

Non-Religious Society

Vishnuh-Society

The Truth Behind the System

Care and Expenses

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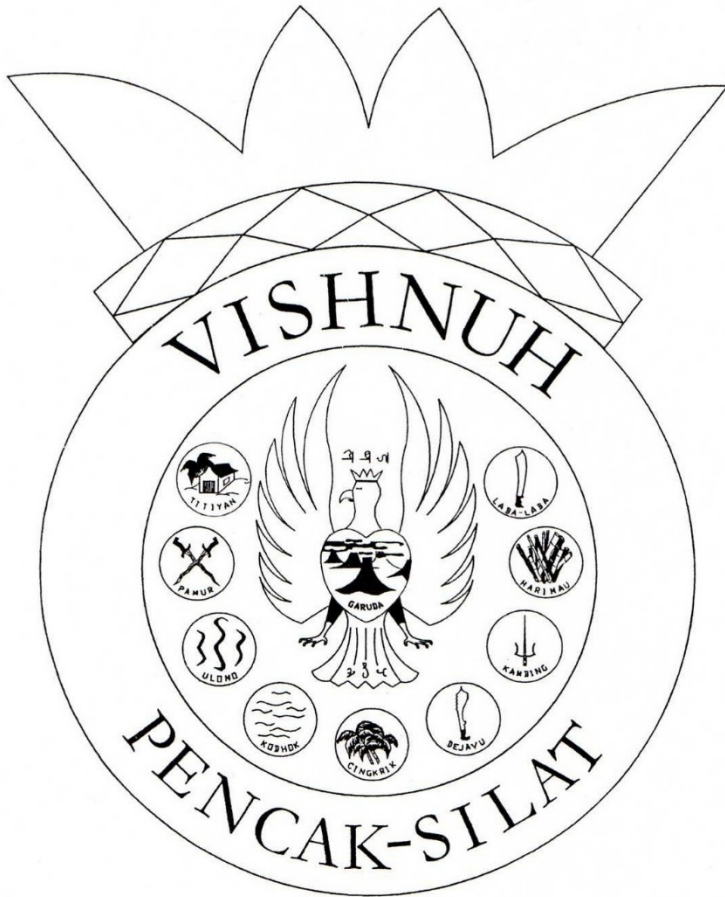
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The Truth Behind the System

Care and Expenses

Thus says the teaching of Vishnuh:

***"The truth need not be painful,
and an opinion need not be a
catastrophe, but rather a
lesson for healing."***

The teachings of Vishnuh embody profound wisdom in this statement: "The truth need not be painful, and an opinion need not be a catastrophe, but rather a lesson for healing." This perspective encourages us to rethink how we approach truths and opinions in daily life.

Truth, although often perceived as confrontational, does not necessarily have to be painful. When truth is presented with nuance and compassion, it can be healing and enlightening. The notion that truth hurts often stems from our fears, egos, and reluctance to confront uncomfortable aspects of ourselves or the world. However, when we recognize that truth offers an opportunity for growth and improvement, we can embrace it without fear or resistance. In this light, truth is no longer seen as a harsh reality that breaks us but as a guide that leads us toward personal or collective transformation.

Similarly, this teaching offers a deep reflection on the concept of opinions. In today's society, opinions are often perceived as threats, as potential conflicts, or even as something that could damage relationships. Yet, the teachings of Vishnuh propose that an opinion need not be a disaster. Instead, it

can serve as a valuable lesson – a way to view things from different perspectives and to develop a broader vision. By listening to opinions, even when they don't align with our beliefs, we can expand our horizons, build empathy, and most importantly, learn how to heal from division or misunderstanding, both as individuals and as a society.

This lesson emphasizes that healing and reconciliation often begin with the ability to be open to the truth and to see opinions not as attacks but as opportunities for dialogue and reflection. By framing both truth and opinions in this way, they become tools in the healing process, both on a personal level and in our relationships with others. This healing doesn't mean we avoid all pain or always align with others' opinions, but rather that we grow through differences and challenges.

Truth is not a weapon, and an opinion is not an enemy – both, if we allow them, can be our greatest teachers.



The state of the Netherlands

In the Netherlands, the concept of the rule of law often holds less weight in practice than its theoretical ideals would suggest, and a double standard has been in effect since its inception. Although the Dutch rule of law is officially founded on principles of equality, justice, and impartiality, its real-

world application often leaves much to be desired.

This double standard is evident in various societal and legal processes. Certain groups within society, particularly vulnerable minorities or individuals of lower socioeconomic status, experience different treatment by the legal system compared to others. This inequality can manifest in law enforcement practices as well as in the judicial process itself. Discriminatory control practices, sentencing disparities in similar cases, and unequal access to legal aid all point to a system that is not always consistent in upholding its own rules and principles.

Historically, the Dutch rule of law has always harbored a degree of institutional inequality, where certain interests are prioritized over others. This is reflected in how powerful elites, corporations, or other

influential groups seem to receive preferential treatment, while the average citizen often encounters bureaucratic obstacles or unjust treatment. The recent childcare benefits scandal is a stark example of how the system can fail, disproportionately impacting socioeconomically vulnerable groups who bear the brunt of this inequality.

In the Netherlands, the rule of law at times appears to be little more than a facade, as if it serves merely a symbolic function. The overabundance of regulations and bureaucracy often leaves criminals unpunished. Swindlers cleverly and astutely evade justice, and even when they do end up in prison, the victims are left without a sense of justice. Stolen money may be reclaimed, but the offenders benefit from extensive support and facilities, often at the expense of those they wronged. It seems that crime has become rewarding. A

pertinent example is that of the churches, which have historically been involved in severe crimes, including genocide and serious human rights violations. Rather than being held accountable, these institutions still enjoy protection and are celebrated under the guise of democratic values. The wealth they amassed – often through centuries of exploitation and theft from their victims – is now considered legitimate property. This is not only morally reprehensible but also an ongoing scandal that remains unacceptable.

The time has come to address this injustice. Churches, with all their power and wealth, should be dismantled. The clergy who sustain these institutions – from priests and bishops to the pope – should finally be held accountable for their actions across centuries. Deception, fraud, and exploitation must no longer be tolerated under the pretense of religion, tradition, or

morality. Those guilty of these crimes deserve a fair trial and appropriate sentences.

It is no surprise that deception and crime flourish in such a society. If the judiciary refuses to hold churches accountable or to demand their dismantling, while readily denying motorcycle organizations the right to exist, it speaks volumes about the state of our legal order. This is a clear illustration of the double standard: where the church, despite its criminal past, enjoys protection, other groups are mercilessly excluded and prosecuted.

This inconsistency reveals a profound double standard within the state. When the state itself commits criminal activities or historical injustices, these actions are often concealed or downplayed. At the same time, ordinary citizens, and organizations outside the 'protected' elites are harshly penalized