

# THE COMING TROUBLES & THE NEW HUMANISM



# ABOUT THE BOOK

**ABOUT RELEVANCE:** This is an early 21<sup>st</sup> century book reviewing present trends and their consequences for the future. These consequences will be disastrous and affect the livelihood of people. People with an interest in their or their children's wellbeing may accordingly find the book relevant.

Among those consequences is also the rise of a “new humanism”, which the book will explain is a solution to the disastrous consequences. This solution will appear organically and accommodate everyone. Those seeing an opportunity in this may find the book relevant.

Finally, the book describes present society and technological trends, along with reasoning for what is likely in the future. Its contents may therefore interest those searching knowledge.

**ABOUT CONTENT:** The book is divided in eight. First four parts are about the present and what it is evolving towards. And the remaining four are about how the present shapes the future. Each part is around 5 minutes to read, totaling an approximate 40 minutes for the entire book.

Unlike other “manifestos”, the book is not meant to invoke emotions. It is designed with the accessibility of information as a higher priority than ability to invoke. It is accordingly easy to go back and re-read any information which was missed or forgotten. The final page is an exception to this.

Most of the content within the book is presently obscure and poorly understood by common-folks. It has not been used in the rhetoric of any previous “movements” or “ideologies” and may presently not be accurately forecast.

**ABOUT VERIFICATION:** Everything within the book is based on easily observed long-term trends. It accordingly mentions specifics only to help understand, erasing the need to rely on sourced information. The reason for these trends is naturally also regarded.

# CONTENTS

## **1 - INTRODUCING THE PRESENT**

Present society is an aberration  
Why society is neo-liberal  
Neo-liberal machinations  
Neo-liberalism and its course

## **2 - TECHNOLOGICAL TRENDS**

Caused by competition  
Machines -> Automation  
Algorithms -> Dataism  
WOMD -> Accidents  
Accumulation in the environment

## **3 - END OF NEO-LIBERALISM**

Neo-liberalism meets the future  
Freedom and animosity dangerous  
Freedom invalidated  
Competitive systems obsolete  
Effectiveness of dataism  
Capitalism invalidated  
Human decision-making obsolete  
Democracy invalidated  
Disempowerment of the masses  
Decentralizing obsolete  
The post-neo-liberal world

## **4 - RISE OF CENTRALIZATION**

About techno-centralization  
Dataism favoring centralization  
Automation favoring centralization  
Centralizing to compete  
Centralizing to solve problems  
Centralization inevitable  
Towards techno-totalitarianism  
Non-optional

## **5 - THE NATION OBSOLETE**

About the nation-nation system  
Rise of information-warfare  
Policy of isolation  
Ecological degradation  
Geography obsolete  
Population obsolete  
Nation-disparity  
Reaction to desperation

## **6 - SCRAMBLE FOR WORLD UNITY**

Formation of blocs  
Evolution of hermits  
Unity or apocalypse  
Action by the blocs  
Fate of the blocs  
Preemptive unity  
Question of the aftermath

## **7 - NEED FOR A SOLUTION**

Surviving the transitoin  
About returnism  
About neo-humanism  
All other ideologies fail  
Returnist falure  
Extremist returnism  
Egalitarian pull  
Neo-humanism the only choice

## **8 - PATH OF NEO-HUMANISM**

The unity process  
Unity scenarios  
Completing centralization  
Avoiding deviation  
The subtle paradise

# 1 – PRESENT POLITICAL TRENDS

**PRESENT SOCIETY IS AN ABERRATION:** Present society may be considered better than any other period in history. There is peace between the world-powers, starvation is a rarity and plagues are preventable. It also features a consumer-good market for the masses to obtain luxuries, many systems and qualities to create a life-expectancy of 80 years, and industries dedicated to making conditions even better. Unlike any other period in history, physical suffering is a rarity.

Despite this period being an aberration, prosperity is not. Prosperity has always made a cycle. It always begins with a period of prolonged prosperity, giving the people a sense of safety. The people become lax, making society unable to see and solve problems developing around them. Those problems stem from reacting too slowly to an obsolete society. Consequently, this book exists to about it and a solution.

**WHY SOCIETY IS NEO-LIBERAL:** But first it is important to understand how society became the way it is in the first place. A century ago, many different models about how to build society began competing. Winning the competition was a question of which could create the best society with what the world had to offer, no means being off the table. This led many of these models to basing themselves around war.

