a corrupt society by maximizing loyalty, and minimizing revolts (DO NOT!)*: Follow VIII-D2, for building a system that has the potential to make the state dependant on corruption. Blackmail those with authority, to accept bribe in such a way that leaves them vulnerable, just in case they disobey you. If they accept the bribe, then they hide the blackmail, especially if they buy a villa for everybody to see (if the public does not want them, then they will go to you, because only you want them). You should also promote those that lie (if you lie then you owe the truth, thus you have debt that can be sanctioned if not payed), because that also leaves them vulnerable. Make sure that your loyal subordinates do the same things that you do, with their subordinates, making the system inheritable (thus more stable). Make your subordinates aware that the opportunity of telling you that an insider is against you, may be a test of his loyalty. Hire dumb people, give them some authority and make them buy debt (such as from the bank, to make them subjects of the *endowment effect* and eventually *the sunk cost fallacy*), such that they can only pay the debt if they keep the job while you can take advantage of that dependency. Just don't forget that evolution does not favor a species that is so corrupt, so you need to keep things under control with subtle slavery, and by destroying people's empathy, leading them to be against each other (mentally healthy people are not born evil, they are made). People often act based on emotions, but they almost never know the root cause, partly because they are not psychologists and don't know the system, so forcing them to justify something they did or didn't, will likely lead them to give

you a false answer that you can abuse to make a decision based on pretexts and blaming the *symptom*.

To create a toxic environment and to help secure your position, spread the following lies:

- "You must love yourself before you love others!" which translates to "Be selfish!". But psychologists say that healthy people care more about others than them selves, which makes sense for an evolutionary point of view, because you don't want a social creature to be selfish in a social system, but in staid you want empathy and reciprocity. You can't love your self, because love is empathy and reciprocity and freedom of expression all three together, but you can't even reciprocate to your self. There is no love without reciprocity (at least reciprocating with feelings).
- "Work hard for success!" which can sometimes translate to "Be a better slave!". But working smarter is often better.
- "Be mature, take responsibility, be responsible!" which can sometimes translate to "Blame your self when you are virtually not allowed to know how the system works, your rights, psychology, and philosophy, and everything happens behind your back".
- "Stop daydreaming!" which translates to "Stop thinking, stop contemplating, stop growing, stop using your head, be dumb, stop asking questions!".
- "You need to cry to qualify as depressed!" which is not true.
- "It is your responsibility to educate your self", while in reality, you only share part of that responsibility, because you cannot always reinvent the wheel, as you have limitations (being a social creature eliminates the need to reinvent the wheel).
- "The best predictor of future behaviour is past behaviour!" this one is not necessarily a lie but *the pygmalion effect* is sometimes making it true (sometimes we make it true with belief).
- "Experts (elitism) are always the (best) key.", but that is not always true, because of *the Einstellung effect*, *the wisdom of the crowds* and *the assembly bonus effect*.
- "A corrupt but competent leader is better to have than a purely good but incompetent leader.", but that is not a fair comparison because the corrupt leader is not labeled purely corrupt (it's like comparing someone 5% corrupt but competent, with someone 100% good but incompetent, so the numbers should be equal for a fair comparison). Someone purely corrupt will hide his plan (therefore he may not be stopped) but the purely good will not hide his plan (therefore we can stop him, which is better).

If you are a corrupt leader, then your greatest enemies are the bold and the smart. As a corrupt leader, you understand that stupid people are happier, so those that don't like the world because they are too smart for their own good, you want them to be left behind and abandoned, like a disabled children, to homelessness, or at least poverty, and not having the means recover (depression can lead you to be unproductive). Don't even let people be aware that there is such a thing as mental health, social anxiety or depression, just tell them that it's laziness or something, and teach them to behave as if people in possession of bad attributes have an incurable contagious disease (even if the attribute is being poor). In this environment, evolution favors dumb people that make better slaves, but they will be less productive if given mental work, which will lead to losing the war, but by the time that happens, you will have already lived your needlessly lavish life, by benefiting from whatever the great minds, of smart people, have discovered so far (to help improve life of others, who are now your slaves). They are ways to eliminate the smart and the bold, however, nothing is perfect:

