



66. State of the Shift October 2019, Part 1

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Future Sense is a podcast edited from the radio show of the same name, broadcast on BayFM in Byron Bay, Australia, at www.bayfm.org. Hosted by Nyck Jeanes and well-known international futurist, Steve McDonald, Future Sense provides a fresh, deep analysis of global trends and emerging technologies. How can we identify the layers of growth personally, socially and globally? What are the signs missed; the truths being denied? Political science, history, politics, psychology, ancient civilisations, alien contact, the new psychedelic revolution, cryptocurrency and other disruptive and distributed technologies, and much more.

This is Future Sense.

Nyck: You are now tuned to *Future Sense* with myself, Nyck Jeanes, and my co-host, Steve McDonald. Good morning, Steve.

Steve: Good morning, Nyck.

Nyck: What are we talking about this morning, Steve? Where are we going?

Steve: Today we're going to talk about the state of the shift, so where is the global paradigm shift at right now in October 2019?

Nyck: Beautiful. It's the year 2019. It's nearly over—2020 is coming. If you happen to subscribe to the Jewish religion, the year is 5779, or if you happen to be a Rosicrucian, as Steve has been in the past, the year is 3372, which is pretty interesting in itself.

Steve: That's right. That dates from the birth of the Egyptian pharaoh, Amenhotep IV, otherwise known as Akhenaten, who was famously married to a Queen Nefertiti.

Nyck: Queen Nefertiti. Lovely word, Nefertiti.

Steve: And it makes me wonder if, at some time in the future—and I'm sure we will—probably the whole society will change our reference point for measuring the progression of years. I mean, 2019, of course, comes from the Christian belief system. It's interesting to reflect on those big things sometimes.

Nyck: Yes, and those long cycles, I guess. We like to talk about long cycles sometimes here, but certainly the trends in the world, and if anybody now engaged with world events looks around, there are so many hotspots, so many confusing, conflicting and complex issues on the planet, it's almost impossible to take stock. In fact, it's hard to imagine that anybody really understands what's going on.

Steve: It's certainly very complex, isn't it? One of the trends, though, is that we now have 15,000 people who listen to our podcast this year, which is wonderful. Well, there's 15,000 listeners; I'm sure some of them have listened more than once. So if you're listening to the podcast, thank you very much for supporting us, and tell your friends.

Nyck: Absolutely, yes, and you can check out our podcasts on podcast platforms, but the easy way to go to our website, www.futuresense.it. It's a portal to those podcasts of the edited versions of the show.

Steve: It is indeed and we talk about the great shifts taking place in human consciousness and how they're impacting human behaviour and societies around the world. Using human consciousness as a window to interpreting behaviour and change across the world is a fairly rare way of doing that at the moment—there are very few people who are doing that—but it is potentially the most accurate and useful way of doing it because our consciousness is primary to everything. It's primary to our experience of reality, it's primary to our motivations and our behaviours and how we organise ourselves in the world, so in a world of increasingly confusing information overload, digging deep and looking at the consciousness that's driving human behaviour is one way of making sense of the present and the future. We don't pretend to predict the future on this show, but what we do is we spot it before most other people because the future comes in pockets and waves, and you'll find little pockets of people living in the future right now in different places around the world. That's a relative thing, of course. As we all progress through these developmental layers of consciousness that have been identified by research, we live according to different values and different behaviours, and there are always people who are ahead of the pack, so to speak. By identifying those little pockets of more advanced values, more advanced behaviour, more advanced societies, we can then get a clear window into what the future looks like for most of the rest of the world.

Nyck: I think that's a good description—a modern description of futurism in and of itself. It's obvious, but it's a really clear signpost that things are changing when you can identify those pockets, identify those individuals or those collectives that are doing something particularly ahead of the time.

Steve: Exactly. So where are we now on the roller coaster, in October 2019? Where is the world at? Clearly things are changing. Things seem to be going to hell in a handbasket to many, many people, and it's very, very true that we are going through a regressive value search in the moment. People are looking back to the past, revisiting old values to try and make it work in the face of our values that we've lived by for the last 300 years suddenly becoming inadequate to cope with the complexity, and on the change rollercoaster as I like to call it—the progression or the process of change that takes us from stability into tension or turbulence and then down into chaos, through a transformational phase and then breaking out and through a renewal phase and back to new stability, which places us, if we're progressing and evolving at a place of higher complexity and higher capacity. I've just tweeted a link to an image of that change progression via the Future Sense *Twitter* account, and I've also posted it on our *Future Sense Facebook* page (see: <https://www.eman8.net/change/the-dynamics-of-change/>), so if you want to go and look at that while you're listening, that might help you follow the progression that we're talking about.

