3.21.2023 SHOW NOTES:

AI PREDICTS GLOBAL EXTINCTION BY 2040

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NOTE: I have tried to make sure that none of the stories in this collection are duplicates, but I am allowing for the possibility that I may have missed cross-over referencing.

FURTHERMORE: Many of the articles I have posted here have video links imbedded in them that did not copy over to this page. You might want to reference the original sources for further investigation.

2040 the world will collapse — This MIT computer has confirmed it

A computer program developed at MIT predicts that we will see the end of our civilization in 2040. We must expect the first catastrophes already in 2020.

By Marc Botha Feb 11, 2019

MIT researchers originally developed the "World One" program in 1973 to simulate global sustainability — instead, it predicted the end of the world. In contrast to various other theories about the end of civilizations and ultimately the world, the predictions made by the computer in the 1970s have so far proved to be true to an alarming degree of accuracy and variety.

The end of the world comes as a global collapse.

World One" had been commissioned at that time by the "Club of Rome". The association is made up of thinkers, former heads of government, scientists and UN bureaucrats and has set itself the goal of "promoting understanding of the global challenges facing humanity and proposing solutions through scientific analysis, communication and representation of interests."

2020 will be the first disaster milestone

The programme produced the required model, but in a form that the scientists had not expected. **It predicted that population and industry expansion would lead the world to global collapse by 2040. The first milestone set by the algorithm in 2020 was an abrupt drop in the standard of living.**

According to the Australian spin-off of ABC News, "around 2020 […] the state of the planet will be very critical. If we do nothing to stop it, the quality of life will drop to zero. Pollution becomes so serious that it kills people, which in turn will weaken the population, lower than in the year 1900. In this phase, around 2040 to 2050, civilized life as we know it on this planet will end. "

A computer model from 1973 may not be the best way to predict the future, especially since many factors have changed in the meantime. But: If not in 2040, then perhaps in 2070 or in 2100. At least if it wasn't a third world war that had already caused us to bomb back into the Stone Age. Nevertheless, the model should make you think a little and make you think about your share in the future development.

Do we still have a chance of being rescued?

According to the experts of the Club of Rome, the collapse can only be prevented if nations like the USA and China stop devouring global resources. The time for action is limited: Nine out of ten people worldwide already breathe polluted air — according to data from the World Health Organization (WHO). Besides, the WHO attributes around seven million deaths a year to global environmental pollution.

"The sovereignty of nations is no longer absolute," said Alexander King, the leader of the Club of Rome. **"Gradually, sovereignty is gradually decreasing. This will also happen in the great nations."**

The end of the world is omnipresent

That people deal with their end is normal and omnipresent. Not only the "Doomsday Clock" points with 2 to 12 to the end of the world. **NASA is also working on plans to prevent the end of the world by repulsing deadly asteroids.** We regularly experience that this will be necessary sometime. Just this month a massive object from space will head for Earth. However, until then it is time to keep calm. Because if the end of the world really is threatening us, there is still enough time to panic.

CHANGING AMERICA

MIT predicted society would collapse by 2040. New data tells how we're doing

by Christian Spencer | July 16, 2021 | Jul. 16, 2021

Story at a glance:

- **Scientists in the 1970s at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology predicted the fall of society.**
- **Using the LtG model, the fall of society will take place around 2040.**
- **The 2100s will be comparable to the 1900s in terms of the world's population, industrial output, food and resources.**

Scientists in the 1970s at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) created a method to determine when the fall of society would take place.

That method indicated the fall will be some point near the middle in the 21st century around 2040, and so far, their projections have been on track, new analysis suggests.

In 1972, a team of researchers studied the risks of a doomsday scenario, examining limited availability of natural resources and the rising costs that would subvert the expectation of economic growth in the second decade of the 21st century.

Using a system dynamics model that was published by the Club of Rome — a Swiss-based global think tank that includes current and former heads of state, United Nations bureaucrats, government officials, diplomats, scientists, economists and business leaders — the scientists were able to identify the upcoming limits to

growth (LtG) to forecast of potential **"global ecological and economic collapse coming up in the middle of the 21st Century,"** The Guardian reported.