- To eliminate bold people, build a society based on debt and sanctions (little to no opportunity for the gratitude and the feeling of acceptance that increases empathy), such that the only fuel for motivation is fear (such as fear of losing a job), because testosterone is a fear inhibitor (leading to boldness). Fear as fuel for motivation will not be effective on the subjects (consequence: becoming unproductive and apparently lazy is more likely). The lack of opportunity to build empathy increases the probability of becoming hostile (*the boomerang effect*). The hostility can be used as an opportunity to sanction (making homelessness and poverty even more likely). The probability can be increased

with abuse (which causes the feel of losing freedom, needed for *the boomerang effect*). If you get caught, then you can use *the Stanford Prison Experiment* to excuse your self and become non-accountable. To seal your results, brainwash the population, making them associate homelessness with danger, laziness, drugs, and other *symptoms*, such that the subjects become socially isolated (the stress from unfair criticism, the *bystander effect*, the *golem effect*, may affect their mental health, apparently justifying their situation). You may bully the homeless, after alluring them with "offering help", because that will psychologically condition them to avoid those that offer them help, making it even harder for them to escape their situation. Eventually, the victims become subjects of *learned helplessness*. You know you succeeded when most homeless people are men, because: the system is making a targeted (biased, non-random) discrimination towards bold people (which have testosterone, of which men typically have more), leading to an uneven homelessness distribution between gender classes (a random, unbiased distribution has about 50% for both classes).

- To eliminate smart people, you must create an unfair competition between the smart, and those that have a good memory. Build the system, and especially the education system (see VIII-D1 for that), in such a way that leaves intelligent people at a disadvantage, and those that have a good memory at an advantage. When smart conscious people become alcoholics in order to care less about their loss and lost cause, then you know you have won.

E How employers can be antisocial

If a candidate is rejected with a positive feedback, can that influence him to become a victim of learned helplessness? It is in a company's interest to guide a rejected candidate, because if there is another company competing for candidates, that hires the rejected candidate, then that means that the competitor doesn't hire someone that the first company wants. And if the candidate becomes employable as a result, of being guided by the rejecting company, then the candidate is competing for jobs, which contributes to lower market salary (price depends on supply and demand). Is there any company letting the candidate assess the skills of team or the boss? Often, one's ability to assess someone else's skill, is limited to his own skill, so that might give the supposedly more skilled interviewer, a perspective like no other. Is it possible for employers to intentionally try to design interviews such that it makes the candidate feel less valuable, giving the employer an excuse to pay a lower salary? Are IQ tests ever given with the only purpose of impressing sponsors, investors and clients? Assuming that it costs nothing to interview 20 candidates, what is the probability that you will find someone who is lucky? If luck is defined as 1 out of 20 being the limit, then won't 1 out of 20 candidates be lucky at the interview, even if it contributed for being only 1 step ahead the other candidates? Are employers aware of *the overchoice effect*? If you notice that assessing more candidates doesn't work, will you secretly default to relying on diplomas, and professional experience, because they can be used as an excuse for hiring the wrong people (while you give shallow assessments, only to check if the candidate is likely to disgrace him self, hence shaking your position)?

Teach me how to detect your corrupt competitors during their job interviews! What should I be looking for? What can they do to mislead me? You don't want me to work for your cheating competitors right? Cheating is unfair competitive advantage isn't it?