It's also true to say that there isn't just one shift underway globally at the moment—there are multiple shifts going on. Bear in mind that humanity is spread across a spectrum of different layers of consciousness which are nested inside each other and your particular place within that nested set of layers of consciousness is really driven by your life conditions, so human consciousness is adaptive and it will adapt to cope with whatever problems we're faced with, and the more complex your life conditions are, the more complex the problems are and so you're likely to naturally adapt to a more complex layer of consciousness in order to cope with that. So we're dealing now with a world that is in transition in various places from, at times, traditional, old-fashioned tribal living, into a warlord-dominated kind of society where power is right and might wins; or it could be transitioning from that warlord-based society to an authoritarian society, which is a very rigid but very communal and highly disciplined way of living, sometimes involving quite harsh and rigid laws; or you might be in transition from that authoritarian society to a scientific-industrial society with a free market and also likely a strong corporate control mechanism and the military-industrial complex that comes along with that.

Nyck: I guess an example of that might be China, although as you're speaking, of course, it's a very complicated equation because there are so many factors moving and cogs moving in one place or another.

Steve: Exactly. Did you say frogs or cogs?

Nyck: I said frogs.

Steve: Probably frogs.

It's very difficult to talk about this without generalising, so we do generalise a lot on this show, and you really can't point to a country and say this country is at this layer of consciousness. Of course, every country is a mixture of people at different layers because of the varying life conditions throughout the geography of each country.

Nyck: And that's a beautiful palette in a sense, too, as I see it as you speaking of that, that people in a country will be in different layers of conscious; they will be living in different paradigms and moving as determined by their life conditions, as you say, towards, or sometimes it's a regressive search backwards if things are that challenging. It's a kind of exciting—pallet is the word I used before—almost like a jigsaw that can be, maybe not solved, but we can certainly find a lot of the pieces and see how they fit together.

Steve: That's right, and you can't even really point to an individual and say that an individual is at one layer of consciousness either, because typically we're spread across at least about three layers and we are dynamic creatures and our life conditions change from moment to moment. From the morning when you get up at home, perhaps immersed in family life and then head off to your job, whatever that might be, your life conditions change and so your values will shift, you will adapt and you'll operate differently in those different environments.

Nyck: It's interesting that even the smallest thing might influence that. You might wake up feeling great, your life's working very well, you have enough money, and then suddenly you get some piece of news—for example, you get a huge bill from the tax department you didn't expect—and suddenly that might throw you back into a response or reaction to that that is actually more fear-driven, for example, and you find yourself trying to figure out how to deal with it from that place, perhaps.

Steve: That's right, and that's certainly been happening here in Australia where the tax department has this robotic debt-issuing set-up which is causing havoc here and billing people unfairly and causing chaos in many lives as a result, and that's part of the tension that comes with transitioning systems in society. Of course, at the leading edge, globally—and again, this is a generalisation—we're looking at a shift of the dominant

global paradigm. We've been operating globally under what has mostly been a Scientific-Industrial worldview and systems that have been designed from a Scientific-Industrial way of thinking, and that has reached a late stage in its development where the Scientific-Industrial setup is starting to dismantle itself in the face of complexity, so it's simply not coping with the extra complexity that it, itself, has created.

Nyck: Sort of eating itself from the inside out, in a way.

Steve: Exactly, and one of the good things about that is that if you're hoping for that to progress, all you really have to do is to sit back and watch with some popcorn, to a large extent, because it is dismantling itself, and essentially, if you're a fan of evolution and you're looking for progress, then that's a good thing, really. The crunch really comes down to trying to smooth that transition so it doesn't cause any needless harm, because as systems collapse, we also, at the same time, have new systems developing. Right now, because of the regressive values search that's going on, people are tending to look back and they're tending to focus on what's going wrong, and that's causing a great deal of anxiety, which is now being reported in the media a lot, isn't it?

