



# The Movement of Light

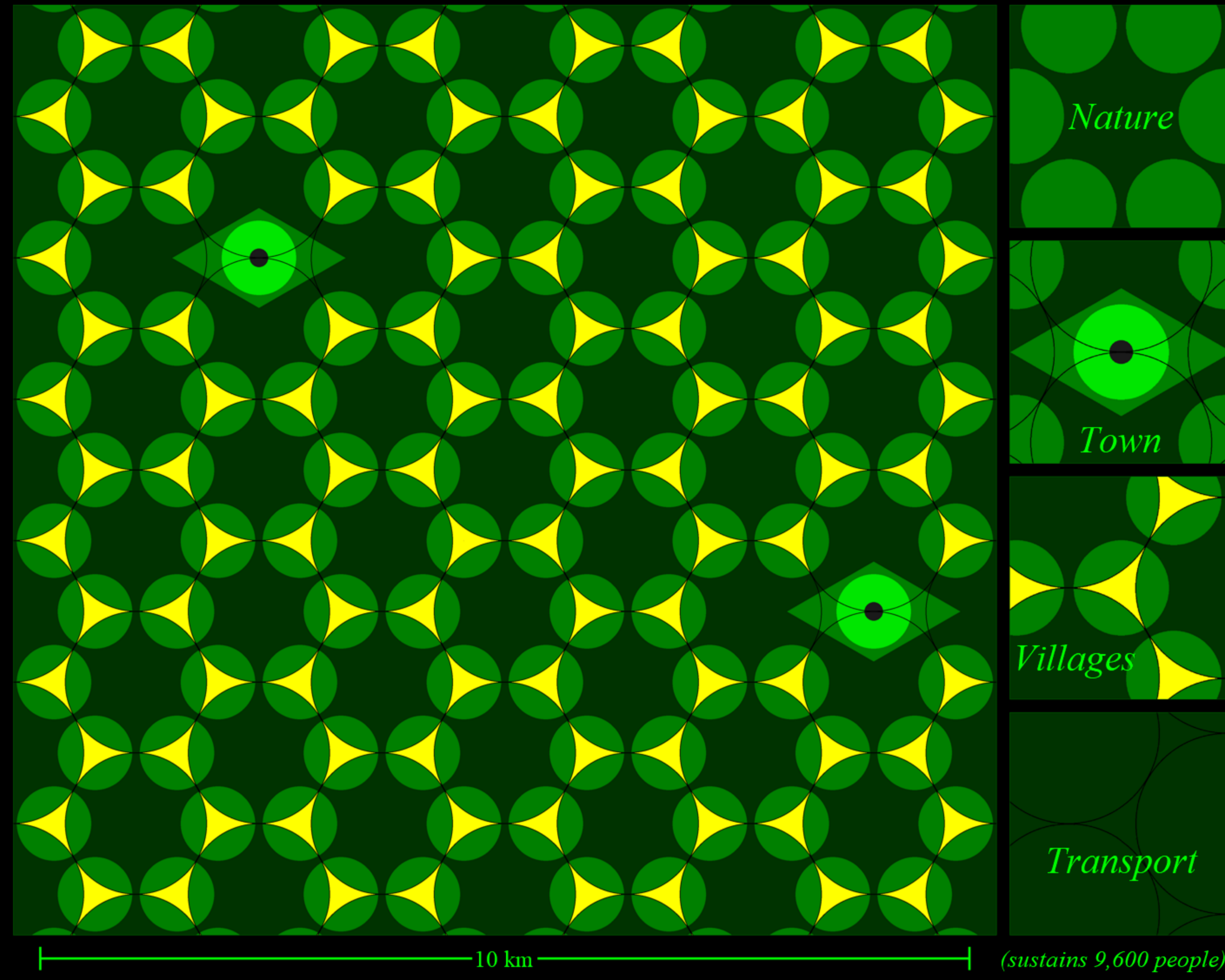
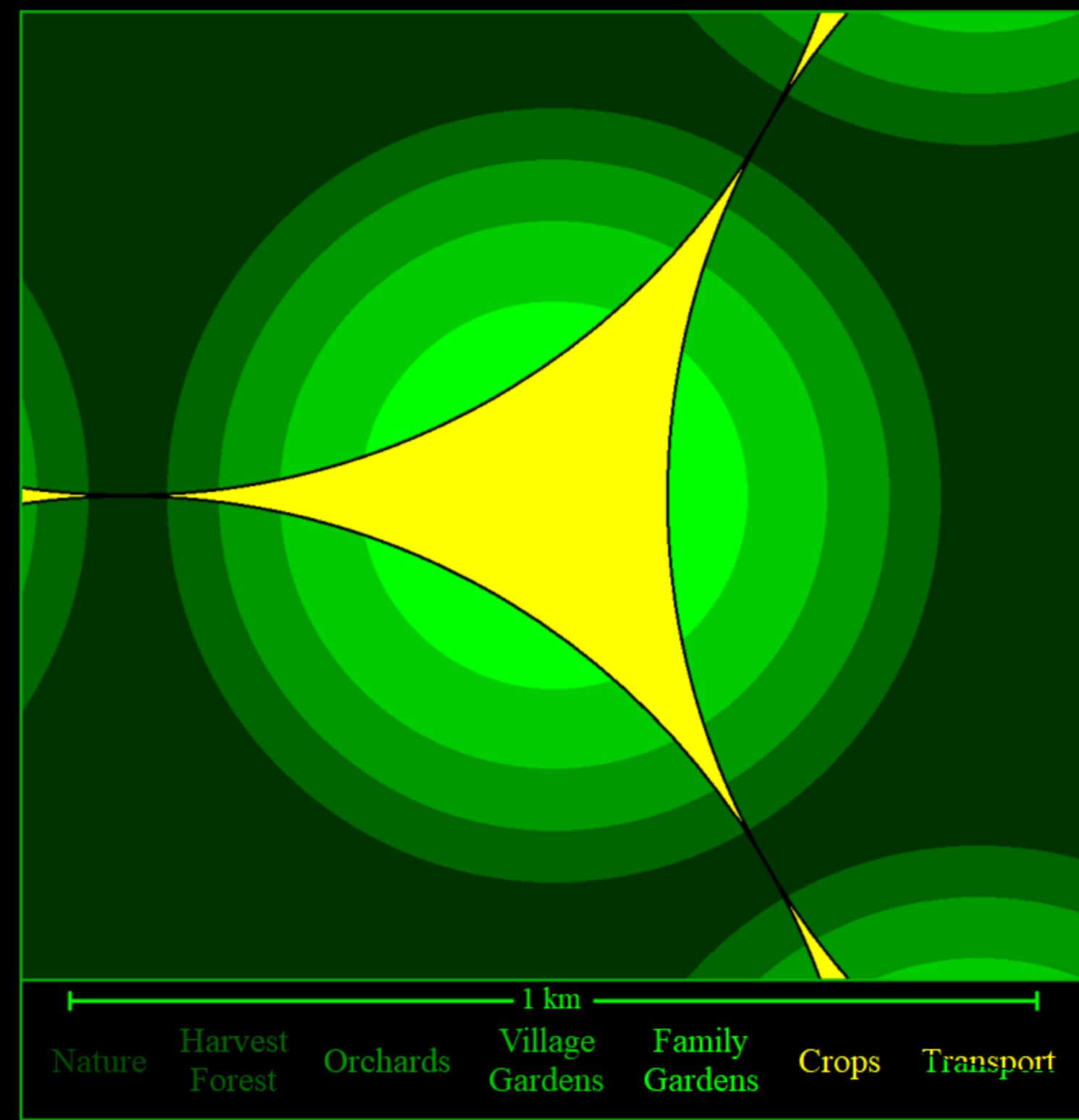