Though, all those war-based models would become obsolete. That was due to the invention and mass-adoption of nuclear weapons, weapons of mass-destruction, powerful enough to erase society from existence. This meant wars between major powers would be mutual suicide, creating a forced peace between them. Since war no longer was an option, the different models had to compete in creating the most prosperous society.

The neo-liberal model was unlike the other models, as it was built around peacetime prosperity. All other societies would eventually find themselves unable to compete with the neo-liberal ones in creating prosperous conditions, causing internal dissent. Almost all of them collapsed and/or reformed into societies based on the neo-liberal model. That is why society today is neo-liberal.

**NEO-LIBERAL MACHINATIONS:** Next, to understand how the model becomes obsolete, understanding the model itself is required. The neo-liberal model bases itself around the values of humanity, freedom, and wellbeing. Neo-liberal nations run themselves accordingly, having three major systems to reflect them.

First is democracy, putting power in the people. It is about ensuring the masses retain enough leverage over society to meaningfully affect its course. Such is usually done through powerful organizations representing their interests by asking them to vote on important issues or building the economy around popular interests. This system encourages those empowered by it to keep it and its related components, which creates the vigilance needed to strike down any attempt at turning the system.

Second is capitalism. To ensure the power remain within the masses, democracies tend to distribute power over the economy. In the case of capitalism, power is not obtained freely, but by those who compete to gain and keep it. Competition creates environments where improvement is encouraged. Since the competition is about gaining the favor of other people in exchange for their share of the power, it results in improvements of living conditions while power remains nested in the people.

At last are the welfare states, governments existing to benefit the people. Their job is to ensure society remains productive and in the interests of the people. Primarily, they do this by ensuring the capitalists do not become too powerful and always must compete for the favor of the people. Second to this in neo-liberal nations, they are also tasked with national security and responding to emergencies.

**NEO-LIBERALISM AND ITS COURSE:** Though, capitalism championing the constant creation of new things has a consequence. In an ironic twist of history, the neo-liberal model becomes obsolete in a similar fashion to how other models did, through new technology. Two out of the three major neo-liberal systems become obsolete, democracy and capitalism. It is due to no one reason but can be summed up in new technology shifting to favor a centralization of power more than dispersion. Four main technological trends are the cause of this and will be explained next.

## 2 – MAJOR TECHNOLOGICAL TRENDS

**CAUSED BY COMPETITION:** Competition between different interest creates the need to improve, creating the technology causing these trends. In present society, this competition stems from corporations in capitalism, political parties in local politics, and nations in global politics. These organizations always need to remain relevant, or they will stagnate, decline, and be eliminated, exposing their subjects to foreign influence. In neo-liberal society, they are usually driven by human wants such as survival and greed. For this reason, they will continue competing until one comes out on top or until condition no longer allow it.

**MACHINES:** Machines are mindless tools only following instructions. The processes of their making and function are well-understood, allowing modifiability to suit different requirements. It allows highly specialized ones to be produces rapidly. Post-production, machines follow instructions exactly as given, even at expense of itself. Unlike humans, machines have no interests, neither self-preservation, sense of justice, nor personal gain. They are single-minded extensions of those who use them, only capable of deviating due to physical malfunctions.

**AUTOMATION:** Due to these advantages held by machines, corporations and nations have been integrating them into society, automating society. This integration often is through replacing human workers with mechanical ones. Competent human workers are both difficult to create and have interests of their own, both being a burden for the organizations using their work. Machines contrastingly; are easy to produce, never deviate, and require only electricity (which is much cheaper than wages) to maintain. That is why whenever a machine can replace a human, the organizations jump on the opportunity and automation happens.

**DATA-ALGORITHMS:** The currently greatest block for automation is the lack of adequate instructions for the machines to follow. This was identified and is being solved through data-algorithms. They are machines which obtain large amounts of information to find patterns within them, using these patterns to create conclusions. These conclusions are so used to understand reality, normally which behaviors a machine should exhibit.

The power of these data-algorithms is based on how much information and processing-power the machine has.