Nyck: Yes it is, and of course, it's understandable that people, as you're saying, have this excited anxiety, especially young people—that they have fear. Whether it's the appropriate and the best driver for action or for change is questionable, but it has been a useful driver. It's the thing that we have recourse to, I think, when we do go backwards. You can certainly see it in our governments around the world—this notion of, 'well, you've got to be afraid'. I'm thinking of Peter Dutton as a good example in the Australian government, that everything is something to be afraid of.

Steve: Yes, I think it's quite reasonable to be afraid of Peter Dutton. I wouldn't criticise anybody for that.

Nyck: Yeah, we shouldn't laugh at that because I think that's quite true.

Steve: But it's an example, and I'm not talking about Peter Dutton when I say it, but this phenomenon is an example of things going backwards, our systems no longer coping, our systems that we've created to manage our society, like our political systems—our government systems, have been designed for an era of less complexity when things were more simple and easier to manage, and as those systems have aged and decayed and become less effective, they're also attracting a different type of person. When systems are new and they're exciting and they work, people want to be involved and so you're going to attract highly motivated people and people who are interested in

change and perhaps at the leading edge of thought, and as the systems become less attractive, then those people are going to be going on to other things.

Nyck: They jump ship.

Steve: That's right, and it tends to be the folks who are just still waiting in line, you know, whistling with their hands in their pockets and waiting for things to progress slowly, and they end up at the front of the line. I must admit, we used to talk about this when I was in the Army many, many years ago when we spoke about career progression. You'd often see the very, very bright, highly motivated people come into the Army, they'd do stuff and they'd go off and do something else and leave, particularly in the aviation arm of the Army that was part of it. We used to joke about the fact that it's the people who just keep breathing and standing in line that sort of end up being in leadership positions, sometimes—and again, that's a generalisation.

Nyck: It also goes to the whole idea of the brain drain generally, in all industries, and Australia has a bad reputation in at least a generation or so, of some of our best and brightest minds leaving the country. Why? Because we don't give them support and they haven't been encouraged to look at that leading edge and to research and to be given the funding, the structures, in order to develop the technologies and other resources that we need to grow as a sustainable (or whatever) economy. We'll come to a bit of that, too, because we came across a very interesting piece from Harvard University about economic complexity and how lowly Australia rates in that, which is extraordinary, and no press out there—no mainstream press about this whatsoever.

Steve: No, it's quite alarming that we're a long way down the list, actually.

Just back to the rollercoaster of change for a moment. From our informed guess, it looks like globally we are still on the descent at the moment towards the critical chaos point where huge transformations take place. There's no doubt that we've moved from stability into this place of stress, turbulence and unrest—people are feeling quite anxious about things not working and about where we're headed, our trajectory, and rightly so—because the change process that we know of from research is going to take us further down that slippery slope into chaos and it's the tension that's created during this time and during the times of chaos that really drive the transformation into a new way of thinking; a new set of values.

Nyck: I often think, even simply, unfortunately, of wars. World War II, the chaos, the critical moment of that conflict as it emerged as the Nazis started to invade Europe, was an incredible growth in technology and research across the globe, particularly in the US

once it joined, I think, but everywhere. These chaotic—and I'm not advocating for war here, but of course, there are some people who think it is a good idea because those crisis points stimulate technological and other sorts of evolution, often—even war.

Steve: Yes, it's fair to say, though, if we look at the last few decades, that we are becoming more peaceful, and even though we're still seeing horrible scenes of war in our media coverage, the truth is that less people are dying from war than they used to, and that's certainly a good thing. The research around the progression of human values to a more complex place shows us that we are becoming more peaceful as a species. This is all good news, and it's important to reflect on that and revisit those good news stories, because there's so much news that's covering the tension and anxiety right at the moment.

Nyck: And of course, that's never to ignore what's going on on the planet. If you're engaged with some of these hotspots or these issues that are occurring, that's a good thing, but to see it in the light of this broader picture, perhaps there is less conflict overall on the planet, less really damaging conflict, although I'd have to say there's a lot more collateral damage these days, in the last generation or so—more than perhaps there has been before. That's arguable.

