



7. Changing Climate & Changing Consciousness

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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: Here on BayFM 999, you are now tuned to *Future Sense* with myself, Nyck Jeanes, and Steve McDonald. Hopefully you've had your morning coffee or whatever your poison of choice is. I note that coffee was so important in Turkish culture that under 15th century law, a woman had the freedom to divorce her husband if you did not provide her with enough coffee. What do you think about that? Fortunately, my girlfriend doesn't drink coffee, so I've just got to provide myself with enough coffee, but I think that's a wonderful thing. Women had the freedom to divorce a husband if you didn't provide her with enough coffee.

Steve: I guess, or maybe the wrong coffee. Perhaps she prefers a long black, for example.

Nyck: Like I do. You prefer a latte with sugar; I prefer it straight up—an undiluted, unpolluted cup of black, dark, thick herb. It's got nothing to do with what we're going to be talking about today, coffee, but I thought I'd throw that in because I came across it and I thought it was a wonderful little piece.

Steve: Yes, I think I saw that on a cafe wall somewhere.

Nyck: No doubt. In Melbourne, probably.

Steve McDonald, good morning to you. How are you doing?

Steve: Good morning, Nyck, I'm well.

Nyck: Lovely to see you again, as always. It's always beautiful to see you—as much as one can see anybody, in fact. And in fact, in some slight way, which is my way, that's sort of what we will be talking today—about how we see each other, I guess, in one sense. We are all so different at this time.

Steve: We are indeed. We kind of always talk about this in some way, don't we?

Nyck: Yes, we do. Now, we're going to be talking a lot about climate change today, not exclusively, but we're going to probably begin with that this morning, particularly in regard to how different layers of evolution, of development, in terms of Graves's model that we refer to all the time, how people respond to the climate change debate, to climate science and the like, and start from there.

I'll come back to this, but we've had a couple of communications this week regarding some of the things we've been speaking about on this particular topic and we'll refer to those a little bit, and hopefully bring a few more answers and expand that debate, so to speak, a little bit, if you will.

Nyck: We should also mention, too, and thanks to our good friend, compatriot and occasional guest on the show, Ross Hill, who has been helping us and doing a lot of work setting up the *Future Sense* podcast, which is available on *Apple* podcasts and *Spotify*. You can subscribe there free and you can also follow us on *Twitter* @Futuresenseshow.

Nyck: First of all, let's look at this. At the moment, you'd be aware that 2018, last year, was, I think, the third hottest year in Australian recorded history, and at the moment, of course, we're in another bit of a heat wave across the country this week. Meanwhile, across Europe, we've got incredible amounts of cold happening—avalanches hitting Swiss hotels and 21 or more people dead in Europe; extreme Arctic snow, minus 33 degrees temperatures.

Steve: Yes, I heard on the radio this morning an Australian was killed in an avalanche.

Nyck: That's right, and in Whistler, in America, they've just recently had the coldest Thanksgiving in US recorded history in November last year. In Greece, the temperature

has plummeted to a record minus 23 degrees Celcius as a European cold snap sees an enormous dumping of snow, and apparently there's more coming. So you've got these incredible polarities between the expressions of weather on the planet at the moment, so clearly we're in a stage of climate disruption.

Steve: We are certainly. We know that complex adaptive systems become chaotic when they go through major change, and it looks like that's what we're seeing here.

Nyck: Yes. Now, we've had a couple of communications from listeners to this show, and thanks to those who have taken a bit of a look, and even, if I may put it gently, a swipe at us for some of the things we've been talking about with the idea of a possible mini ice age and the cooling of the planet rather than the heating of the planet. I want to preface this immediately by what we've often claimed on here: this has got nothing to do with the coal industry or the fossil fuel industry, which we totally support the swift demise of, and the replacement of with new renewable, sustainable technologies. This actually has nothing to do with that debate. That, you could argue, possibly, is a closed debate. We do need to shift from those fuel sources, however, climate change itself is, as you said, a complex adaptive system. The climate on this planet and the response to it is different, depending on where you are and who you are and what information you take in and give weight to and the like.

Steve: That's right. To just talk about complex adaptive systems on their own for a short moment, natural systems are complex adaptive systems in that they are open to receiving information from their environment, their surrounds, and they are able to adapt to those changes through internal changes to their own operation.

Nyck: And that's not a linear process, is it?

Steve: It's not a linear process, it's a cyclic process, and it's even spiralling. Much as we now know that our solar system spirals through our galaxy—it doesn't travel in a straight line—all of these different changes that we talk about, and particularly in complex adaptive systems, are generally cyclic and each subsequent cycle is never exactly the same. Each subsequent cycle is always different in some way to the previous cycle, so in effect, it's a spiralling movement which has a direction.

Nyck: Because there's always more information that's coming into the equation, isn't there?

Steve: That's right. The system itself is never the same from one cycle to the next, just as we are not the same—as the years tick over, we're not the same person we were last year.

Nyck: Indeed. Now your, well I wouldn't call it a position, but certainly your offering in terms of your own research into this area, has proposed on this show—and you strongly state this, which is great—that this complex adaptive system theory, when applied to climate change on this planet, means that the science is not closed. I should point out, probably you've noticed folks, that the term 'global warming' is less in use now, and the term 'climate change' is much more in use, and that's pretty sensible for a start, I think, because clearly it's not just warming the planet. Regarding this complex system, we haven't factored in everything, and that's the point here—or have we factored in everything? How do we, and why haven't we, factored in all the possible influences on this spiralic, ever-increasing complex system that you're talking about?