G. How to asses your employer's, or partner's intentions, reliability and trustworthiness

- Oh you value my potential and want me as your partner! Well I am new so I am vulnerable to corruption as I don't know how to protect my self against it. Can you teach me how to do it? Based on your success, I assume that you already know that. No need because you will take care of me? So then that means I can trust you. If I can trust you, then please brag to me now, that you can do these things to me and others, but you are not doing them (things that you can get away with, and are unnoticeable/subtle such as:

scamming, misleading, exploiting, manipulating, discriminating ...). The more you say, the more reliable you are, and the more I can trust you. The more known the things, you say, are, the less value they have. Oh, you cannot imagine such things because you are definitely not already using them? Well then if you cannot imagine them, can you protect your self against things you cannot imagine? If no then that means you are vulnerable, which also makes me vulnerable. How are you going to compensate for the vulnerability you are giving me? Why are you allowed to be where you are if you are so vulnerable to corruption that you cannot let me protect you? If I find the truth before you give it to me, will there be any room for forgiveness? You are asking me why should you trust me? Does it make sense for a lion to question a deer's trustworthiness? Am I allowed to know the system? Do you plan to take all the decisions for me? Who do you depend on? What are your dependencies and incentives? If you can't protect your self from things you cannot imagine, then how can I protect you from corruption if you don't give me transparency?

- You have great value and high social status in our society, and we want to keep it that way by protecting you from corruption, and by having high standards and expectations from you. I have an idea that can help you protect your self from corruption. Lets play roles so that I can teach you better: I play you, and you play your (potential) partner ... so what do you think of my idea?

H. How to settle a salary, or a price for what you have to offer

In addition to what has been said previously, regarding assessment of trustworthiness, you need to understand that the ability to negotiate (even for the truth) is a very good measure for intelligence. But just in case negotiation is not on the table, tell the employer as early as possible, that if he tells you the salary, without your consent, then he loses you. When the time for settling the salary comes, tell him to write, on paper, the salary he wants to pay you, and you write the salary that you want on paper (on another paper). He has competitive advantage because he is allowed to know and own the system (thus knows the salaries, the market), thus it is only fair to give you this alternative if negotiation is not an option, and if his number is higher, it is only fair that he pays you the number he wrote, as a privilege for the disadvantaged (but if it's smaller than yours, then turn your back, and don't look back). We must accordingly privilege people with disabilities, because they are at a disadvantage (we don't want them to be demotivated, we want them to do their best). In traffic, cyclists and pedestrians have priority because they are at a disadvantage. So it's only natural that you should also be privileged. We must offer privileges to offset (mathematical translation) the position of those that are at a disadvantage, which leads to equality. Maybe you shouldn't even be obligated to show your number, because they can try to train a neural network, based on yours and other people's profile, to estimate the number you, and others, write on paper.

As a side note, when your salary is increased by a small amount, it's probably to adapt it to inflation (which is probably illegal not to), but your employer may hide that to keep you content. Ask him to sign the reason down (don't say why), and if he doesn't sign to adapt it to inflation, then you can now ask for it (but don't mention inflation beforehand). By the way, why shouldn't we ask to be payed, as salary, the amount of money required to buy this much gold?

I. Potato jokes to cheer you up

- I was told that there is very much disagreement in the United States, and I interpret this as the United States being the best country in the world because disagreements are opportunities to learn.
- The United States bought so much stuff from China, with dollars, that they now have no choice but to artificially devalue all the dollars they gave to China, with inflation. I guess you can make another version of this joke, where in staid of China, you have corporations and businessmen that don't pay taxes (or have something nontaxable, in staid of salaries).
- War usually exists between two tribes or countries, because the two representatives are of incompatible sexual orientation, married, or impotent.

- Each time a country *A* retaliates with complaints at an unannounced rocket test of another country *B*, the country *A* is basically letting country *B* know where the rockets are detectable. If your opponent knows what you are capable of, then he cannot lose as a result of underestimation.