Steve: I would contest that, to be really honest with you. I mean, thinking back to World War II and all of the targeted attacks on civil infrastructure, like busting dams that would then flood entire towns and factories downstream and those sorts of things, so I would contest that. I think generally things are in a better place, but people are still dying in horrific circumstances, and that's something that needs to change.

Nyck: Absolutely. We'll take a break here. You're tuned to *Future Sense*, and as you probably know, you can text in at any time.

Nyck: And I should also just reiterate the *Byron Bay Film Festival*. I've been interviewing a number of people on my other shows; some fantastic films. I saw one last night called *In My Blood it Runs*—an Australian movie about a 10-year old Aboriginal healer boy—a fantastic movie. And you saw, I think, the movie *Manus*, a short film about Manus Island.

Steve: I did, yes.

Nyck: Local films or Australian films showing some really beautiful sides of humanity and the challenges and issues that we face here as we go forward in this time of the shift—the state of the shift—which is what we're talking about today.

Steve: Absolutely. It's good to see some news getting out there about the situation on Manus Island. For those who might not know about that, listening internationally, Manus is a place where the Australian government has been essentially illegally detaining people who have been picked up in attempts to reach Australia by boat as alleged refugees—and most of them, of course, are genuine refugees.

Nyck: Yes. *Manus* is a really beautiful little film, filmed in the dark and secretly, interviewing a number of these men who are being kept in this particular detention centre for four or five years—extraordinary men in their 20s. Really, if you do get a chance to catch that movie, and any of the *Byron Bay Film Festival*, especially some of the Australian movies, please do.

Steve: And it's just a short film, isn't it, Nyck?

Nyck: It's just a short film. It's 13-14 minutes, the *Manus* film. The Aboriginal one I mentioned is a full-length feature.

Steve: And, of course, the *Manus* movie is unusual in that the Australian government has banned media coverage of what's going on in these detention camps in Manus Island and other places.

Nyck: A journalist actually snuck in there—a female journalist; I can't remember her name now—with a cameraman and sound person. She snuck in on a boat, got into the detention centre before the PNG/Australian officials found out they were there, managed to get out before they were detained, but in the process of several hours, filmed this little film with these interviews with these men. It is very beautiful, isn't it? Extraordinarily moving.

Steve: It is very well done. Worth looking at.

We're just going to look at the big picture for a moment. I've got in front of me a prediction timeline that I put together and have been maintaining over the last year or two from multiple sources. I'm using our understanding of consciousness to select the sources, and analysing the language that they're using to try and understand their capacity to understand complexity. I'm also looking at their record, of course, of

predicting future events. One of the big predictions—in fact, the only big prediction I've got for 2019 on the timeline at the moment—is for civil unrest. This prediction came from Martin Armstrong of *Armstrong Economics*, who has a very interesting computer programme that he put together based on the history of currency, and how changes in economic systems within countries brought about social change. Using that computer algorithm, he has put together a number of overlapping cycles which give quite a complex pattern, so it's not just a single cycle he's talking about, but multiple cycles which overlap—so think about multiple waveforms that overlap and, when added together, give quite complex patterns of change. After some time, he realised that some of his cycles coincide with natural cycles, like, for example, the solar cycles. That's consequently why, I would suggest, that they're useful in predicting change. He predicted 2019 to be a big year for civil unrest and we've certainly seen that. We've seen civil unrest in a number of different countries, including the US and France, of course—lots of unrest at the moment.

Nyck: Hong Kong is the obvious one.

Steve: In Hong Kong, South America, places like Venezuela, and of course, the *Extinction Rebellion* protests are now a new wave of civil unrest which is emerging. It's mostly peaceful unrest, which is a wonderful and interesting development, and that's a sign of the emergence of this sixth layer of consciousness—this Postmodern, Relativistic, Humanistic, network-centric layer—which in a very general sense is the most immediate emergent value system globally that is superseding the Scientific-Industrial mindset.

Nyck: Some of the *Extinction Rebellion* folks are so passionate that they've said they're literally willing to die for it. You could argue that's violence on an individual, themselves, that they're willing to actually put their lives on the line for these issues. They're not, so far, thank God, violent towards others, which we're seeing a little bit in Hong Kong as the pressure there is accelerating. It's not an *Extinction Rebellion* revolt, but in some ways it is because it's also the same issues really at core there, and that's not just the survival of the planet, but also the survival of democracy, if you will, and the freedom of people to protest peacefully and to have an opinion against their government, even if it is the Chinese government. Strong movements.