## The Thousand Year Plan

The thousand year plan is based on the theory that one hundred people per square kilometre live and work well with each other and with nature. More than one hundred people and layers of hierarchy become an issue. Less than one hundred people and there's too much for each person to do. We can all have equality and ensure nature's biodiversity by decentralising society into one hundred people strong self organising sharing communities.

### The Village

Each village has around 100 people living in a self sufficient, self organising, autonomous community. Each village grows everything it needs. Only the raw materials that need processing by shared machinery are transported to town. Traditional organic gardens are probably best to start with but over time permaculture and forest farming are better for nature.



### The Economy

One hundred people is the ideal number between the economy and diseconomy of scale. More than one hundred people and layers of hierarchy become an issue. Less and there's too much for each person to do. By decentralising society into one hundred people strong self-organising, sharing communities with open-source internet and 3D printing, we can have a high tech equal world with the scale necessary for efficient infrastructure, machinery, technology and specialisation of labour without money or any other authority.

For example, let's say two out of every 100 people want to build homes, but it's uneconomical to make the tools and machinery needed for just two people. So they get together with the two people who want to build homes from the 50 villages linked to their town, making 100 people. This works well for our core needs but not for specialised things without an expanding circle of 100 people. Say one person out of 10,000 wants to use a large telescope. They connect with the nearest 100 people via the internet who want to use a large telescope to work out where and how to build one.

One hundred astronomers don't have the resources to build a large telescope, so each astronomer works with the glass/ceramic makers of their town who have their circle of 100 people and the engineers who have their circle of 100 and the computer-technician/software-developers who have theirs and the carpenter/painter/telemechanics who have theirs. A total of 40,000 people who can work on the project without the need for a hierarchy and the inevitable abuse of power that comes from having people in positions of authority.

### Once This Is Achieved

Once this is achieved there'll be no need for money or any other authority. There'll be no systems that enable people to get people to harm people and nature. There'll be no hierarchy. There'll be no need for cities, cars, trucks, trains and most everything we make from metals and petrochemicals. There'll be no need for mining. There's enough metal already that can be recycled and petroleum plastics can be replaced with bioplastics. We've dug up enough for all of our needs. We will then be able to live in harmony with each other and every other living being. When everyone is free to do what they feel is best for themselves and their community, we can all be free.

Often the obvious solution to problems can't be seen because money gets in the way. Without money, difficult even moral problems become easy. Without money complicating everything there'll be no motivation to make things that are unhealthy for society. We can then have a needs based economy that's able to achieve what we need that currently can't be because it doesn't make money.

There'll be no motivation to make food unhealthy and without the stress of not having enough money or having too much money there'll be much less reasons to eat unhealthy. The motivation for growing food will go from making money to providing good nutrition. There'll be no need for pesticides and herbicides and genetic modification. There'll be no need for mono-crops that cause desertification and flavour enhancers and artificial colourings because there'll be no competition between multinational food conglomerates. There'll be no need for artificial preservatives or picking unripe fruit that's acidic because food won't need to sit on a shelf in a supermarket. Without money people will grow food near to where they live ending the need for fossil fuels.