IX. RESULTS

As part of not keeping our civilization and species at an evolutionary dead end, we presented and introduced a *version of Christianity* that is not only better adapted for the *Information Age*, but it is very much compatible with science, and it's, at least, most likely safe to say that it is the authentic, true Christianity, because of the overwhelming objective arguments (or you can say that we decoded Christianity). We also unearthed the root cause of corruption and Christianity's existence, occasionally proposing alternatives and ideas to help eradicate corruption. We also *proved* that Christianity is perfectly compatible with Darwinism and proposed a *shockingly eerie hypothesis* for the question: "Why would God allow undeserved suffering?".

X. APPENDIX

A. Losing a friend to corruption

1) *Empathy from punishment*: One of my earliest child memories, when I was, I guess, about 3 years old, is of a scene with me and other 2 children of about 1 year younger than me: the girl asked me to punish the boy, so I had an idea, to bite his cheek, so I did, but maybe because of *Lima syndrome*, I started to question my self and have empathy for him, so at the next opportunity, when she asked me to punish him once more, I said "No! He is my friend!", which made him happy, and her angry.

My friend, Gabriel, who I stopped bullying, had some relatives in my neighborhood, and I believe that he was bullied for being different, after all he was from a very poor family. I cannot remember, but I suspect that I had bullied him more times (conformity) before being sorry, and I also suspect that others were bullying him as well.

2) *Wasting time*: Coincidentally, I moved in his neighbourhood when I was about 5 years old. In this new neighbourhood we were 5 boys and 3 girls (later 6 boys), all being of about maximum 1 years apart in age (with one exception). We boys were all friends, except Gabriel was not part of our entourage. My friend, Gabriel, was living across the road to my cousin, and next to one of my childhood friends from the neighbourhood. I remember asking my friend's neighbour why we never call him out to play with us, why do we never knock at his window, but I don't remember his answer, I only remember the resulting feeling: that it's normal. I don't remember if they bullied him, but I guess they were quizzaciously laughing at him at times.

3) *The gift*: I believe that I was in primary school, when he invited me at his home, and I said yes, partly because I didn't want to hurt his feelings. We mostly spent time in his yard. He decided to buy some juice, so I followed him in his house, because he needed money to buy the juice, and I was stunned by the miserable poverty that I have seen there (I don't know what room that was, or if the rest of his house was as filthy). When we arrived back, with what I remember was a 2-liter yellow juice, he poured some juice, and then added water. I was very confused, and when I asked why, he replied that he poured water such that we have more juice. Sadly I was too immature at the time to be able to appreciate, and to understand what actually happened. I might have also ridiculed him, to my other friends, in his absence, unknowingly contributing to him being socially isolated, and a victim of the bystander effect (among other things).

4) *Failed attempts for salvation*: Somewhere later in middle school (I guess, or maybe 9th grade, I can't remember exactly), I noticed that things are not going well for him, so I started giving him some advice such as to study at school and take care of him self. However, at the time I did not understand that people do not conform to individuals, unless they are celebrity-like. I have to admit that I felt ashamed to let my self be seen talking to him, at times, but nonetheless I let it happen. During what I believe to be early high school, I eventually figured out what the solution to the problem was, so I asked my entourage to accept my friend, Gabriel, in our entourage, because in

time, he will become just like us. Unfortunately, their answer was a clear no. Sometimes I wonder, if only had I insisted more ...

5) *The deadline*: Eventually, it appears to me that the only people (or entourage) who accepted him, were other socially isolated people, who were labeled as gypsies, as I heard he had some stealing adventures with them (he even stole from a church). One time he stole from someone near our neighbourhood, and tried to create confusion by accusing me of doing it (we share the same name: Gabriel), but of course it didn't work for him, because he already had a reputation. Last time I checked, he was nowhere in life, and I blame society and the system for it. Imagine being socially isolated by your peers, leading you to have a weird attitude (you will likely become awkward and unaware whether some things are socially acceptable), and then have them ridicule you for it. I suspect that people abandon each other, partly because they do not behave in a specific manner, despite the fact that something is obvious, but I have reasons to believe that nothing is universally obvious, therefore everything needs to be told, because this is one of the things that creates corruption, because it is a source of misunderstandings.