Steve: Yes. A couple of things you've raised there. It's good to remember that in the research from Clare W. Graves, which was quite extensive and identified these layers of consciousness that we're talking about—and which also correlates to many other studies, I might say, so we're not simply working off his work—he wrote that the emergent value system, this sixth layer, which is very humanistic, very anthropocentric, network-centric, is the least likely version of humanity to be violent against another

human, but the most likely out of all of the value sets so far throughout history, to engage in self-harm. So it's no surprise that you hear language like you said—people saying that they're willing to die for a cause. It's also interesting that there's a prevalence of self-harm and depression within society as these value sets emerge. We need to remember that these value sets are emerging within social systems, which, within a social context, is shaped from the Scientific-Industrial mindset, so it's built for individuality, not community; and here we have a set of human values which are emerging, which are very much about deep human connection and community, and people are finding it difficult to experience that within society as it is right now.

Nyck: Yes, disconnection itself, just as one word, you could say, is a symptom of our times. Many people do feel disconnected one way or the other—from their own agency in the world, from other people in a variety of ways, from meaning and purpose and so forth—so you can understand how people get quite desperate and despairing in that scenario.

Steve: Exactly. And talking about the protests in Hong Kong—again, a broad generalisation—but we have what has essentially been an authoritarian communist-based system of rule in mainstream China, which, of course, inherited Hong Kong, which had been essentially a free market, Scientific-Industrial-based society and is now being asked to conform, and essentially being asked to go backwards in terms of the development of human values. Naturally, people are protesting that. I think it's very encouraging that most of the protests in Hong Kong have been quite peaceful—violence hasn't been a central aspect of the protests at all—and I'd also like to just acknowledge and praise the Chinese response to date, which has been very, very tolerant and hasn't been characterised by violence either. I think that's very, very important.

Nyck: Though they are threatening.

Steve: They are threatening now.

Nyck: Xi Jinping said something like 'there will be broken bones and flattened bodies on the ground.' That's a threat.

Steve: It definitely is, and I would suggest he's not speaking from that sixth layer of values when he says things like that, but in the latest news today, we are seeing that there's been a change of tactics—at least the media is reporting that there's been a change of tactics in Hong Kong—and they're starting to see smaller groups operating independently of each other, which, of course, makes it harder for the authorities to

respond to, and there are some reports of violence. I must point out that when there is violence emerging in these protests, it's very, very likely not coming from that sixth Postmodern value set. It's most likely coming from other value sets, and one of the phenomena that's become apparent, really since the 60s when we saw this big wave of Postmodern-Relativistic values come through, is that the environments that are created by people operating from that particular value set are extremely tolerant. You hear this in their language, saying that everybody has a right to everything, basically; everybody has a right to free speech and no-one should be excluded. Then what happens is, that attracts people from less complex value sets who are being driven by, it's fair to say, more disconnected thinking, who are more prone to violence, then thinking that they've got free reign and a free go to go and be violent. It's no surprise that we're seeing the outbreak of violence in some of these things, and also in isolated incidents in some of the *Extinction Rebellion* events that are happening around the place. So you can't just label everybody who's involved in these movements as belonging to a single value set. You're going to get a variance there.

Nyck: As you're speaking, I'm remembering going to my first big protest, which was an anti-Vietnam protest in 1971 in Canberra, at the *Australian Festival of Aquarian Arts*. University students, 10,000 all over Australia—I was very young and naive at the time, but we went in a very large anti-Vietnam protest in Canberra and I remember seeing two things that stuck with me forever, and that was: police manhandling a woman who had a broken leg in a cast and dragging her across the ground—a young woman who was a protester; and secondly, I saw some protesters picking up sizeable rocks and throwing them with full force at the police. In that moment, I thought, well, this is not just one thing or the other. This is a collection of people and some are going to behave very well and they're here for the reasons that they're going to stay, you know, coherent with in their actions, and peace and so forth; and others are not, as you say, and they're going to be drawn to this for one reason or the other and are going to possibly cause trouble. I saw that and it changed my view of that, even back then, immediately.