**DATAISM:** Powerful data-algorithms allow organizations obtain valuable conclusions, “data”, often too complex for humans to understand. The data allows the organizations to make better decisions, both on a large and small scale, acting more effectively than their competition. Organizations have accordingly been investing into information-obtaining technology such as internet-cookies, and processing-power like large computers. These organizations have been practicing “dataism”.

**ACCIDENTS AND WEAPONS OF MASS-DESTRUCTION:** Another trend of technological advancement is an increased ability to destroy. It started with fires and bombs and reached nuclear weapons not long ago. Nuclear technology allowed humans to create bombs able to erase society from existence. Another such weapon is indirectly being developed through nanotechnology and biotechnology in the form of microscopic entities. First way they pose a threat is through a “gray goo” event where they are engineered to consume all biological matter in the world. Second way is through creation of a germ powerful enough to kill all humans or contaminate and destroy the environment they live in.

As time passes, the availability of the resources and methods for creating these weapons increases, creating increased pressures to regulate them. Preventing these apocalyptic forms of destructions always will remain more difficult than perpetrating them; A boy may set a spark but not even the entire village may save the forest. This creates a dangerous predicament. With technology comes power, and power responsibility.

**ACCUMULATION IN THE ENVIRONMENT:** For the final technological trend we will examine here, are the gradually accumulating consequences of humanity’s reckless actions. As humans gain the power to better alter their environments, this trend accelerates. The consequences of these actions have been accumulating, some at times being known as: “space-debris”, “superbugs”, “global ecological collapse”, “local ecological collapse”, and “environmental erosion”. Many of them are feedback loops accelerating over time even without interference of humans. Misinformation about them is plentiful and they erode human habitability on Earth.

# 3 – END OF NEO-LIBERALISM

**NEO-LIBERALISM MEETS THE FUTURE:** As time advances, nothing but damage to society itself may slow down the growth of these trends. This puts neo-liberalism on the course to be disrupted by them. The exact time of which is difficult to predict but is estimable to be sooner than later. This is due to promising technology such as quantum-computing for dataism (100 million times faster processing) and the rate of technological development only having accelerated with time for the past centuries. Since the trends already exist and are potent (targeted advertisement, self-driving vehicles, increased atmospheric energy retention), the trends are likely to unfold and complete within the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

**FREEDOM AND ANIMOSITY DANGEROUS:** The first anti-neo-liberal trend society will experience are the potential dangers of overaccumulation and accidents with powerful technology. Disastrous events (and trends) involving them would be caused by the competing, hostile, and non-united organizations of the world. Due to the need to remain competitive, regulations and other compromises to prevent disaster become a second priority, allowing the events to happen. As long as these organizations are able to continue squabbling, these events can continue happening.

**FREEDOM INVALIDATED:** One of neo-liberalism's core values is freedom, which is invalidated by this trend. This trend forces neo-liberal societies to enact regulations, compromising the freedom. Another consequence of this trend is the need for global society to cooperate, limiting choices. As technology advances, the need for regulations and unity will continue increasing, forcing neo-liberal societies to compromise freedom until it no longer is a relevant value to speak of.

**COMPETITIVENESS OBSOLETE:** With freedom obsolete, competitiveness, a system-trait heavily associated with it is affected and will also become obsolete. This is due to data-algorithms which may obtain the same results of competition, only without drawbacks. One way they do this is by looking through inhuman amounts of information about reality to create a miniature simulation of it, allowing them to simulate what competing organizations would have.



**EFFECTIVENESS OF DATAISM:** A data-algorithm may for example predict with accuracy what people will want to buy in the next 20 years, or which invention will do the most ethical good for humanity. As with other machines, data-algorithms cost only electricity to operate. Such is a much lower cost than the drawbacks of competition, which are the resources spent on failed attempts and safety compromises to achieve efficiency. The latter being a priority to minimize as technology advances.

**CAPITALISM INVALIDATED:** Consequently, capitalism, one of the three most important systems championed by neo-liberalism becomes obsolete. All the parties competing in the system would see a few large organizations invest the most in dataism and “take over”. Alternatively, the government invests in dataism and gains control instead. The result is either way an increased concentration of power, beginning the rise of centralization, which will be explained later. What is important now though, is how the neo-liberal value of “wellbeing” no longer comes through capitalism.