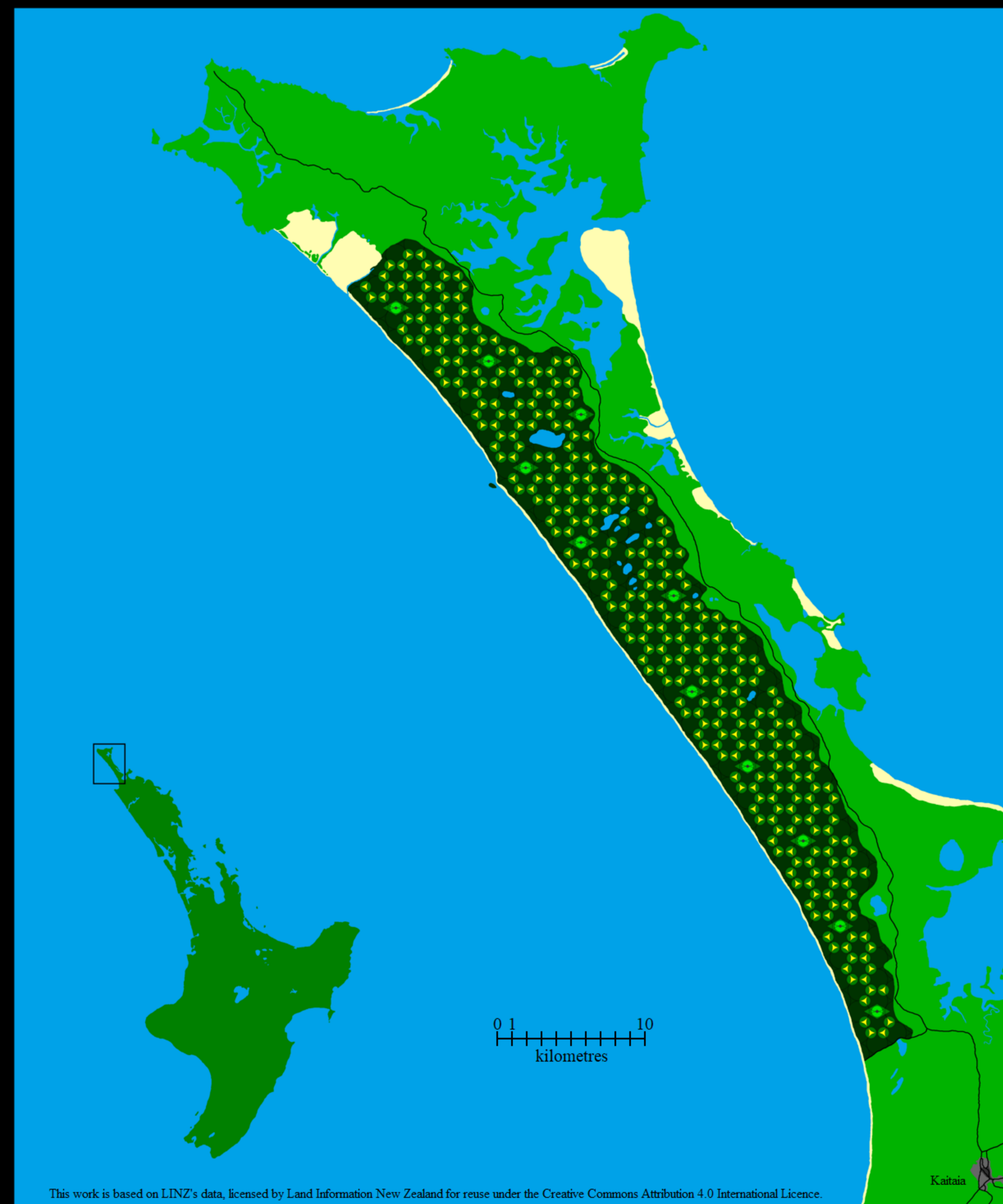
The end of money will kill the motivation to kill adult orangutans to make it easy to take their babies for the entertainment industry. The puppy mills and industrial factory farming will go out of business and scientists won't be able to get people to hunt down monkeys to experiment on. With money taken out of the equation, effort will go into creating medicines that will do the most good not make the most money. The wealthy won't be able to get people to kill elephants for ivory or kill rhino for make believe medicinal medicines or kill whales and dolphins for 'cultural reasons' or get people to make their bed and cook their food and wait on them hand and foot. The service industry will die a welcome death. Everyone will clean their own toilet and have the satisfaction that comes from cleaning up one's own mess.

There'll be no way to enslave people in debt or get people to work in slave-like conditions. There'll be no reason to get children to work in prostitution, there'll be no excuse for prostitution at all. Without money in the equation people will no longer be able to trade money for sex. There'll be no motivation for pornography, drug dealing, stealing, and the arms industry. There'll be no insurers, no bankers, no accountants, no lawyers, no judges, no politicians, no police, no corporate executives. There'll be no copyrights or patents, no secret technologies. Everyone will become makers and shapers, working together not against each other. There'll be no need for paper shufflers.