Steve: There's a couple of things to unpack in what you said there. The first one is that often we have to isolate a certain part of the system or look at a system in isolation from its surroundings in order to be able to study it—it's just too hard to try and study everything at once, obviously—and in isolating a system or regarding a system as being closed, we have to take into account that there are influences we're not looking at when we make those studies. That's not to say the science isn't useful. It is useful, and we have to break things down, chunk things down, in order to comprehend them and study them, but we also need to take into account that when we do that, we are missing part of the picture, because even if you stick something in a closed glass container in a laboratory so that it's supposedly a closed system, it's still subject to light coming in, still subject to human observation, and quantum mechanics shows us that human observation actually has an impact on whatever we're observing.

Nyck: And I guess as soon as you put anything in a box, you've changed it just because it's in a box, for a start. That also may be a major influence on the quality or to whatever is happening to the thing inside the box.

Steve: That's right, and for a lot of science, this is not a particularly big issue, but when we're talking about something as large and as complex as the planet's climate, it is a big issue, particularly because there are many influences to the climate which are extraterrestrial, like solar activity, space weather, cosmic radiation, those sorts of things. So there's that, and then you've got to look at the human consciousness and ask yourself, okay, who are the people who are doing this examination and from what layer of human consciousness are they observing? If you think of each layer of human consciousness as like a window onto the world, and a window that has a particular

colour and flavour and angle to it—and there are changes going on in human consciousness right now that are shifting the way that we do science and a lot of those changes are the result of a rejection of our old paradigm. I'm talking in very general terms now about the dominant global paradigm being the Modern Scientific-Industrial perspective, and we're shifting from that to a very humanistic perspective and this is reflected in things like the fact that we're starting to call this era the Anthropocentric era, because it's human-centred and we're seeing everything from that human-centred perspective. So human values, the human experience, the emotions that we feel and express are becoming more important through that particular emerging perspective and that is changing the way that we do science. I think we mentioned on the show last week that one of the examples of that is a lot of media reports we see now are no longer saying the climate science is in because of this data and that data, they're saying the climate science is in because 97 percent of scientists agree.

Nyck: Once upon a time, 97 percent of scientists agreed the Earth was flat, I would imagine.

Steve: That's right, exactly, so it's important that we become aware of our own limitations—in the way that we're doing science, in the way that we're considering these things—and just factor in that each perspective has its limits, even our perspective, right? So it's more important than ever to gather different perspectives, and that's a big aspect of how human consciousness is changing at the moment. We're moving from having a central viewpoint and looking at multiple options and then choosing the best option, to a different way of interacting with the world which involves moving around to different viewpoints and absorbing and understanding different perspectives on things.

Nyck: As you said last week, the wisdom of the moccasins—standing in someone else's shoes and being able to do that. And of course, science itself, when considered closed, is not really science, is it?

Steve: Well, it's not. Science is an ongoing thing; science never stops. If science stopped, then we'd still be believing very old concepts about the world and the way we interact with it, but science is always ongoing and that reflects our constant learning and expansion process.

Nyck: So we're going to look at a bit of a sketch of the response to this particular issue through the different layers of consciousness. Let's start with a couple of those before we take a bit of a break.

Steve: Sure. I think the first thing we might mention is just the fact that as we grow through different layers of consciousness, each layer brings its own perspective on the world—it brings an underlying subconscious framework for making sense of reality, so it's not like a decision that we make to shift from one layer to the next. It's an evolutionary dynamic, a developmental dynamic at an individual level, where the most fundamental structures within our consciousness for making sense of our interaction with reality, shift and change. They might, for example, take us from believing that the world is a jungle and you've got to fight to survive, which is typical of Layer 3, to Layer 4 where the world is a place where we can only get what we need and do what we need to do by following someone else's rules—a higher authority's rules.

That transition from Layer 3 to Layer 4 gave rise to the major religions, for example, which gave us a set of rules to follow to live life in the right way. And then the shift to Layer 5, the Modern Scientific-Industrial perspective, changed that underlying framework again, where suddenly we started to believe that we could make the rules and we can make these discoveries that previously we thought we could only find out about from a higher authority, be it God or a King or whoever. Now, we're shifting out of that Modern Scientific-Industrial perspective where we thought we could gather all the knowledge that we needed, we thought that we could make our own rules, and those ways of interacting with reality and living life are starting to break down because of the increasing complexity again, and that is the driver. The driver for change is always the increasing complexity in our environment, our life conditions.

Nyck: And of course, when we speak about these layers, which comes from Clare W. Graves's work that we refer to all the time on this show, none of these layers are intrinsically right or wrong.

Steve: No, each one reflects a human adaptation to a certain set of life conditions, and particularly the complexity of those life conditions. The more complex life becomes, the more expansive our perspective needs to be.

Nyck: You're tuned to *BayFM 999* here on *Future Sense* with Steve McDonald and myself, Nyck Jeanes, and we're going to be talking about a bunch of stuff today. We're going to come to talking about climate change in particular, but Steve, you were talking about how we interpret, how we receive our information that we try and make sense of the world by.

Steve: Yes, these underlying frameworks are, by definition, not something that we can be conscious of because they sit in our subconscious, but they are ways that we put our

sensory input together to help us make sense of reality. As we are developing as individuals through these different layers, or evolving as a species over the long-term through these different layers, then our way of interacting with reality changes and the things that we look for, the pieces of the puzzle that we try and gather to put a picture together, change.

I mentioned before that in Layer 4 we tend to always look for a higher authority. We've come out of Layer 3, which is a fully wild way of living where we're just living on our senses and instincts and emotions, and we're very much in the moment—we just do what we need to do in the moment, we don't think about cause-and-effect and that kind of thing—and that, of course, works for a certain amount of time, like all of these different layers of consciousness do, but over time it creates problems because we're basically living wild and disorganised. So the evolutionary tension that arises brings us to look for structure and we swing from the individual side of the evolutionary spiral back to the communal side and we're looking for a set of rules: Okay, if that way of life is not working for me, I need to look for something more structured and something I can hang onto—a set of rules and those sorts of things.

Nyck: Oh, here comes Moses down from the mount with his 10 tablets.