**HUMAN DECISION-MAKING OBSOLETE:** Just like how dataism has its application in understanding what would be a wise use of resources, it can also understand the people the resources are being used for. Humans are creatures which act in patterns, whether emotional, biological, or neurological, all of which may be discerned by a data-algorithm. They may thereby understand a human individual better than they themselves do once given enough information, allowing it to predict better how the individual will act than themselves. This means the individual will always be one step behind should the data-algorithm try to manipulate the individual (probably to gain more information and control), while the individual may also find it useful to let the data-algorithm make decisions for them. Whether by choice or manipulation, data-algorithms may make human decision-making on a large scale obsolete.

**DEMOCRACY INVALIDATED:** Neo-liberalism’s system of democracy is especially affected by this. When the government with the help of dataism may know what the people already want, even if they themselves do not, democratic processes become pointless. There is little reason to vote over a proposal when the algorithm already knows whether it will pass and if it will be good. Democratic systems in neo-liberalism ensure the people can project their will by empowering them, this making such obsolete.

**DISEMPOWERMENT OF THE MASSES:** Technology has increasingly made the everyday person obsolete. This is primarily due to automation, which has been reducing society's dependence on human labor for production. Machine abilities will continue to increase faster than human ones, continuing the trend of automation to remain competitive. Nothing substantial suggests this trend will end, eventually making humans reliant on society, but society not on humans. Society loses reason to keep the masses around.

**DECENTRALIZATION OBSOLETE:** Without any reason for the masses to hold power, the neo-liberal policy of decentralizing to remain democratic stops. When the masses no longer hold any leverage or may meaningfully influence society otherwise, their opinion becomes irrelevant in practice. They may not strike as they have no jobs to abandon, not fight as metal beats muscle, and potentially not even think if data-algorithms have developed enough. "Humanity" as a value in neo-liberalism would be invalidated and the masses no longer able to sustain themselves, raising a question of how they will survive.

**HOW NEO-LIBERALISM ENDS:** Additionally, more questions would be raised. Most pressingly would be the future state of society. Should these trends be allowed to continue? Who will be held accountable for regulating new technology? Who will assume responsibility over the growing "useless class"? What will replace capitalism and democracy? Will the government continue to provide for the masses when removing them is easier?

As a now-broken societal model, neo-liberalism would be unable to provide answers. It prospered in a world where peace was the norm and decentralization the way, but times change. The new world sees a change in the political climate which calls for action, disturbing the peace. At the same time, decentralization becomes both dangerous and unable to compete. That is when neo-liberalism ends.

**THE POST-NEO-LIBERAL WORLD:** In the stead of neo-liberalism comes a societal model built around what is left of the old order, the government and megacorporations. With new technology, they are able to centralize power and use it effectively. This practical model, "technological centralism" appears. It allows the rise of centralization.

# 4 – RISE OF CENTRALIZATION

**ABOUT TECHNO-CENTRALIZATION:** Before the technology of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, centralization was reserved for specific scenarios such as war. Though, the technological trends explained previously changes this to encompass increasingly more, creating a rise of centralized efficiency. Those who acknowledge the rise work with as a response, becoming centralists fueled by technology. This fills the practical gap left in society after neo-liberalism.

**DATAISM FAVORING CENTRALIZATION:** First reason for the rise of centralized efficiency is dataism favoring it. Technological advancement has made dataism an effective tool for the various competing organizations and continues to. They utilize it by compiling information into self-learning algorithms. Such requires both a lot of information and processing-power to in the beginning to see meaningful results. Afterwards the algorithms learn what to look for and become exponentially more effective as more information and processing-power is added. Its functions are superior when contrasted with the same information being distributed randomly to small processors not communicating with each other.

**AUTOMATION FAVORING CENTRALIZATION:** After dataism has favored centralization, automation will too. Presently automation only allows their users to obtain control over labor, allowing centralization. It does not allow for effective centralization though, as those controlling the machines would have difficulty know how to utilize them effectively. Once dataism gains enough prominence, the algorithms will know how the machines will be best utilized, making automation favor centralization.

**CENTRALIZING TO COMPETE:** Consequently, organizations embracing these would embrace centralization by extension. This would be a most prominent shift in nations, some of the more decentralized organizations. To fuel dataism, governments would enforce their rights to the information and computing-power needed. While automation would be fueled by promises of more free-time. Governments would have to eventually make the shift to remain competitive. Staunchly decentralist governments would hesitate, putting the job in the hands of the corporations instead.