Steve: Yes. One way to understand that phenomena is to remember that this particular progression or development through the layers of values is certainly relevant to us overall as a species, but it applies, as well, to our individual growth. So looking at people who are living in societies with varying levels of complexity who are spread across the spectrum of values, from, in this day and age, sort of Layer 2, Traditional-Tribal right through to at least 6, this emerging Postmodern value set, you could liken it to a large extended family gathering where you've got people across different age groups because we grow through these same values sets as we grow from being influenced through early childhood to adolescence and into adults. When you're at a family gathering like that, you can also get that wide variance in behaviour, and different tolerances of violence and those sorts of things. You'll see little kids who don't understand how to relate to each other, breaking out into violence, and tiny kids hurting

people—you know, when you get a little tiny kid that'll grab you and really pinch your arm so it hurts so much—they just don't understand what they're doing; they don't understand the impact of their behaviour. Those same very broad concepts translate from the family gathering scenario to the social gathering scenario, where you've got people spread across the same value sets. For some people, it's very acceptable for them to be physically violent—they don't really have the same sense of the impact of their behaviour as people of different value sets might have.

Nyck: I can't get the image out of my head of Donald Trump and Kim Jong-un meeting and pinching each other in some way.

Steve: Exactly. Very funny. Well, we might take a break and I'll come back and just revisit this prediction timeline and talk a little bit about what is predicted to be emerging in 2020, and then after the turn of the hour here, we will dive deep into some of the key issues that are showing up globally at the moment and talk about current affairs then.

Nyck: You are on *Future Sense* with Steve McDonald and myself, Nyck Jeanes.

Steve: We're talking today about the state of the shift: as of right now, where are we in this global paradigm shift? How far has it progressed and what's to come? We're talking big picture stuff right now and looking at a prediction timeline. 2020 is predicted to be quite a troubled and turbulent year and there are two key things on the prediction list there. One of them is a huge economic disruption, which Martin Armstrong's algorithm is situating around a turning point in January 2020, and there are some other indicators suggesting that January is a big month for triggering change there. That doesn't necessarily mean that the critical changes are going to happen right on those dates but they are some kind of a trigger point or turning point. Of course, we're seeing early signs of that economic disruption at the moment, and in the second half of the show, we'll talk a little bit about some of the detail there in terms of economic disruption. The second big event predicted for 2020 is, of course, the US election.

Nyck: Yes. November 3rd next year, nearly just a year away, and clearly going to be one of the most extraordinary elections in United States and world history, I would say. Who knows what's going to happen? I think it's pretty hard to predict anything from where we are right now.

Steve: That's right, and then on the foundation of the election in 2016 and the alleged manipulation of social media and the voting system there, it's very difficult to imagine how people are going to trust the election results next year, whatever the outcome. It's, of course, extremely likely that there will be manipulation behind the scenes again—perhaps even more sophisticated media manipulation than we saw in 2016—and whether or not that will be clear at the time is a big question. Martin Armstrong, who I mentioned earlier, who has successfully predicted, using his computer algorithm, growing civil unrest during this year, has predicted a likely surge in violence following the US elections due to a lack of confidence in the election results, so let's hope that that's not correct, but it looks like there's a fair chance of that happening.

Nyck: Yes, indeed. Especially, I guess, if Trump ends up still being the Republican candidate and loses, I can imagine there would be a lot of unhappy people in America, too; and it could also be the other way around if somehow Trump actually managed to take the election, if he avoids impeachment and all of that that's going on. Very complex to understand and I have no idea who might be the Democratic representative—that's another story there—but there is some news out there that Hillary Clinton is sort of priming herself for a run again. I think that's a terrible mistake. Hard to know what's going to happen out there.

Steve: It is. And it's kind of shaping up as a no-win situation, really.

Nyck: Yes.

Steve: Regardless of which way it goes.

Nyck: If anybody knows anything about that, that we don't know, please text in.

Steve: That's right. Maybe you've got the inside running on the Democratic candidate next year. Let us know here at *Future Sense*.

We're going to come back in the second half of the show today and we're going to talk about some specific topics and some of the current affairs that are just indicating to us where we're at in terms of the shift and also supporting some of these predictions that we've been talking about.

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