Steve: That's right. He's got some pieces of stone with some rules, thank God—literally.

There was an interesting article in the media this week that is a great example of that particular way of making sense of the world and it's a report on a website called *Breaking Israel News*. This particular article happened to pop up under our nose this week—we're not particularly focusing on any particular religion here—but the report is: *A Plague of Locusts Attacks Islam's Holiest Mosque in Mecca* (<https://www.israel365news.com/120161/locusts-attack-holiest-mosque-mecca/?fbclid=IwAR2jNf32P-WmFGVhMQdDkS38jXAnMhMRkMNzM9hG0uqjSK6aHWL8RVvf3gQ>). It has some wonderful photos of locusts.

Nyck: That's a lot of locusts.

Steve: All over the square there.

Nyck: All over the praying Imam or whoever that is.

Steve: Some poor chap in a white robe with locusts all over his robe.

Nyck: I thought it was a new fashion for a minute, but no.

Steve: But he's a wonderful example of looking to a higher authority for signs of things to come. Rather than, for example, in subsequent Layer 5, when we'd be looking to find out for ourselves by gathering pieces of data, here we are in this article here, interpreting a plague of locusts as a sign from God.

Nyck: One of the five final plagues, according to the Torah: boils, fiery hail, locusts, darkness, and death of first-born male. Sounds horrendous, but the fact is that many people on this planet, one way or the other, believe in these kind of signs.

Steve: A surprisingly large number of people, actually—more than you might think—are still living life according to the Layer 4 principles. It's very interesting website. It actually has a menu item called *End of Days* and you can go there and read about all the recent reports of what's happening in the world, which are presented as evidence that the end of days is here.

Nyck: The religious eschaton of one type or another.

Steve: Yes, and for a lot of people, this particular way works well because their life conditions are such that it solves the problems they need to solve.

Nyck: And no doubt, for some of those people—and this is not a criticism of those people because as we've been saying, at the layer of conscious that they are responding to these realities from, this is how they see things—so many of these same people are likely to, for example, see climate change as a sign, perhaps.

Steve: Quite possibly, and it's important to remember, too, that many of us listening to this show—and of course, you and I—have grown through this stage. I don't know if you can remember a time in your life where you grabbed hold of a set of rules to follow, and whose rules they were.

Nyck: Somewhat, well probably at school, early, because I think I broke out of that fairly early, overall. But of course, there's always a tendency to fall back to, let's say, to a sort of tribal set of ways to be—ways you look, ways you speak, ways you act, and so forth. Yes, so sure. And you were in the military, so you definitely ...

Steve: Well, I was. That was mine. That was my Layer 4 experience, was joining the military and living according to that military code.

Nyck: I think with my college that I went to in Adelaide, a boys college, that was a fairly strict structure, and a loosely religious college.

Steve: And Layer 4, being on the communal side of the spiral, each of the communal layers has a code that you have to conform to. At the Tribal Layer 2 it's the customs of the tribe, at Layer 4, it's the authoritative instructions on how to live, and then at Layer 6, which is our emerging layer globally at the moment, it's the agreed way of being according to our peer group that we're networked into.

Nyck: Which is a really lovely thing, that we are coming together with the notion that we're seeking to bring our responses to the challenges of the planet at this time in group, in tribe, in community—trying to sit down in a communal way and fashion responses to it rather than being stuck in a more lonely individual place, perhaps. However, it's also fraught with its own challenges.

Steve: As is every layer. Every layer has its blind spots and limitations, and the benefit of the research like the work of Clare Graves is that we can look at these different layers—many of them anyway—and understand what those limitations might be, which is a very beneficial thing. As we were saying before, when applied to the issue of climate science, we can see that the Layer 6 perspective, which is extremely humanistic and anthropocentric, does flavour the way that we do science and the way that we communicate science.

Nyck: Yes, well there's a lot to say here. You brought up an interesting notion of the fear of extinction. There are a lot of species on the planet which are extinct or on endangered lists or in likelihood of extinction. But at the same time, this fear itself is a very strong driver, and the fear of extinction is very understandable at the moment. The Earth is in chaos.

Steve: In the first six layers of consciousness, which is referred to as the First Tier of human consciousness, fear is a consistent driver all the way through and the fears change according to the layer, of course. It's very predictable that Layer 6, with its focus which is turning to a reconnection to nature and taking notice of how we've been treating nature and the planet, that it's going to look at that and see all of the damage and the impact that we've had during the Scientific-Industrial era, and then become fearful about the future: How are we going to repair this? How are we going to survive

as a species, potentially? And that is an acknowledged fear that arises during Layer 6—the fear that we may not survive as a species.

Nyck: Yes. We'd like to encourage you, however, just as an aside here, to look at the extinction of fear rather than the fear of extinction. That's a little bit of an aside though, because it's perfectly natural that we have these fears, as you say, because they are a driver, aren't they, for change? How does that work? What does that look like in Layer 6 in particular?

Steve: It's something that creates evolutionary tension. We talk a lot about this slingshot effect that takes place during the transition from one day to the next layer. So whenever we go through a major change—and in fact, whenever any complex adaptive system goes through a phase transition that is a major, major change—then you will see this slingshot effect play out. That involves the gradual increase of evolutionary tension, and that means tension between where things need to be in order for there to be a balance and an adequate coping of the system, and where things are at the moment. The larger the gap between those things gets, the more tension there is for change, right? You can use the analogy of pulling back the elastic band on a slingshot and the further the elastic band stretches away from the slingshot, the more tension there is, but also the more potential there is for movement.

Nyck: As an old teacher of mine used to say: tension seeks resolution. It's inevitable.

Steve: Exactly, it does. So to take that example you gave of this fear of extinction, the more that we fear that we might not survive, then the more tension is created to drive action to resolve whatever it is that we see as a solution.