**CENTRALIZING TO SOLVING PROBLEMS:** More than just to stay competitive, centralizing also provides a solution to the rising dangers of freedom and animosity. The more an entity knows about and is involved in something, the better it becomes at regulating it. At the same time, centralized governments can better direct national efforts towards the pursuit of any specific endeavors to ensure survival (such as world-unity). Centralizing would additionally make providing for the useless class easier. As a result, another pressure to centralize exists.

**CENTRALIZATION INEVITABLE:** Thus, even if the need to compete vanished, technological progress would still push society to centralize. Society will not stop creating new technology any time soon, as the consequences needed to reconsider it would only exist after already happening. After happening, the various organizations would be unwilling to give up the technology, as is normal between competitors. That is why centralization rises and why it will stick around. Centralization is the future and will not be a choice.

**TOWARDS TECHNO-TOTALITARIANISM:** When a central governance knows all the needs of their realm and controls all (or most of) the production in it, the realm has become a totalitarian society, an effective one. In this case, as it evolved from a technologically centralized one, it becomes technologically totalitarian one. This means techno-centralization will eventually evolve into techno-totalitarianism, where the government controls practically all of society, efficiently too. If techno-centralization is not interrupted, that is where it leads.

**NON-OPTIONAL:** Whether for the best or the worst, centralization will not be a choice. Or more accurately, it will, but be between failure and a chance. As long as technology keeps developing, there will be a need for a powerful entity to keep it in check. And while competitors exist, organizations may not discard any tools they are given. It is only when technology may no longer pose a threat and pressures to compromise no longer exist there will be a sensible choice. Next parts will explain the process leading up to that.

## 5 – THE NATION OBSOLETE

**ABOUT THE NATION-NATION SYSTEM:** Presently the world's population is being sustained by the present international order, or the nation-nation system. It relies on the nations trading with each other to obtain what they need for sustaining their populations. Due to multiple trends, this system is breaking down. When finished, the neo-liberal era of peace will end.

**RISE OF INFORMATION-WARFARE:** Currently international politics is experiencing the rise of information-warfare. It is a novel kind of competition where the goal is to gather information about the opposition for superior decision-making and subversion of their functionality. The former has always been the case, but the latter is increasingly becoming so.

With the rise of dataism, nations are able to utilize information they gather to a higher degree. Through what nations obtain with dataism, they gain the ability to estimate local events and effective actions they may take within other nations. Such could be used to for example control citizens of foreign nations, gaining large influence over the nation. Information-warfare is therefore rightly feared by governments.

**POLICY OF ISOLATION:** Due to this fear, governments would seek to cut ties with nations they suspect are practicing dataism. As nations would have to adopt dataism to stay competitive, all nations would become suspects. In response to this, nations would isolate to prevent their information be exploited. They alternatively grow closer if their interests are aligned enough.

**ECOLOGICAL DEGRADATION:** While information-warfare is on the rise, ecological degradation is too. It is local environments experiencing a reduction of resources used for trade, sustenance, and everything else. This is due to an increased extraction (from higher populations), practices disruptive of ecosystems, and the ecological collapse experienced afterwards. Freshwater and arable land are of especially high concern to many nations. Resources regrow, but too slowly to combat the loss of them. The Earth punishes greed, providing less the more is taken.

Such has been most prevalent in dry, tropical, and highly populated areas, many of which places lack the means to respond properly. To combat the losses sustained from degradation they would need to expand outwards and adopt an aggressive foreign-policy. Though, weaker nations would be too weak to be successfully aggressive, reinforcing their weakness, making them irrelevant internationally.

**GEOGRAPHY OBSOLETE:** At the same time, technology has made international barriers like geography and distance increasingly obsolete. Electronic communication and transportation-technology have allowed information and objects to be moved long and rough distances quickly. Communication technology is virtually finished and allows for near-instant communication on the Earth. Transportation-technology contrarily, is still in development.

**POPULATION OBSOLETE:** Another trend is the obsolescence of human masses. Humans have been on the constant course of replacement by machines and will most likely be. Algorithms are on the rise and will be able to understand complex patterns, such as human behavior. Machines hold qualities humans do not, even if enhanced, making the completion of automation a question of time. Populations thereby become obsolete.