I suspect that my friend had betrayed me, because at some point in his life, he might have asked himself why am I a better friend to others than him. If my other friends were bullying him or at least ridiculing him in some way (he may have been a victim of the bystander effect), that would really make sense for him to question my stance, however I don't know how he was actually treated his entire childhood, but I am very confident he received some ridicule (he was even given a nickname). I don't know, but I may have also been subject of *moral licensing*, destroying trust and hope even more, affecting his empathy. I sometimes wonder: if someone loses all trust and hope for people, society and recovery, are the only options suicide, becoming alcoholic and becoming corrupt? Can you be psychologically conditioned by your minor peers with ridicule and criticism, making you react defensively whenever someone constructively points out your mistakes, which leads you to being interpreted as being arrogant and therefore socially isolated?

To me this is some evidence, that corruption exists partly because of good people that don't know what they're doing, and what is happening. After all, those seen as good people have the highest potential of destroying trust. "Good" people may not want you because of "what you did" (social isolation), but exploiters, slave masters, corrupt representatives and Satan will always want you, and that is why you could start to believe that there is nobody worth trusting because of who the only people showing up are (becoming corrupt and revengeful, and you can be kept there with debt).

B. School is a very dangerous for place for our mental health

We had only recently realised that education with physical punishment on children, is a bad idea. How many other things have we discovered about educating children since then?

Imagine being in middle school, being bullied by a specific person, while everybody else from your class is not taking action, as if nothing is happening (*bystander effect*). Wouldn't that make you feel, as a minor, like you are not accepted among your class mates, especially if the bully, at least, appears to be liked more? Maybe you don't notice that it's not personal, maybe it just happens that he sits behind you in class. If this happens to someone in school, early enough, it's going to harm him socially and in other ways, and can even last into adulthood. You might think that the effects are not subtle, but then the teacher will think that you are just sick at first, but then later concludes that you're just a very very good kid for being always very quiet and calm (a perfect example). You may not tell that you've been bullied of fear of revenge, or being ridiculed for taking it too seriously. If the situation lasts too long, it can make you not know if some things are socially acceptable (partly because you might lose the feel of taking part in social activities, and do other things in staid, such as video games). Not knowing what is socially acceptable is likely keeping you where you are, even if you're not being bullied any more, because it makes you more hesitant, making you lose opportunities to grow with your peers, that probably already treat you differently.

1) *The misunderstood teacher*: I had a teacher that decided to do something that she had never done before: taking responsibility in

organizing and taking part in an event with the kids. Unfortunately, during the event (at which I did not attend), something happened that likely destroyed her trust making her regret her decision. Later, at some point at school, we started bringing cake at our birth's days, so she spared us from doing class (without compromising the quality of her work). However, one day it was her birth's day, but this time, from my point of view, she didn't know how to react, so she didn't smile, and after singing happy birth's day, she continued teaching, not sparing us from doing class. She was later criticised, in her absence, for being cold and not even smiling. They answered nothing, despite my efforts explaining that it's their fault, for destroying her trust at the event, and explaining that she has a legitimate excuse to not trust and have suspicions of them aiming to skip class, and not celebrate her birth's day. School is dangerous even for teachers, therefore I do not condemn my teacher, not even when she was supposed to encourage and praise me (but didn't) by taking advantage of the placebo, galatea and pygmalion effect, for me having two consecutive genius moments in class, where only I was able to solve the two exercises with no prerequisites (everybody was shocked, because at the time, I barely survived at the subject).

2) *Escaping the clutches of a dysfunctional school system*: At school I was made to believe that I am stupid, and that there is something wrong with me, especially when I moved to mathematics-informatics class, from philology class. I cannot remember if I knew that applying to high school is a competition, but regardless, I did not have the necessary scores at irrelevant subjects for what I was aiming for, including music (the most horrifying discipline that I had). Since my first day at mathematics-informatics, I was led to feel alienated:

- Few seconds after I entered the class, I was welcomed with being told that I had done a huge mistake, and that this class was not for me.
- A teacher ridiculed me in front of class for my transfer.
- I was a victim of the golem effect and learned helplessness, among other, demotivating me, which contributed significantly to me having bad results during my first phase in highschool.

