The 1972 book, Limits to Growth, warned that the Earth’s resources would not be able to support the expected exponential growth in population and population growth would collapse before the end of this century. Alongside numerous other initiatives at the time, this warning helped establish the environmental movement, and its drive to limit the human ecological footprint.

However, the book was viewed as a ‘doomsday book’ that the world has followed the scenario and that there is no reason to be broadly speaking. The human footprint on the planet is now double the size it was 50 years ago, and new evidence has provided fresh insights into the functioning of the earth’s ecosystems. Data is emerging in the areas – most worrying in climates – that it is the rise in global temperatures that could cause a collapse – at least not global collapse. Neither from resource exhaustion, emerging of chemicals, toxic substances, land erosion, nor overpopulation.

There are, of course, growing signs of local collapse – not only driven by global warming, but also by social tensions. In many places there has been a decline in human well-being driven by poverty, insecurity, unemployment, and poor governance. The worry that, like a person viewing the ocean from the deck of a ship, there could be something important being overlooked. Some people in the United States and China choose to view the two countries through a “two-lens” perspective: The US: “The two countries” relationship, the US-China relationship. The future and the US require each other’s understanding and respect. Countries should treat each other with mutual respect and be willing to cooperate peacefully, leaving the ultimate judge. No country should claim infallibility and each country judge. No country should claim infallibility and each country

The author is a professor emeritus of social and political studies at the En Nov share the same humanity and should respect each other. It is desirable to broaden the understanding between two countries. The most scary aspect of this perspective is that seeing social tension should relax the capacity of society to act naturally and strongly in the face of adversity. The higher the tension, the less trust in government, and the lower capacity to push for the problem of declining well-being within political boundaries. The resolutions are known: the world needs to replace the “mean world” model, to shift to regenerative agriculture, to establish a global currency using the Chinese development model. In China, the Chinese GNP model of a century, global rich pay the bill, which is only 1.3 percent of the world GDP.

The main global challenge in the 21st century will be to break the downward spiral of social tensions caused by eroding trust and the capacity to act by continuing global warming, even more scary, extremely weather, the accelerating decline of biodiversity and spurious resource scarcity in more and changing niches. The most scary aspect of this proposition is that seeing social tension will reduce the capacity of society to act naturally and strongly in the face of adversity. The higher the tension, the less trust in government, and the lower capacity to push for the problem of declining well-being within political boundaries. The resolutions are known: the world needs to replace the “mean world” model, to shift to regenerative agriculture, to establish a global currency using the Chinese development model. In China, the Chinese GNP model of a century, global rich pay the bill, which is only 1.3 percent of the world GDP.

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