**NATION DISPARITY:** The nations hold increasingly less relevance from their resources, geography, and population. Instead, they hold value based on their machines, and algorithms. Those who hold the latter, “mechanical nations” may exert external influence, through which they obtain the resources to sustain their population. For those who do not, they would be left without any clear path to sustenance, becoming desperate.

**REACTION TO DESPERATION:** Once faced with desperation, the nations would either become a dependency of a succeeding nation or isolate themselves and become “hermits”. These hermit nations would see rapid centralization and the consolidation of the elite’s power, granting resistance to the backlash for when resources run out. This splits the world between centralist succeeding nations and centralist failing nations, a world without neo-liberalism and with much centralization. These, obsolescence of the nation-nation system, obsolescence of neo-liberalism, and the rise of technological centralism, are the three big trends.

## 6 – SCRAMBLE FOR WORLD UNITY

**FORMATION OF BLOCS:** As hermit nations begin their isolation, mechanical nations would find trouble as well. Information-warfare would pressure them to isolate from each other. Severing ties would make them easy prey for more powerful nations, which is why the most closely aligned nations would seek to align their interest further, forming “blocs”.

**STABILIZING HERMIT DYSTOPIA:** Over time, hermit-nations would become increasingly centralized and dangerous. To prevent influence from the blocs, maintain stability, and deter foreign invasions hermits would adopt totalitarianism and enslave their population. Without it, they risk being subverted by information-warfare, being overthrown by dissatisfied masses, and insufficient preparation to fend off foreigners.

**HERMIT DEVELOPMENTS:** Afterwards, it would be clear the numerically superior blocs would eventually absorb them through new technology, information-warfare, or a collapse. It would force the hermit-governments to do “blowtorch-ism”. They would need to develop a weapon of mass-destruction to deter foreign invasions, along with completing technocentralization to prevent subversion from without and within. When finished, they would have become invulnerable through technology.

**DOOR TO APOCALYPSE:** In a peaceful world, other nations would not respond by direct invasions, but by building weapons faster than the opposition. Such leads to a global arms-race. In the event of one, nations would realize the dangers it brings, resulting in negotiations to stop the arms-race. Negotiations would fail, as the hermits would lose their existence through agreement. The result is a continued and unrestrained arms-race. If the blocs are too weak and the hermits too many, global society is likely to be destroyed by an accident along the way.

**NEED FOR UNITY:** For the more internationally-minded, blowtorchism poses a threat. The only way of preventing blowtorchism is by stopping it before it happens. Effectively undertaking such a pursuit would require intervening with incomplete hermits to stop them, whether through war or otherwise. It creates a need for unity only solvable through action.

**BLOC VIGILANCE:** To address the need for unity, blocs would attempt to unify the world as much it would allow. Partaking in which would be a great investment of time and resources, creating the need for a great reason. The dangers by themselves would not be an adequate reason as they would be too distant to invoke urgency. That is why the blocs would form their reasoning around greater goods and goals. Blocs would be led by morals consequently. It is amplified further by the rise of centralization preventing opportunities, obsolifying power-hungry, and dataism allowing governments to better regulate themselves internally.

**MODERATES COMPROMISE:** Knowing the vigilance of the blocs, unaligned nations would see the need to compromise and join the blocs. Nations where hermitage has yet to occur and which's elite do not fear retribution would eventually join a bloc. The blocs which appear the most hospitable would benefit most from this.

**FATE OF THE BLOCS:** If humanity manages to stamp out hermitage and only morally-led blocs remain, the individual morals of each bloc would be decisive to the fate of them. In the scenario there is a great majority of one moral orientation, they unify and stamp out the rest. On the condition there is not, the smallest and least effective ones would see themselves in danger and turn to hermitage and blowtorchism, solving nothing.

**PRE-EMPTIVE UNITY:** To survive the scramble for world unity, humanity therefore must unify to a large degree before the tipping point of the three big trends. Humanity must survive a race against time, where they must be vigilant but not fanatic and willing to compromise but not to the detriment of their fate. Accomplishing this and filling the moral gap after the end of liberalism would require a moral system, one which adapts to the future.

**QUESTION OF THE AFTERMATH:** At the same time, questions regarding the aftermath of the scramble for world unity would be raised. Should technocentralization be allowed to complete? Will humanity create a utopia? What about freedom and tradition? Such questions will be answered next, but we will first take a look at the different contenders to solve the future.