Everything becomes easy without money. Even tricky questions like euthanasia. No longer will there be any concern about the cost of caring or if there's an inheritance. Just like that, getting rid of money solves almost everything including taking away the motivation for deforestation, stripping the oceans, polluting and mining. It's amazing how simple making decisions can be without money complicating everything.

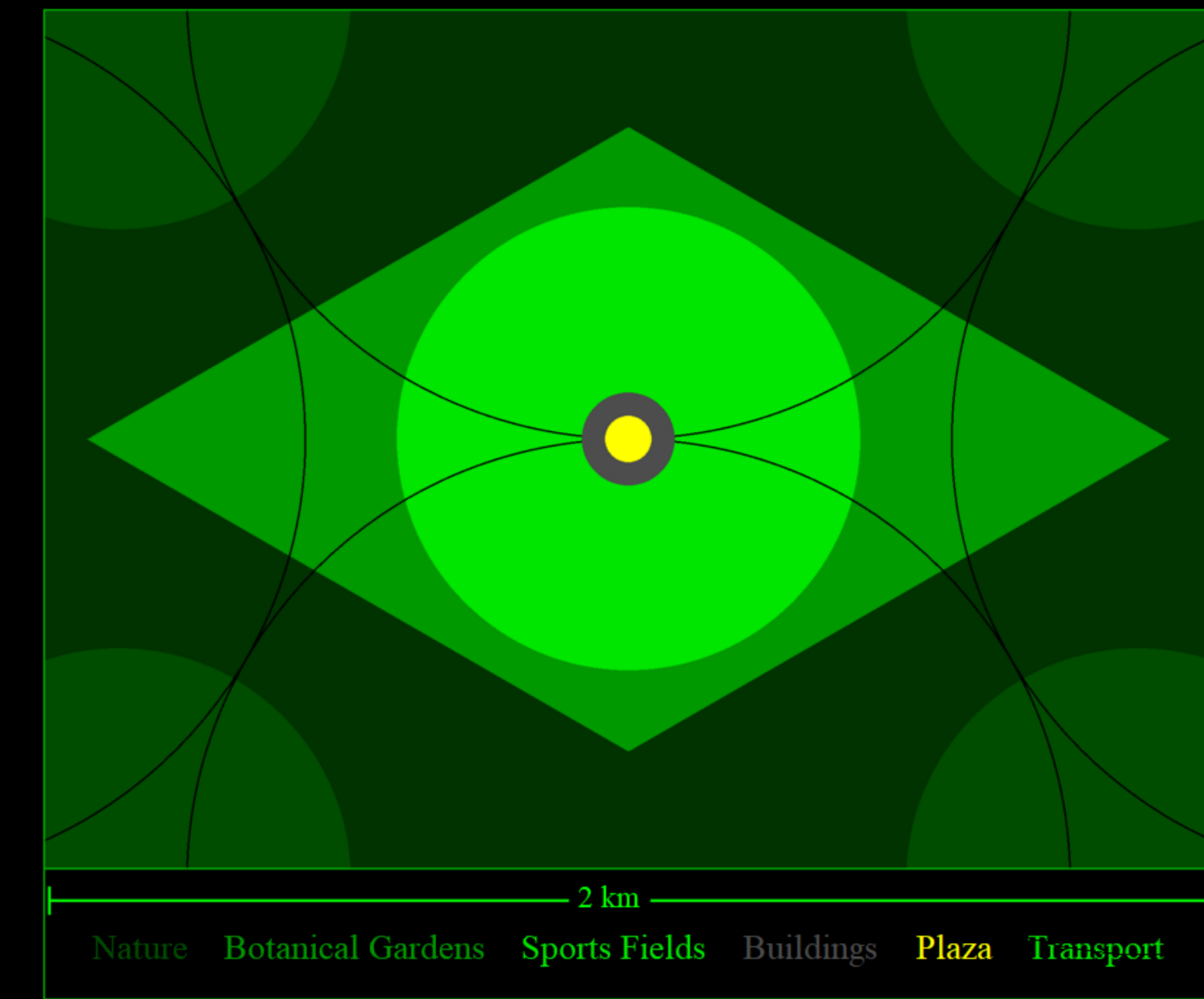
## Aupōuri Forest Sustainable Community Proposal

It takes a community to live sustainably. Too few and there's too much to do. Too many and management and transportation becomes an issue. Based on the theory that one hundred people per square kilometre live and work well with each other and with nature. This land could sustain 11 towns and 342 villages for 34,200 people.



The large spaces of nature national parks offer are invaluable but they need to be connected with each other with small spaces of nature where we live and grow our food. With half the land for people to grow everything we need and half the land forest for nature's biodiversity and to combat desertification and erosion and store rainwater and act as a buffer against extreme weather and provide the air we need to breathe. We can all live sustainably.

### The Town



Each town is for social gatherings and for people with common interests from surrounding villages to come together to share skills and technology and machinery that would be uneconomical for just 100 people.

There will be some people who for some time would rather watch the grass grow. In a just society making food, water, clothing, shelter, healthcare, transport, communication, education and entertainment conditional is like making air conditional. And there'll be some people whose needs are too complex for their family and village who will need away from home care in town.