The Earth, according to LtG, has been terraformed beyond repair by greenhouse gases from fossil fuels, making the next generation to endure the "heavy legacy," a scarcity of mineral resources and a planet characterized by radioactive and heavy metal pollution.

In the '70s, the study was considered controversial and sparked debate, with some pundits misrepresenting the findings and methods, according to Vice.

However, Gaya Herrington, Director Advisory, Internal Audit & Enterprise Risk at major accounting firm KPMG, updated the LtG model in a published finding in the Yale Journal of Ecology in November 2020.

In Herrinton's estimates, the world's population, industrial output, food and resources will rapidly decline. **The 2100s will be comparable to the 1900s, according to Vice.** However, Herrington is treating her research as a personal project as a precaution to see how well the MIT model holds up.

Herrington's study concluded that society has about another decade to change courses and avoid collapse by investing in sustainable technologies and equitable human development.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

Humans Are Doomed to Go Extinct

Habitat degradation, low genetic variation and declining fertility are setting Homo sapiens up for collapse

By Henry Gee Nov 30, 2021

Cast your mind back, if you will, to 1965, when Tom Lehrer recorded his live album *That Was the Year That Was*. Lehrer prefaced a song called "So Long Mom (A Song for World War III)" by saying that "if there's going to be any songs coming out of World War III, we'd better start writing them now." **Another preoccupation of the 1960s, apart from nuclear annihilation, was overpopulation. Stanford University biologist Paul Ehrlich's book *The Population Bomb* was published in 1968, a year when the rate of world population growth was more than 2 percent—the highest in recorded history.**

Half a century on, the threat of nuclear annihilation has lost its imminence. **As for overpopulation, more than twice as many people live on the earth now as in 1968, and they do so (in very broad-brush terms) in greater comfort and affluence than anyone suspected.** Although the population is still increasing, the rate of increase has halved since 1968. Current population predictions vary. But the general consensus is that it'll top out sometime midcentury and start to fall sharply. As soon as 2100, the global population size could be less than it is now. In most countries—including poorer ones—the birth rate is now well below the death rate. In some countries, the population will soon be half the current value. People are now becoming worried about underpopulation.

As a paleontologist, I take the long view. Mammal species tend to come and go rather rapidly, appearing, flourishing and disappearing in a million years or so. The fossil record indicates that *Homo sapiens* has been around for 315,000 years or so, but for most of that time, the species was rare—so rare, in fact, that it came close to extinction, perhaps more than once. Thus were sown the seeds of humanity's doom: the current population has grown, very rapidly, from something much smaller. The result is that, as a species, *H. sapiens* is extraordinarily samey. There is

more genetic variation in a few troupes of wild chimpanzees than in the entire human population. Lack of genetic variation is never good for species survival.

What is more, over the past few decades, the quality of human sperm has declined massively, possibly leading to lower birth rates, for reasons nobody is really sure about. Pollution—a by-product of human degradation of the environment—is one possible factor. Another might be stress, which, I suggest, could be triggered by living in close proximity to other people for a long period. For most of human evolution, people rode light on the land, living in scattered bands. The habit of living in cities, practically on top of one another (literally so, in an apartment block) is a very recent habit.

Another reason for the downturn in population growth is economic. Politicians strive for relentless economic growth, but this is not sustainable in a world where resources are finite. *H. sapiens* already sequesters between 25 and 40 percent of net primary productivity—that is, the organic matter that plants create out of air, water and sunshine. As well as being bad news for the millions of other species on our planet that rely on this matter, such sequestration might be having deleterious effects on human economic prospects. People nowadays have to work harder and longer to maintain the standards of living enjoyed by their parents, if such standards are even obtainable. Indeed, there is growing evidence that economic productivity has stalled or even declined globally in the past 20 years. One result could be that people are putting off having children, perhaps so long that their own fertility starts to decline.

An additional factor in the shrinking rate of population growth is something that can only be regarded as entirely welcome and long overdue: the economic, reproductive and political emancipation of women. It began hardly more than a century ago but has already doubled the workforce and improved the educational attainment, longevity and economic potential of human beings generally. With improved contraception and better health care, women need not bear as many children to ensure that at least some survive the perils of early infancy. But having fewer children, and doing so later, means that populations are likely to shrink.