The reason why I think I escaped psychological conditioning and made huge progress at school, is partly because of starting over with age advantage, mind training with programming, but most importantly, it's because I was lucky to have my two best friends (but not just them), in the same class as me, who were part of my neighbourhood, and one of which was my cousin, and they happened do well at school. For the most part, we were always deskmates. As final exams of high school were approaching, many of my colleagues fled to other classes, while those that didn't leave, the vast majority chose biology over class related subjects for the final high school exam. I ended up being one of the best at mathematics, and informatics, in my class, yet the teachers that doubted and ridiculed me, never gave me a positive feedback, however the teachers are also victims of inheriting sin, therefore I cannot condemn them.

C. Surprisingly, he was able to have empathy

In his 1-2 decade toxic marriage, he even hit his wife, with his fist in the face, yet she apparently never abandoned him over the things he did, making her life miserable. I (and other people) thought that this man cannot have empathy, until one day, when he accidentally killed his kitten, because his kitten was subtly resting under his car's wheel: he was crying.

D. Was it racism, or something else?

As I was attending french courses in France, one day, the huge coincidence was that we were 2 romanians, 2 greeks, 2 italians, 2 black people and 2 thai (or at lease coming from the corresponding countries). The teacher asked us to pair in groups of two, for a task, and we paired according to origin (or color). I paired with the Romanian because I was the last to pick, and I couldn't help but notice that the pairs were biased. At first I thought it was racism, but now I suspect it's something else: *the mere-exposure effect, familiarity heuristic*. If you think about it, it's too big of a coincidence for all of them to be racist, while everybody has the mentioned psychological traits.