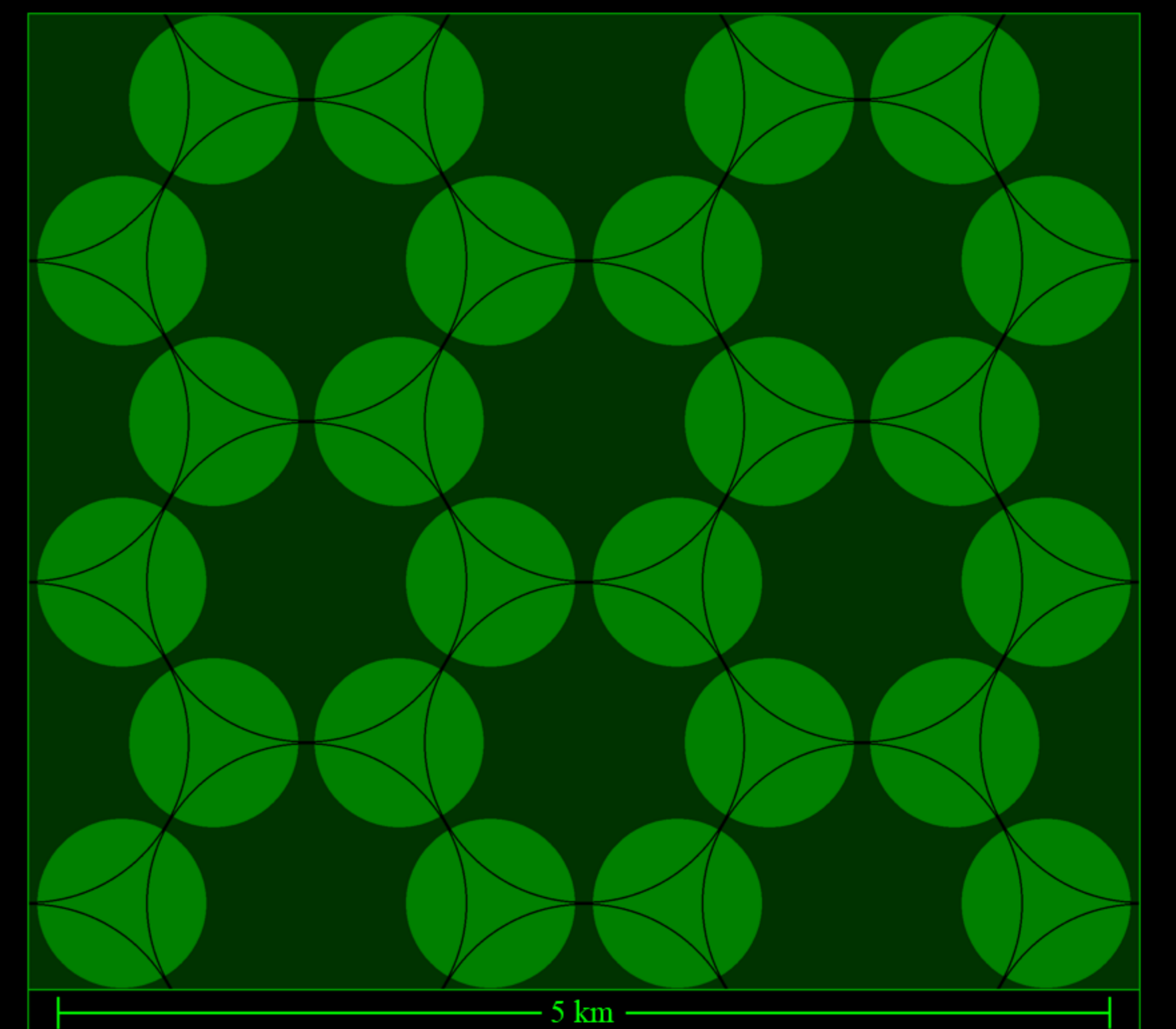
### Away From Home Care

Home care is for people whose needs are too complex for their family and village to meet. Mostly it's a hospice for the very elderly and for people recovering from illness or surgery. But also for people who have specialised needs, including people who have violent tendencies.