Nyck: So the fear is not a bad thing, and yet it also can be crippling, too, in a way, because you can possibly, well in my view you could potentially ignore or not see some other information that may be contributing to a broader, deeper, expanding perception of what's going on.

Steve: Yes, fear is an essential evolutionary signalling process. Nothing about human nature is essentially bad—everything has a purpose—it's just that we take different perspectives and we look at things from different perspectives and then maybe they look bad to us because of who we are and where we're looking from, but fear is there for a reason. I mean, I don't think evolution ever makes mistakes, although not everybody agrees with that.

Nyck: As we said, we've had a couple of communications, and thank you to those two people who communicated with us this week about this issue of our take on, or the sharing of, different perspectives on the climate change debate. One of the interesting things about one of those communications was there was a—and I almost hesitate to say it—but a sort of casual accusation that we were in the pocket of the coal industry or the fossil fuel industry somehow because we dared to mention the potential, the possibility in this complex system that we've been talking about, that perhaps we're moving actually towards a mini ice age or certainly to elements of cooling.

Let's look at some of the science regarding these particular issues. I think you wanted to mention something to do with the oceans in particular.

Steve: Yes, two articles taking quite different perspectives on ocean temperature popped up this week. The first one, the headline is *Ocean Warming is Accelerating Faster Than Thought, New Research Finds* (<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/01/10/climate/ocean-warming-climate-change.html?smid=tw-nytimes&smtyp=cur>). It's talking about sea surface temperature measurements, and it reports in the article that the data is indeed showing that sea surface temperature is rising, although there are there are lots of different angles and perspectives on how sea surface temperature has been measured over time and whether it's really an accurate measure, but that's not another discussion. The second article says *Researchers find bottom of Pacific getting colder, possibly due to Little Ice Age*, and they're referring to the last Little Ice Age there.

I think these two articles are a wonderful example of partial perspectives on a very large system. When we're dealing with a system as large as the planet's climate, there's a lot to consider, and really more than any one climate scientist historically has been able to study, so this is why it's important for us to take a step backwards and look at all of the information available to us and start to integrate it all and create a more complex picture of the climate and get a deeper understanding of all the different factors that are taking place. The second article, this one about the bottom of the Pacific getting colder, is talking about a very long-term cycle, which involves water circulating from the top of the ocean and down to the bottom of the oceans and temperatures changing, and it's basically explaining that there's a very long-term cycle where warming precedes cooling, which precedes warming, and so we're swapping between warming and cooling, warming and cooling. It aligns with the ocean warming article because the ocean warming article says the top of the ocean's warm, and that's true, but the ocean warming article doesn't take into account the fact that the bottom of the ocean is cold.

Nyck: Just quickly, as a bigger picture from your particular perspective right now with this particular debate, how or where should we be looking for a broader perspective, if those out there are willing to do so, to look at it from this bigger picture? Because as we said before, we're not talking here at all about supporting old industries to continue.

We're actually looking at what's actually the longer-term change, the longer-term shift in this, and in everything on this planet at this time.

Steve: Yes, I think that's a really good angle, and it's very, very important for us to understand what's happening with the climate, because whether you believe in global warming or global cooling, it's looking like we're in for a big change, and we really need to be ready for whatever that change is going to be. Some people are predicting that the cold weather could cause major crop losses as early as 2024, which could have a massive impact on humanity. And, of course, people who are looking at the global warming angle and believing that, they're also predicting major changes which will impact us, so it's really important for us to sort this out.

One of the things that is taking place at the moment is that potentially quite different topics are being conflated into one discussion, and as you indicated before, they are things like the burning of fossil fuels and the fossil fuel industry is being lumped into the same bag as climate change, and therefore, one of our listeners who wrote into the *Byron Shire Echo* [local newspaper] thought that because we were talking about global cooling that we were automatically pro fossil fuel use.

Nyck: And even possibly—sorry to say this, but you did suggest this, if you are listening—that we may actually be somehow on the take of the fossil fuel industry.

Steve: Yes, actually lobbying for the fossil fuel industry, which is simply not true. So it's important to be able to pick apart these differences and just discern that, okay, well, they are actually two different topics and we are absolutely pro clean energy production and a shift from dirty energy to clean renewable energy. There's no doubt about that.

So that's one thing, is just to start to be a little bit more discerning about what's being discussed and not fall into the groupthink of 'well everybody saying this so I'm going to say this as well.' It's one of the tricky things about this transition from Layer 5, the Modern Scientific-Industrial perspective, to Layer 6, which is this Humanistic, network-centric perspective, is that when we're transitioning into Layer 6, our peer network becomes very important to us and our personal angle on that is 'we want to be accepted and acknowledged and included in that peer group', and that's a very, very strong driver. The ultimate driver within that—the seat of it—is this need for deep human connection, and that becomes a major, major influence, so there is considerable pressure for us to come to agreement with whatever the peer group is believing at the time. That is one dynamic at play at the moment that may be moving some people to fall in line with whatever seems to be the agreed angle on climate change.

Nyck: And with very good intention, I would hope, too, because we are all deeply concerned about the state of the planet, of course, and clearly we are on the verge of

something. I think most people can feel it in one way or the other inside themselves. I certainly suggest that you look at yourself, and from my perspective anyway, as one person, to really look at how that it manifests in you—your own personal perspective, regards to your own inner journey—but also what's actually happening politically, what's actually happening environmentally, socially, all of these issues. At the same time, of course, as you said, this need for Layer 6 to come together to meet like minds and like souls, like beings, and to sit in circle, to do ceremony perhaps, to share, to work on the self and try and bring yourself into a better alignment with things—all of these things are very positive and wonderful expressions at this time for many people as we move into this area, but it doesn't necessarily mean that someone else over there is wrong. They're just different.