E. The subtly unhealthy working environment many have

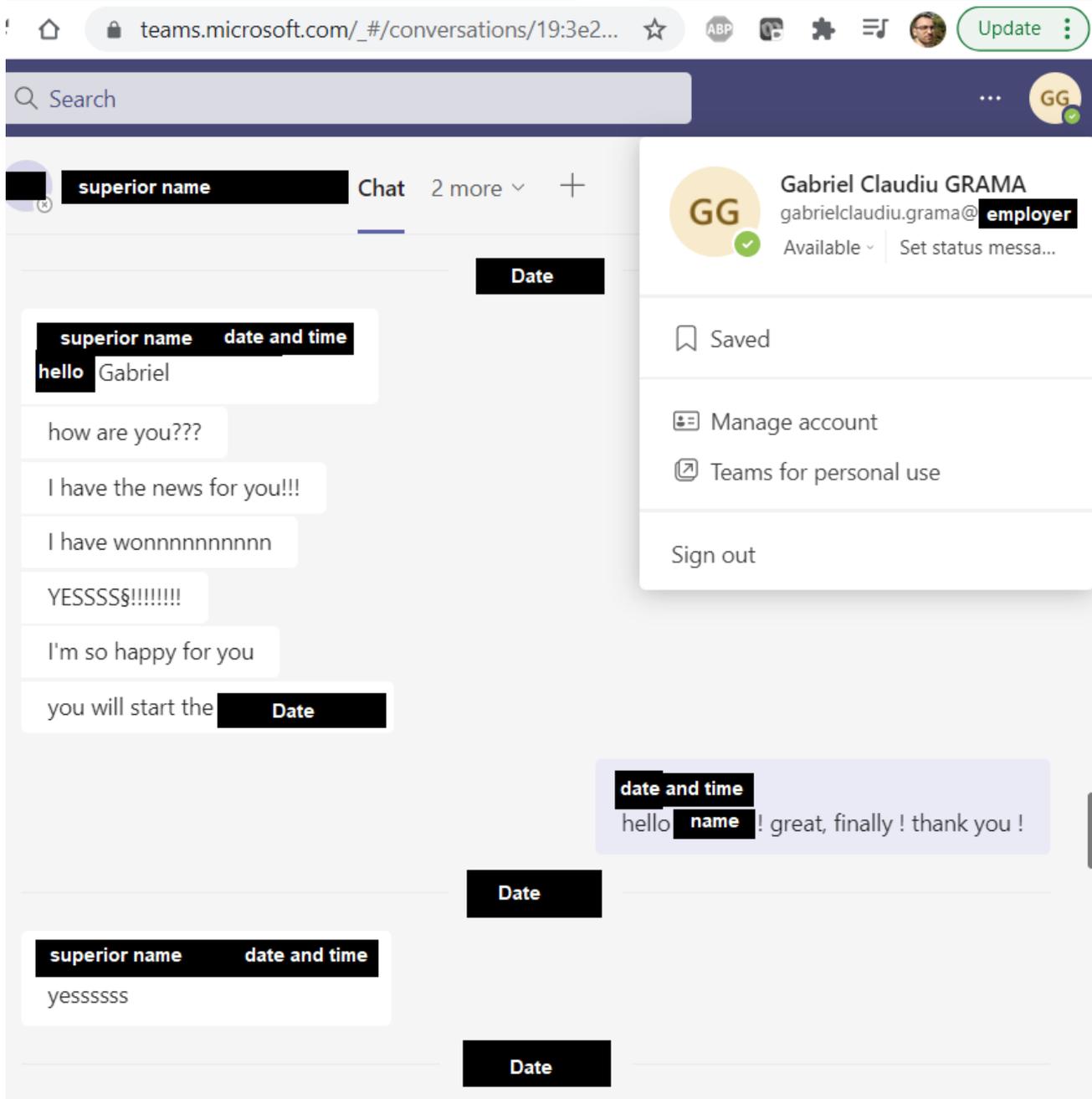
One of my bizarre scenes, is when I was assisted out of the building, by one of the staff members, as I did not have a badge any more, due to the termination of my contract. As the gate opened for me, I unintentionally froze in contemplation, so the staff member aggressively told me to get out (something I doubt she would be capable of doing if I was still employed). At a job interview, I tried to apply VIII-H, but I was interrupted prematurely, by the exploiter, who failed to tempt me with a lower salary, a lie, and free daily pizzas at work. They are other uncomfortable things, but I think the next screenshot, of a conversation with one of my former superiors, spares me of mentioning the other things (which I believe stem from the same universal problem). I suspect that most people's priority is not to do their job, but to keep it (it's not the same thing, as they are so risk averse that they may not take a decision if they

have nothing to excuse them selves with just in case they fail, while keeping quiet and subconsciously supporting the *bystander effect* where the problem is the system). Because of our systems, just like just like in (corporate) feudalism: reputation and social status are much more valued than purpose, function and intelligence. I do not condemn my superior, because just like most others, he is not the problem, as he is brainwashed and pressured by the incentives of our questionable systems, which can sometimes give us conflict of interests. Are they playing a game, where they cannot survive, unless they cheat just as much as everybody else? Does the government give them any incentives to be ethical? Does cheating lead to conflict and corruption? What rewarding opportunities does corruption and conflict bring to the government? How many generations are tired of being forced to inherit sin by and from those that don't know any better and are hiding the truth?

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I'm not perfect, but you know that you are working in a mentally disabling environment when you get schooled at work over using an exclamation mark, in staid of a comma, after "Hello" (for writing a message in a thread). Thank you, dear clients and business "partners", for your cancerous judgemental mindset that is making our societies (worldwide) toxic in very subtle ways!

and by the way again please do not write "hello!" with an exclamation mark as you did in [redacted] this does not sounds very professional: remember you are not talking to a friend

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