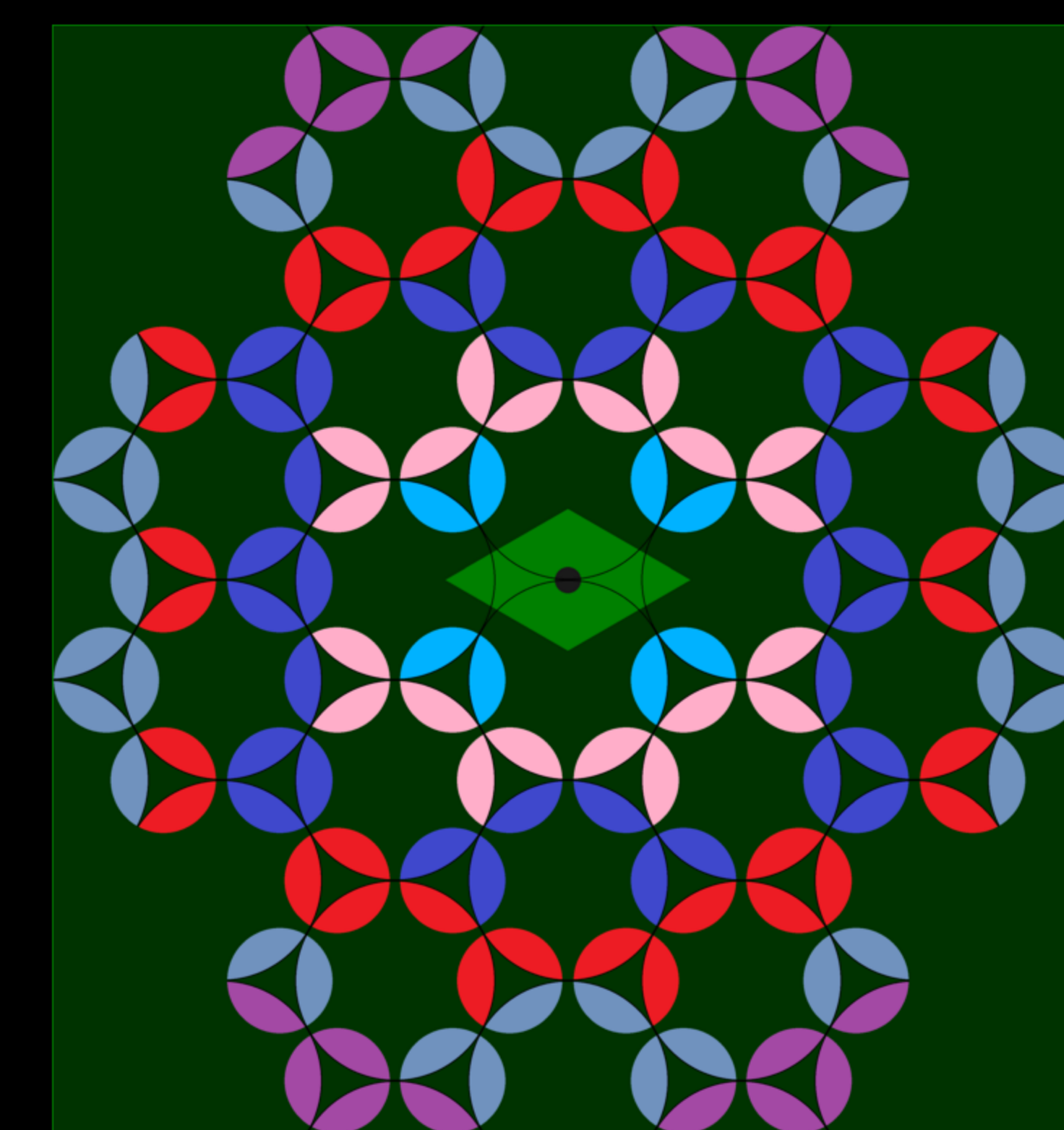
Violence is a medical issue and treated accordingly. Patients are free to come and go but when they are out and about someone may need to go with them. There are no jails as there's no crime. With equality there's nothing anyone has that anyone else can't have. There's no need for stealing and with no money worries, violence is rare. The few who are violent are not criminals but people who need help and sometimes supervision.

## The Transportation Network

The circular transportation network can also be an information highway for the internet and potentially for transporting renewable energy and powering electric vehicles.

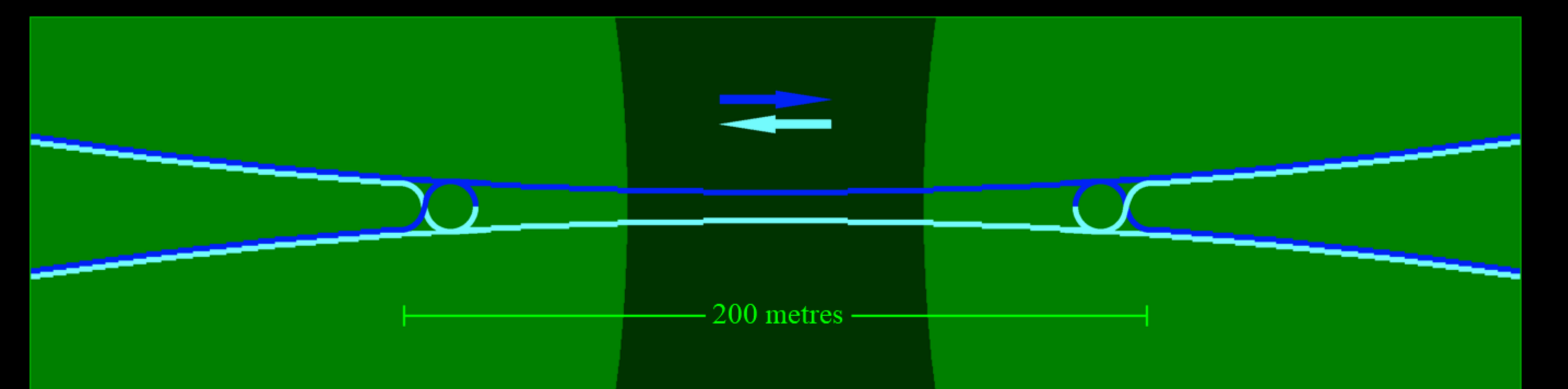


The circular transportation network is on average shorter from any point to any other point than an equivalent size grid transportation network. And there's no stop-start intersections, reducing energy spent and saving time and stress.



Less than 1.6 km, Less than 2.4 km, Less than 3.2 km, Less than 4.0 km, Less than 4.8 km, Less than 5.6 km.