# 7 – NEED FOR A SOLUTION

**SURVIVING THE TRANSITION:** To survive the transition through these troubles, one must realize the fate of humanity is shared. Either global society is devastated to a level from which recovery will take millions of years, or humanity is unified under one regime built by a moral system. Individual survival would therefore much depend on what kind of moral system which humanity is unified under, if they are at all. These would be what people believe in after neo-liberalism.

**ABOUT RETURNISM:** First is returnism, any belief which wants society to “return” to a better state. In this case, it is the destruction or prohibition of the technology which created three big trends. Such an ideology would stem from the human instinct of return when a change appears threatening, along with the large existing support for ideas related to returnism. This is where the “conservatives” and “nationalists” will lean towards. It is important to remember returnists rarely cooperate and seldom believe in ideas which promote global cooperation and prosperity.

**EVOLUTION OF SOCIALISM:** The returnist beliefs will remain relatively unchanged from their origin compared to the next ideology, socialism. Once it is clear a global egalitarian moral-system is needed, socialism will recognize it, those being important tenets within the belief. Though, socialism also champions “justice”, which has a history of branding certain groups as enemies, scaring those groups, especially corrupt elites. Such would get in the way of the pragmatism needed to unify the world. That is why socialism would evolve out of it when faced with the future.

**ABOUT NEO-HUMANISM:** Socialism without a focus on justice becomes a new ideology we will call “the new humanism” for convenience. It would have little in common from where it stemmed from, being focused on practical pursuits and believed in for its practical uses. The ideology would for most be adopted purely for surviving the troubles of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Among the neo-humanists, there would be those who advocate for a technological paradise. Though, like will be explained soon, exploring it and society’s aftermath in general would create disunity, best leaving it be.

**ALL OTHER IDEOLOGIES FAIL:** No other ideologies would have the uniting effects of ones already believed in and an optimized solution. This is amplified by the three big trends changing what works and is needed.

**RETURNIST FAILURE:** The returnist movements would not be successful. Historically they have not been either, due to three main reasons. First, is the disagreements among returnists. Returnism often wants to return to an “ideal” past, which varies too widely to create unity. Second is the emphasis on tradition hindering adaption to new times. This often is a handicap when competing. Third is the difficulty of accomplishing the return. Often returnist movements are local but require toppling the global order to succeed. Together these make returnism appear impossible.

**NEO-LIBERAL RETURNISM:** Though, these do not discount “close” returnist movements such as neo-liberal ones. In the short-term they could see progress at preventing the three big trends, but in the long-term they would never succeed due to the fragile and volatile status-quo they would be attempting to maintain. Neo-liberalism by its nature is free, and freedom cannot regulate nor impose a world without the need for it.

**EXTREMIST RETURNISM:** Because returnism will come across as an unfeasible path for humanity, moderates will lose faith. This forces returnism to turn to desperate measures to retain support and better the odds. Such extreme measures would only further create a split between the moderates and the believers. The result of this is returnist movements or blocs evolving towards hermitage while their supporters desert.

**EGALITARIAN PULL:** Though, desertion would not happen without a viable alternative, which neo-humanism would provide. A successful neo-humanist movement would promise a future for everyone. It would convince moderates this is their best shot at survival while the ruling elite would prefer it over a mutual-suicide arms-race.

**NEO-HUMANISM THE ONLY CHOICE:** No other alternatives are as likely to succeed as neo-humanism. They lack the ability to unify the world, and therefore are not valid options regardless of personal beliefs. That is why neo-humanism would be humanity’s most rational choice and what we will further examine.

## 8 – PATH OF NEO-HUMANISM

**THE UNITY PROCESS:** Neo-humanism begins as the three big trends and where they lead becomes understood. The time would be before the trends become too severe, as many individuals monitor trends in society. That is when small organizations would be made by the concerned, which would connect with each other through communication technology. They become big and able to create and spread their sentiment to concern more people, becoming bigger.

**EARLY UNITY SCENARIO:** If early and able to grow fast enough, this would create a pressure for nations to take measures to unify and regulate themselves internally. In this scenario, hermit-like behavior would be watched out for and vigilantly put down before able to develop. Eventually as the need for unity further increases, the world would unify under the pressure of neo-humanism. Though, this is an unlikely scenario, due to humans being best at responding to present rather than future threats.