Steve: Yes, different perspectives. Another facet of this shift into Layer 6 is that it's normal and natural for us to strongly reject the old paradigm. You can look back through history and see that every time we've made a major shift to a new paradigm, we've strongly rejected the old way, whatever it has been. There's a tendency to throw the baby out with the bathwater there. We've come through a very materialistic, clinical, scientific era where many of the aspects of human nature have been rejected—for example, our emotional experience, our body, subtle energy fields, all of those sorts of things which can't be measured by a dial in a laboratory, necessarily, have been minimised and even outright rejected.

Nyck: For the last few hundred years, certainly, since the Industrial Revolution; Layer 5's dominance.

Steve: That's right, and as we grow into a more sensitive experience of being human in Layer 6, which has an expanded set of perceptions, then it's just natural that we look back at that old era and say 'we don't want to be like that anymore', but we just have to be careful that we don't throw the baby out with the bathwater, because what's happening with science is that we're moving away from hard scientific data and we're moving towards whatever our peer group agrees on, and that's often expressed in the '97 percent of scientists agree that this is happening'. With the benefit of the research that we're always talking about, we can actually see our own blind spots if we take the time to look.

Nyck: Beautiful. You're tuned to *Future Sense* with Steve McDonald there, and myself, Nyck Jeanes here. Just to reiterate a couple of things. First of all, you can text in any time 0437 341119—it comes up on screen here—anything you'd like to contribute or ask in this discussion. And as I said earlier on, you can follow us on *Twitter* @Futuresenseshow. Also, we are a free podcast available on *Apple* podcasts and on *Spotify*.

Nyck: We are talking about many things today, but particularly focused on climate change—the climate change debate, if you will. We've been talking a lot about the qualities of the different layers with regard to this, and in terms of Layer 5 and the nature of the competitive, consumerist capitalist structures in which we've been living for quite a long time, the notion of reducing things, of compartmentalising or taking them apart, as you referred to earlier, Steve, in order to understand them, has been the science mode largely of that era, and with great success. It's done some amazing things.

Steve: It has. It's been a general approach, a general perspective, in the Modern Scientific-Industrial era and it applies not just to science, but to every discipline. If you look, we've gone very, very deep in very narrow areas of study—it doesn't matter what discipline you look at, and certainly science is included—and that has provided very, very deep specialisation, which is wonderful. It's added to the continuing accumulation of human capacity, that we've gone deep and specialised in these areas. If we hadn't done that, then we wouldn't have the knowledge that we have today, which has produced a lot of the technology which is actually connected us together, which is driving the evolutionary tension to shift higher on the evolutionary spiral. This separation of things, the isolation of things, the specialisation and the reductionist thinking has been a key aspect of the Modern Scientific-Industrial way of being human.

Nyck: And at the same time, as we move into Layer 6, a different kind of science, as you've been alluding to, is on the table, is available to us—a more comprehensive and all-inclusive science—and perhaps one of the issues with the climate science debate is that it does not sometimes include all the pieces that may be relevant, because some of those pieces may sit outside the climate science discipline itself.

We're going to talk about a couple of those pieces now, that may have an influence on the way the climate is changing. One of those that we came across this week is the fact that—and this is a scientific truth at the moment—is that Earth's magnetic pole is on the move and fast. Now, this happens quite a lot; we'll talk about that. The Earth's magnetic field, as you would know, is what actually allows us to exist on the planet at all. It deflects harmful radiation, it keeps our water and atmosphere in place, but it is acting up. According to science journal, *Nature*, something strange is going on deep down below, and it is causing the magnetic North Pole to "skitter"—that's the word they use, I love that word—to skitter away from Canada towards Siberia (https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-00007-1?utm_medium=affiliate&utm_source=commission_junction&utm_campaign=3_nsn6445_deeplink_PID100093539&utm_content=deeplink). "The magnetic pole is moving so quickly that it has forced the world's geomagnetism experts into a rare move", and that is that on January the 30th, coming up shortly—that has been delayed due to the US

government shutdown, g'day Donald—the World Magnetic Model, which governs modern navigation systems, is due to undergo an urgent update to accommodate this shift. The model is a vital component of systems ranging from geopositioning systems used to navigate ships, through to smartphone trackers and maps. The current model was expected to be in use until 2020, but the magnetic pole began to shift so quickly, it was realised in 2018 the model had to be fixed now. They realised it was so inaccurate that it was about to exceed the acceptable safe limits for navigational errors. So how does that factor in? And you're also going to talk about geothermal science as well there.

Steve: Yes, lots is changing at the moment and as you said, traditionally climate scientists don't look at a lot of these things. They have a particular area of interest—which is measuring temperatures and precipitation and weather cycles and those sorts of things—and they don't tend to look at issues of astrophysics or geothermal activity. All of these things are creating a very, very complex picture of change, and I'd suggest that they're all related in some way—they're all part of a shift that's going on globally and are also all connected in some way to the shifts in human consciousness, although we haven't got the science to really explain the connections yet. But I'm starting to pick up possibilities like, for example, the higher incidence of cosmic radiation impacting the planet at the moment that is being measured by people flying in aircraft up at high altitude—40,000 feet. I've seen experiments where they take up little test tubes full of water, and they're holding them up and you can actually see the cosmic rays going through the water because they leave a trail of bubbles when they impact, and so I can't help but think about our heads and the cosmic rays that might be penetrating our 'scone' and leaving bubbles in our brains. It's unlikely that there's no impact on human consciousness from these things, and same thing with magnetic fields. We know that we can shift human consciousness using magnetic fields—there are experiments ...

Nyck: There are. In fact, I had a piece here—it's not in front of me now—about some of the new technology regarding using magnetic fields to minimise depression in people, for example.

Steve: Yes, so all of these things are impacting us and they're quite likely impacting different people in different places on the planet in different ways. Over the years that I have been pondering human nature, I've often thought about why certain places on the planet are hotspots for violence, for example, like the Middle East, and yet why are other places, like here in Australia, thankfully, generally very, very peaceful by comparison? Inevitably there'll be some issue of life conditions, which is a factor in these differences—and it could be to do with radiation; it could be to do with magnetic anomalies. The science on those sorts of things is really yet to be done.