With everything we need less than 5.0 km from where we live for 90% of people and 5.6 km for everyone. Walking, cycling or e-bikes and mobility scooters are ideal for day to day needs. For the occasional long journey a faster transportation system may be needed. But it would need to be contained to prevent killing bugs and birds and other animals, so is unlikely to be sustainable, at least initially. So we might have to travel slower for the meantime if we want to live responsibly. If it's needed, the midsection of the intersection could be a bridge or a tunnel to better allow life to move between nature places.



### Cycle and Walkways

Cars, trucks, ships and trains are not worth it, unless they can run and be made in an environmentally friendly way, including ships at sea that regularly kill whales. If you're not killing bugs and birds and other animals when you travel, not to mention all the people who are killed and injured, it's because others have cleared the way. Or it's because you are travelling slowly.

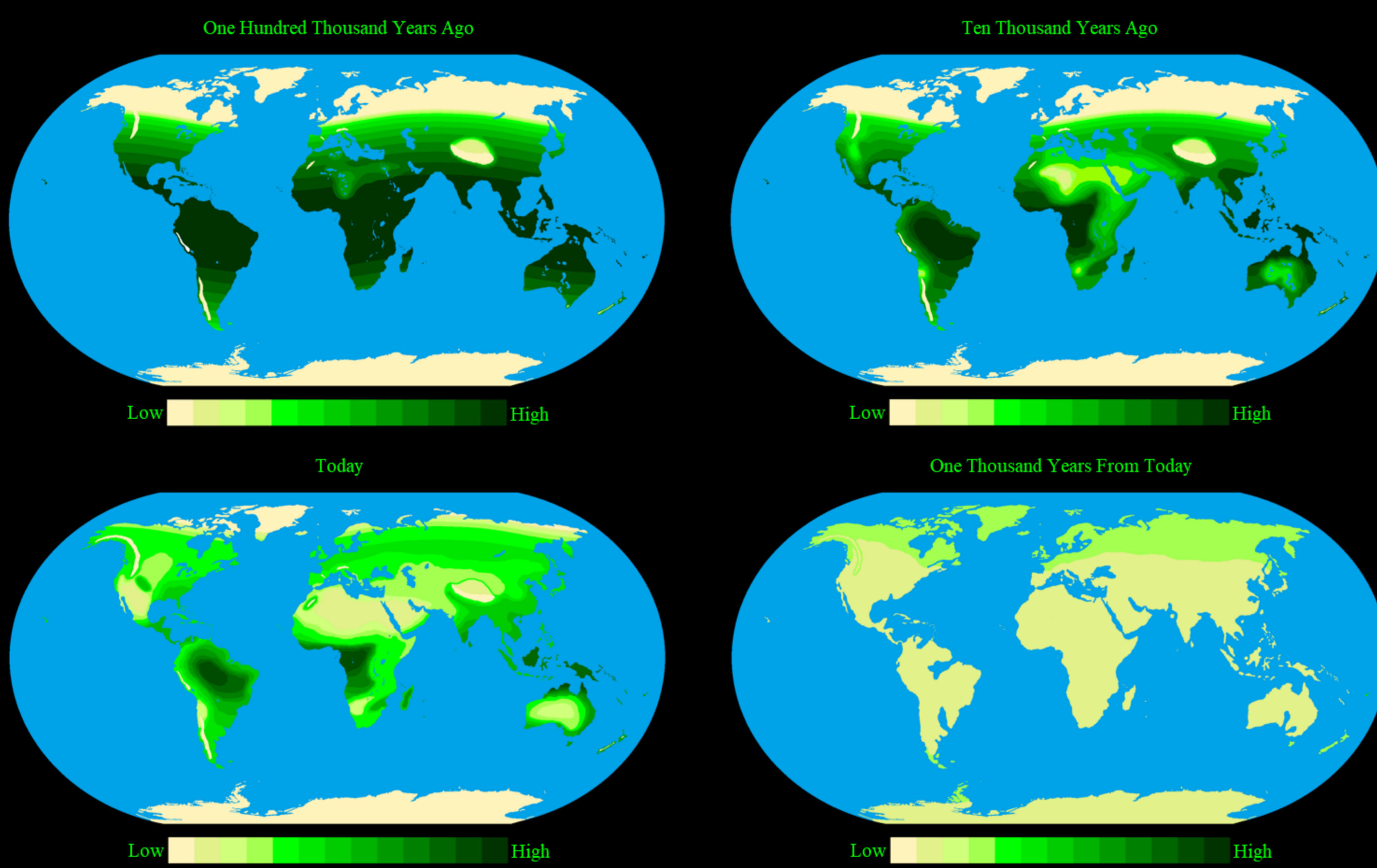
Roads are also not worth it. They divide the environment into spaces that are too small for many animals to ensure their genetic diversity. Wildlife corridors do help some animals but not all and not nearly enough. Even electric cars are not worth it, with all the damage done to the environment mining the raw materials to make them, especially the batteries. Having electric vehicles travel in a tunnel and connected to an electric grid could help but will it be necessary?

The solution is for people to live near to where we work and grow our food and all the other raw materials we need for living instead of having people commuting long distances to work and back everyday and instead of moving food and everything all over the world. Then we can cycle or walk to where we work or work from home, and we can bring the things we need on simple hand pulled trolleys, carts and bike trailers.

Even if sustainable cities were possible and large areas were set aside for nature, how long will nature be safe from humanity? Only by living with nature will nature be foremost in everything we do.