The most insidious threat to humankind is something called "extinction debt." There comes a time in the progress of any species, even ones that seem to be thriving, when extinction will be inevitable, no matter what they might do to avert it. The cause of extinction is usually a delayed reaction to habitat loss. The species

most at risk are those that dominate particular habitat patches at the expense of others, who tend to migrate elsewhere, and are therefore spread more thinly. Humans occupy more or less the whole planet, and with our sequestration of a large wedge of the productivity of this planetwide habitat patch, we are dominant within it. ***H. sapiens*** **might therefore already be a dead species walking.**

The signs are already there for those willing to see them. When the habitat becomes degraded such that there are fewer resources to go around; when fertility starts to decline; when the birth rate sinks below the death rate; and when genetic resources are limited—the only way is down. The question is "How fast?"

I suspect that the human population is set not just for shrinkage but collapse—and soon. To paraphrase Lehrer, if we are going to write about human extinction, we'd better start writing now.

Alien Civilizations Destroyed Themselves Through Progress, Study Claims

In space, no one can hear your civilization destroy itself.

By Wesley L Updated: Dec 23, 2020 12:21 pm Posted: Dec 23, 2020 12:06 pm

A new study suggests that alien civilizations destroyed themselves through progress, meaning our galaxy could be full of dead alien civilizations.

NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory and California Institute of Technology researchers believe that the galaxy might be home to alien civilizations that destroyed themselves through technological advances that eventually "lead to complete destruction and biological degeneration," as reported by the NY Post. This theory posits that any intelligent life that lived in the Milky Way before us has likely already killed itself off.

"If intelligent life is likely to destroy themselves, it is not surprising that there is little or no intelligent life elsewhere," the researchers state in a paper detailing their theory.

If you're wondering why we might still be alive, it's because humans are billions of years behind these now-dead civilizations. The aliens in question probably saw life form around 8 billion years after the formation of the Milky Way whereas we didn't arrive until 13.5 billion years after its formation, meaning we are about 5.5 billion years behind. "Since Carl Sagan's time, there's been lots of research," NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory astrophysicist, Jonathan H. Jiang, said, as reported by LiveScience. "Especially since the Hubble Space Telescope and Kepler Space Telescope, we have lots of knowledge about the densities in the Milky Way galaxy and star formation rates and exoplanet formation...and the occurrence rate of supernova explosions. We actually know some of the numbers."

The numbers Jiang is referring to is the mystery variables Sagan referred to in his Cosmos miniseries where he discussed the Drake equation. This equation comes

from Frank Drake in 1961 and is an equation used to estimate the number of active alien civilizations in the Milky Way.

Due to the limitations of their time, Drake and Sagan had to include variables that couldn't be identified more precisely. Jiang and the team of researchers they worked with have learned some of those numbers that Sagan and Drake couldn't identify.

No single factor is more important than the idea that intelligent creatures generally have a tendency that leans toward self-annihilation, according to LiveScience. The theory also includes factors like the prevalence of sun-like stars harboring Earth-like plants, the number of deadly supernovas near the alien civilizations, the probability of intelligent life evolving, and the tendency of advanced civilizations to destroy themselves through progress.

All of these factors and more come together to lead Jiang and the other researchers to believe that advanced alien civilizations did exist at one point, but likely lead themselves to destruction by way of progress. We might not be the sole civilization that exists as living in the galaxy though, as a some scientists theorize there might be 36 extraterrestrial races among the stars, as reported by SyFy Wire.

This isn't the first time researchers have theorized that our galaxy might be home to the remains of now-dead alien civilizations. Back in 2018, researchers arrived to this same theory, but it wasn't progress that lead to their civilization-wide annihilation — it was climate change, according to this report from Forbes.

Regardless of the reasoning, Earth and the human race sound about 5.5 billion years late to the party of progress-related annihilation, but if it turns out climate change is the reason, we might be closer to our end than 5.5 billion years. While waiting to find out what our fate is, read about possible signs of life detected on Venus and then read about how according to a former Israeli government official, the United States and Israel are in contact with a galactic federation of aliens.