Nyck: Similarly, on things like 5G—I won't go into that debate now, but I'm certainly a bit suspicious of 5G for these very reasons. I don't think the science has really been done about the potential human effect there.

Steve: It hasn't, and it can't really be done until they roll it out and it's existing.

Nyck: Paradox upon paradox.

Steve: It's another limitation of science, where you can do an isolated experiment in a laboratory, but until you actually look at the entire system and the way that all the elements of the system are going to respond to this change that's being introduced, you can't actually know exactly what's going to happen.

In putting together a somewhat different and alternative picture of the climate trend at the moment, I've been looking well outside the traditional climate change boundaries, at astrophysics, at all of these other measurements that are being done on magnetic fields and geothermal changes.

Nyck: Cosmic radiation, sun activity.

Steve: Yes, and it's putting a picture together which is pointing towards something different than the mainstream news story.

Nyck: Tell us about the geothermal activity, because that's rather interesting—underneath the Arctic and the Antarctic.

Steve: Sure, I've got a couple of articles here which I will dig out. One of them is looking at the movement of magma—liquid rock—which is actually happening reasonably close to the surface of the earth, both in the Arctic and the Antarctic.

Nyck: Also beneath North America, the "fast-flowing molten river is weakening the magnetic influence of the iron core beneath North America", according to this article that I was talking about (<https://nypost.com/2019/01/10/something-really-weird-is-happening-with-earths-magnetic-north-pole/>).

Steve: Right, and the articles that I've been looking at are suggesting that this movement of very, very hot liquid rock close under the Earth's crust is, at least in part,

impacting the melting of ice at the poles at the moment, so again, that's another factor that most climate scientists wouldn't even be looking at and so assumptions are being made about global greenhouse gases and CO2 and those sorts of things causing these changes when in fact, it's probably not the full story.

Nyck: Yes. It is true that the movement of the Earth's magnetic field has been actually doing weird stuff, apparently for some 1,000 years—and again, these long cycles, these long time spans, perhaps we're in an era now—this is me riffing a bit here—we're in an era of taking in those longer cycles more readily. We're looking at those longer cycles as actually having an influence rather than the very short time span that we've done for quite a long time, I would argue, certainly in the last few hundred years at least.

Steve: Yes, and that dynamic was identified in Clare Graves's research. He found that when we're in communally-oriented layers of consciousness ...

Nyck: You start to take a longer view.

Steve: We always take a longer view, and you can look back at Traditional-Tribal people who have stories which have been told orally for tens of thousands of years, and which sometimes can be verified by science; and then in the biblical, Authoritarian-Agricultural Layer 4 era, again, we were talking about long-term cycles and we were talking about biblical stories which supposedly took place 2,000 years ago or more, as being relevant and useful. And here we are again, moving out of the individually-oriented, short-term thinking Scientific-Industrial era into the Relativistic, humanistic-oriented Layer 6, where, again, we're turning to a long-term perspective.

Nyck: And with that also—and we may get to talk about this a bit more fully as the show goes on—that change from competition to co-operation.

Steve: Yes, and again, that's a natural dynamic that we find in the individual versus communal layers of consciousness.

Nyck: Yes. Thanks very much for your texts. Thanks for your lovely words, some of you, and some other points here which are a little hard to take on. We might take a couple of these others as we go forward.

Nyck: You are tuned *BayFM* 99.9 and we were talking about the cooling of Europe recently. I mentioned that a number of effects going on, really across the whole of the continent of Europe at the moment—some of the coldest temperatures ever seen, snow-bound, avalanches, people unfortunately being killed—it's a pretty dire situation there. The same thing has been in North America at different times. And you've been looking also at ocean currents and the movement of ocean currents as another factor in this very complex equation, in this very complex adaptive system in which we are, of global climate.

Steve: Yes, we're just trawling through a raft of different issues, which are all coming together, and one of them is what's called the 'global ocean conveyor', or the Atlantic conveyor, which is a current of sea water which takes warm water from the tropics—and we're talking about the surface of the ocean here, not the bottom of the ocean—and moves it up into the northern hemisphere there. One of the things that's going on at the moment is that, as we know and is often reported, a lot of Arctic sea ice has been melting and this puts fresh water from the melting ice into the ocean.

Nyck: So the warm, salty water and this conveyor moves up to the northern hemisphere, it assists, so to speak, in melting the ice, which is freshwater, that cooler, much colder freshwater comes into the ocean.

Steve: Yes, and not just the warm ocean water, but also the warm air temperature which, of course, is influenced by the warm ocean, and so we're getting this less dense freshwater dumped into the ocean. What normally happens is when the circulation is just operating business-as-usual, then as saltwater cools, it sinks down to the bottom of the ocean and goes down to the area that we're probably—we're talking about the Atlantic here, but the previous story we mentioned was about the cold water at the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, so there's probably a similar kind of thing happening there also—and it all goes merrily on its way, but what we've got happening at the moment is a whole bunch of cold, fresh water getting dumped into the ocean, which means that the less dense water is less likely to sink and so they are measuring the speed of this global ocean conveyor and they're saying that it's slowing down at the moment, and they're putting it down to the fact that this fresh water is getting dumped in there. I'm reading an article here from UCAR [*University Corporation for Atmospheric Research*] *Center for Science Education* website, and it's saying, "Paradoxically, this ocean circulation interference caused by global warming could lead to a cooling in Western Europe." They're saying that "if the [global ocean conveyor] were to stop completely, the average temperature of northern Europe would cool 5 to 10 degrees Celsius", which is an awful lot more than the global warming increase everyone is worried about in terms of temperature change (<https://scied.ucar.edu/learning-zone/climate-change-impacts/melting-arctic-sea-ice-and-ocean-currents>). Even a slowdown and not a

complete stop could lead to a measurable cooling, and it may well be—we don't know, we're just speculating here—but it may well be that the cold weather we're seeing in the short-term at the moment in Europe might be associated with the slowing down of the ocean conveyor.