## The Diversity of Life

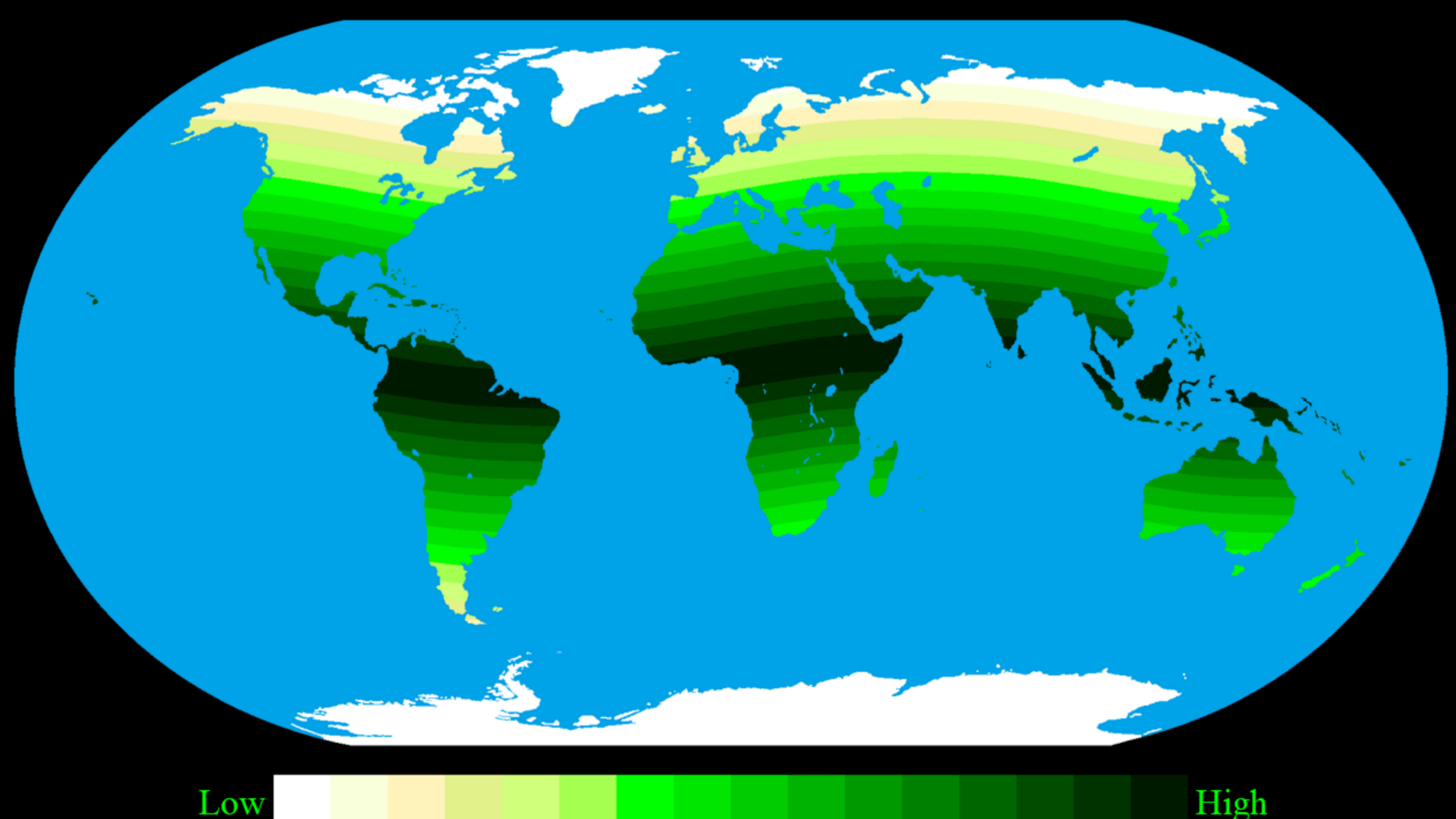
The major deserts on earth have come into existence since we've had tools and fire. Starting first with the Sahara. Our civilisation is dependent on exploitation and is ultimately doomed to fail unless we change our culture from exploitation to regeneration and learn to live in harmony with nature. The pictures below show an approximation of the diversity of life from one million years ago to what will most likely happen in one thousand years from today if we don't change our ways. For example, a fertile area with plentiful rainfall planted in monoculture crops is low in life's diversity.



We can reforest all the world's deserts by planting trees, starting first at the forests. As the forest grows it will change the local climate to a more wetter and better able climate to sustain its growth over the grasslands and eventually cover the deserts.

## The World's Population Density

It takes one hectare of land to provide everything one person needs. That's with all our food and all the goods we use made with plants, not animals and polluting petroleum. Petroleum products use less land in the short-term but considering the pollution it's not sustainable in the long-term and animal agriculture uses more land. Below is how many people that can live sustainably per square kilometre depending on latitude, with an average of one hundred people. There are also other local variables like the terrain, altitude, climate and ocean currents that need to be considered.



Converting the 50-60 million square kilometres of land that is currently in use into sustainable communities would sustain 5-6 billion people. Making marginal land arable with water catchments 7 billion people is sustainable. And with reforesting the grasslands and deserts 10 billion people is possible. Once we secure the future our population will find its balance. Overpopulation is caused by fear of the future and of the other. Any attempt at population control will inevitably backfire.