**LATER UNITY SCENARIO:** The more likely path to unification is during the scramble for world unity. There, due to a greater understanding the neo-humanist organization(s) would have made efforts to lay the foundation of the numerically biggest bloc. During the later stages of the nation-nation system collapse, the neo-humanist bloc would take form and be able to convince the ruling elite of other nations to join them. They would do it through a carrot-and-stick policy of being a numerically superior threat promising safety through integration. Alternatively, they would use information-warfare to control the nations and/or physical warfare in case of devout believers of conflict beliefs.

**A NECESSARY EVIL:** As part of the campaign to encourage integration, certain morally unjust practices would be necessary. Socialism would never allow them. They revolve around luxuriously treating and omitting criminal records of old elites. It would be necessary to create a sense of safety for other elite to choose cooperation instead of hostility. The old elites would demand power to ensure their luxurious lifestyles are not temporary. Their power would need to be “trinket” or eventually eroded as the neo-humanists must be a majority to ensure the cause remain unjeopardized.

**COMPLETING CENTRALIZATION:** Post-unity the neo-humanist regime would allow global affairs to continue mostly like they used to. That is due to the regime likely consisting of stability-oriented peoples, stemming from the concern which fueled it in the first place. The regime would continue centralization despite no competitors existing. It would be gradual and as a response to technology requiring increased regulation. Eventually automation would complete, and data-algorithms would make human decision-making ceremonial, gradually for example having replaced the government. This would be much like Theseus' ship, allowing emerging technology to be applied safely.

**AVOIDING DEVIATION:** Though, as is intrinsic with power, it allows abuse, especially in centralized systems and without competition. This would need to be addressed as centralization happens, especially by the neo-humanists to avoid deviating from their goal and ensure effectiveness. Two factors should ensure abuse and deviancy be no more than negligible.

Together the factors create a system of "righteous dataism". There, all information of everyone within the government is public within the government. The information would already be required as part of the dataist policies to remain competitive. Should a majority in the government be righteous, deviants and deviation would be kept away. This would continue until the government is only ceremonially run by humans, after which, through presumably careful engineering, the government would be run by an algorithm unable to deviate.

**THE SUBTLE PARADISE:** After the world is united and centralization has completed, all troubles would be over, but daily-life would be unrecognizable. All tasks and decision-making would be done by machines while human interference would at most be ceremonial. The machine-network would be far too complex for any human, regardless of skill or enhancements to successfully be of use in. Humans would instead be consuming luxuries, most likely a virtual reality due to the low expense of electricity with the possibility of everything. The network would predict all scenarios of its own or society's collapse, allowing to reign eternally. That is the end of history and humanity's most likely fate.

# CLOSING NOTES

**THE IDEOLOGY NOT ABOUT IDEAL:** The neo-humanists as a group would be a pragmatic one, adopting all the practices necessary for a livable future. Do not mistake the practices an organization must adopt for practices they idealize. Peaceful nations build militaries not because they want to, but need to. Likewise, neo-humanism only seeks to do what mankind must to survive. It is the best choice when all other options are probable destruction.

**UTOPIA AND DYSTOPIA:** For some, the likely end neo-humanism brings would be a terrifying one. In the post-unity society, there would be no real freedom, no moral reason to live, and traditional values like family, culture, and religion become eroded. What's more, this state of society would be permanent.

Again, neo-humanism walks only the viable path. The likely end is only a result of forces of reality no ideology has control over. Other ideologies may promise a different end but would be unable to deliver when they entangle the world in a doomsday scenario. For some the fate is scary, but others worse than death. The former must eventually come to terms with it, but the latter will understandably turn to pursuing their ideals with much passion, even at the price of lives and human existence as a whole. Neo-humanism fights not for a perfect future, but the only future probable.

**THE TIMER ALREADY BEGUN:** The information detailed in the book may appear irrelevant for present matters. Such is only partially true, where the support and understanding for it is nonexistent but is required in advance as preparation for the coming times. To disregard the dangers of the trends and let them manifest first would be underestimating the extent of human death and suffering they may cause.

For those posing as humane for influence, this remains of no concern until it unfolds. But for those who do truly value mankind and their loved ones, action should be taken sooner than later.