Nyck: Early signs of that.

Steve: But again, here's yet another angle coming from different science that is suggesting to us that, okay, things are going on here which could make it cooler for us all.

Nyck: And all of this information, folks, if you're interested and you're contesting it or you are disturbed by it, or you don't like some of these things that you don't agree with, that's absolutely fine, of course, but do the research. It certainly happened for me—or is happening for me in this particular space of looking deeper into these issues.

We've also got some information that we haven't confirmed that the fifth assessment of the *International Panel on Climate Change*, the *IPCC*, neglected the natural climate change potential, or the issue of natural climate change, or how does that work, as a factor in its fifth assessment. We don't know if that's true or not. I've been trying to look it up, but it's a bit hard to find evidence of that one way or the other right now.

Steve: This is fresh information. I've been corresponding with someone on *Twitter* who goes by the name Grand Solar Minimum, and I'm pretty sure that this chap is behind the website <https://grandsolarminimum.com>. If you haven't heard that term before, grand solar minimum, it's talking about a particular aspect of the solar cycle which is going to take us to an unusually low level of activity on the Sun, and that's due to happen around about 2050 or 2052—in that region there, I understand—so we've got a couple of solar cycles to play out before then.

Nyck: We're in a solar minimum at the moment.

Steve: In a solar minimum now in 2019, and these cycles run roughly about 11 years, so there's a couple of cycles to play out until we get to Grand Solar Minimum, but what certain measures are showing—and one of those measures is the Thermosphere Climate Index, which is a relatively new measure that *NASA* have in place which involves satellites measuring the top of the atmosphere and temperature change up there—and it's showing a steady decrease in the upper atmosphere temperature, which is creating a trend towards some kind of temperature minimum in the future.

Nyck: That's where the Schumann resonance also emanates from—from the thermosphere, I believe—and the differential from the top and the lower layers of the thermosphere create the Schumann resonance.

Steve: Yes, it's interesting because there have been some shifts in the Schumann resonance over the last year or two, also, with the frequencies shifting.

On this website, <https://grandsolarminimum.com>, he has a report which relates to the *IPCC* climate change announcement made in 2013 (<https://grandsolarminimum.com/ipcc-dismissed-natural-climate-change-risks/>), saying that the *IPCC* agreed that 98 percent of climate change drivers are being attributed to human contribution, and as a result of that decision that they made, factors involved in natural climate change are not included in the *IPCC* theory and forecasts. This means that they are disregarding changes in solar activity, including electromagnetism and magnetism, geomagnetism, cosmic ray impact and low clouds, volcanic aerosols, cloud formation at varying altitudes and latitudes, climate and ocean circulation systems, water vapour and carbon dioxide consequent to global warming, and are instead focusing simply on the assumed CO2 issue being caused by human activity. So that is very alarming, and this information has literally only come to me during this radio show today, so I can't unfortunately confirm or deny.

Nyck: And again, it's up to you out there, listeners, to determine what is true for you, what works for you, and what evidence you can see that brings a broader perspective. I guess that's the key to today's show is with regards to every issue and the future, where we're going on this planet and the many challenges that we do face here, the broader perspective that we take really should be, in my view, the best option in order to take in as much information, to get the most intelligent response to things going on.

Steve: Yes, and I also just want to add as well that when we mention websites on the show, we don't imply that we endorse everything on a particular website. We don't have the time to go through and read everything on a website. Sometimes we find something that's interesting and worth mentioning on the show and we'll give out the website address but please don't assume that we fully endorse and are getting paid by the owners of those websites, because one of our listeners' complaints was inferring that.

Nyck: Yes, that's right. And again, it's about empowerment. In some sense or other—I'm just jumping to a broader perspective here—we do need to encourage ourselves and each other to empower ourselves with our own research, our own intelligent and intuitive take on the way things are evolving and developing here on the planet. Things are moving fast. It's paradoxical—there's a lot of paradox. Hard to hold two things at once in the palm of your hand, but sometimes it's good practice, in my view. It's worked

for me a lot to just be able to hold contesting points of view rather than rage against one and claim the other as the ultimate truth. That seems to be the dangerous place that we've fallen into on this planet in one way or the other for a very long time.

Steve: And part of the good news is that at the moment there's more than one consciousness shift going on. We often talk about this shift from the Modern Scientific-Industrial to the humanistic, decentralised, network-centric kind of world view, but that's not the only story—it's simply the dominant global paradigm that is making that particular shift. But there are people who are still living life according to most of the other layers on the whole spiral of human consciousness and who are also going through their own shifts from one layer to the next.

There are also some of those people who are ahead of the pack, so there are people who have already made this massive leap in consciousness from Layer 6 to Layer 7 and some even further beyond that, which means that there are certain people on the planet who are taking an integrative perspective on these issues and are trying to move beyond the blind spots that we have, particularly in these first six layers of consciousness in the First Tier, and we're doing our best to do this on this show, *Future Sense*—to take an integrated approach where we look at all of the data that we have and we try and piece together all of these things, often in non-traditional ways, that are going beyond the standard practices of the Scientific-Industrial era to get a more complete picture and form a more integrated and complex understanding of what the hell is going on out there.

Nyck: Very good. One of those movements that we've been talking about and we mentioned earlier today, is the movement from the competitive era—the competition that we've seen dominate the planet for the last few hundred years at least, in the fifth layer in particular—and co-operation, which is an emergent quality that's certainly growing amongst many of us now—this instinct to actually work together, to come together, and as Steve said earlier, to actually join together with your tribe, with your peer group, and to find a connection there. That movement from competition to co-operation is really something that's, even now in *ABC News*—well, not 'even now', *ABC* is fantastic—but a couple of days ago, they published a piece on this exact thing: *Which human instinct is stronger competition or cooperation?* (<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2019-01-09/competition-versus-cooperation--human-instinct/10590490>). A number of researchers have looked at this and concluded, not categorically, but pretty much, that co-operation actually is more of an inherent quality than competition. Now, of course, as Steve would probably say, that's depending on which layer of consciousness you're operating from.

Steve: Yes, and this is typical of a First Tier approach to studying human nature. There's an underlying assumption that human nature is a fixed thing and we just have to

discover what it is, but in fact, human nature is multifaceted and depending on which layer of consciousness a person is living life from, then human nature looks different and it can be either competitive or collaborative, depending on which layer people are at. Of course, the community-oriented layers, which are the odd-numbered layers like Tribal and Authoritarian and Relativistic, the sixth layer, are collaborative.

Nyck: Yes, well, there's quite a lot here and you might like to have a look at this. It's by Fiona Pepper from *ABC News* on Wednesday, the 9th of this month—less than a week ago—but one of the conclusions of this, I think, is really important, and it is that to let the sharing instinct, the co-operative instinct, emerge, we have to trust that we're in a supportive environment.

Steve: Exactly, yes. There's your supportive network from Layer 6, so she's very effectively tapped into this emerging layer of human consciousness and testing the waters there and describing quite accurately what is going on.

Nyck: An earlier article from last year in the middle of June, also from the *ABC*, talking about how, on the other hand, *from ideas to borders, we're becoming scared to share*—and there's a lot at stake (<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2018-06-22/the-importance-of-sharing-future-tense/9873780>). I think this is interesting, too, that on one hand there's an issue with overconsumption, over-connection, and then there's also a global crisis of loneliness. In one sense we're more connected and yet, on the other hand, it's arguable that we're lonelier and we're actually scared to meet each other. This idea of being scared to share, of not being able to connect with each other and yet, clearly, we're in a very connected world—it's an interesting paradox in itself.

Steve: You know, my first guess would be that's probably somebody who's looking at the world from Layer 6 and looking at a world which is quite markedly still in Layer 5 in many respects, and seeing those Layer 5 attributes which are all about actually holding information in rather than sharing it—because the holding in and an ownership of information created power during that Scientific-Industrial era, the more information you had and which you had solely meant that you had an advantage over other people in a competitive sense—and so, there's a perspective on the old paradigm from the new paradigm.

Nyck: Which happens all the time.

Steve: It does.

Nyck: I've lost the particular piece I was going to talk about next. You'll have to forgive me. Maybe I didn't have enough coffee this morning.

Steve: Sometimes the complexity overwhelms us here in the studio, folks.

Nyck: And it does! I don't know, how are you responding out there to complexity in your life? Do you feel it's complex? Perhaps you don't. Perhaps you feel that life is very simple and easy. Good on you. Give us your secrets. Text in: 0437 341119. If you find that life is really simple and easy, give us the keys to your domain. Or is it complex? And if so, how so? It's rather an important part.

Nyck: You are here on *Future Sense* with myself, Nyck, and Steve over there. And I hope you've enjoyed the show. We've got so much stuff to share with you, we've run out of time so quickly. It's quite amazing. I did want just very quickly add, and it's relevant to what we're talking about, many of you know or knew Dan Schreiber, Danny Schreiber, who said—one of the many things he said: "when we step into the role of planetary custodian and through our harmonic choices and shared vision we create the living art of the earth, we fulfil our destiny and become an earth imagineer." A website of Dan Schreiber's work is now up and available, if you are interested. It's called earthimagineers.org [*Editor's note: This website is not active as at May 2021*]. We both knew Danny quite well—quite an extraordinary being in his own right, that's for sure, and God bless him wherever he is right now.

Conclusion for today—we've touched on so many things and yet there are so many other things to add to this debate, and it's an ongoing thing, which is why we're here every week.

Steve: Today's conclusion is that the climate is changing and human consciousness is changing.

Nyck: Beautiful, and as we said before, you can tune in with us, to us, for us, through us on *Twitter* @Futuresenseshow and the *Future Sense* podcast is available free on *Apple* podcasts and *Spotify*. Also we have a website now—absolutely brand new, and thanks again to Ross Hill—it's www.futuresense.it, and as this year goes forward in this expanding and fast-changing world that we are living, we will be expanding our availability of the information that we are presenting to you, should it be useful to you, and I'm sure that if you're listening, hopefully it is.

Haven't answered a couple of these texts here, but I think we'll leave them for now. They're well taken but they take us a little bit off-topic and we don't have the time, but thanks very much for your engagement, those of you who have communicated with us today.

And we mentioned last week that you're down at a conference this week in Coffs Harbour.

Steve: That's right, yes, doing a talk and a workshop down there, together with my colleague, Dr Steven Booth who's coming up from Melbourne. I'm looking forward to that. *Illuminate* is the conference. It's run by the folks who previously put together a conference about extraterrestrial life and the human afterlife, and they've combined both of those topics and put together this conference *Illuminate*, which they are calling a conference about consciousness in general.

Nyck: Yes, *Aspects of Consciousness Symposium* it is called. You can go to it on *Facebook*; there is a website too, *Illuminate: Aspects of Consciousness Symposium*. It's from this Thursday through 'til Saturday at Breakthrough Aanuka Beach Resort. You're going to be having a lovely time down there.

Steve: I'm planning on having a lovely time.

Nyck: Sound's great. I should come down but I don't think I can. Maybe I can drop down for a day. You never know. I might arrive on the spur, in the spirit of the moment.

I think that's it for today. Anything else?

Steve: There's always lots more but maybe we'll save it until next week.

Nyck: We will. We'll tune in next week. Thanks and bye-bye.

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