Vol. 10, Issue 1, pp: (12-24), Month: January - March 2022, Available at: www.researchpublish.com

Activism for Climate Change, Green New Deal, Animal Rights, Anti Racism, Childcare, and Gun Violence Must Be All United into One **Integrated Platform to Prevent the End of the** World

Kenji Abe

Globalization and Social Pathology, Toin University of Yokohama, Yokohama, Japan

Abstract: Today, the world is facing so many serious problems that any one of them could lead humanity down the path of destruction. All of humanity is aware of this fact, but drastic action cannot be taken while world leaders continue to protect only their own interests and not those of the populace. This research discusses what needs to be done to ensure humans do not destroy the planet. Here is the manual to save the world from the apocalypse.

Keywords: activism, activist, climate change, climate crisis, Green New Deal, animal rights, racism, discrimination, childcare, gun violence, gun control, unite, unify, integrate, planet, Earth, save the world, apocalypse.

I. THE EXTENSIVE PROBLEMS OF TODAY'S WORLD

Today, most people harbour a pervading sense of dread about the world ending. Some of the main man-made problems include: Abnormal weather patters [1][2][3]; increasing temperatures [4][5]; natural disasters [6][7]; wildfires on a large scale [8][9]; incomprehensible natural phenomena [10]; never-ending environmental destruction [11]; appalling levels of water [12] and air pollution [13]; fish ingesting plastic debris [14]; destructive deforestation practices [15]; an incredible amount of landfills [16]; disposal of hazardous substances [17]; desertification [18]; acid rain [19]; depletion of the ozone layer [20]; dramatic levels of wildlife extinction [21]; and more. Parallel to all these events, there is an increasing level of human-on-human violence, including indiscriminate mass shootings [22]; gun violence resulting in hundreds of weekly deaths [23]; incomprehensible crimes of extreme violence, such as serial murders [24]; national and international conflicts which result in large number of refugees [25][26][27]; racial violence [28]; casual violence [29]; political disputes that serve to radicalize portions of the population [30]; frequent conflicts between people [31]; and many more. These events usually mean that people are suspicious and cautious of others they interact with due to being uncertain about the levels of hostility they may be exposed to due to casual remarks or actions.

II. HUMAN EGOS OVER REASON

Reason and rationality, which used to be prevalent in society, are no longer emphasized or employed. Instead, humans with large egos, who pursue only their individual interests due to their self-preservation, greed, and ambition for power, are currently in control of society [32][33]. Also, humans worry about unexpected adverse incidents that could happen due to unpredictable human egos, such as being fired by an authoritarian boss [34] or "being cancelled." Humanity has moved past the universal value platform of reason and rationality that could be depended on regardless of the situation, because, in today's world, pathological human egos take precedence over anything else. Even justice is overridden by aggression, money, and power in the face of these egos [35]. People with louder voices, rather than the quiet people who possess

Vol. 10, Issue 1, pp: (12-24), Month: January - March 2022, Available at: www.researchpublish.com

reason, control situations. The natural balance is ignored in the highly competitive, excessively capitalistic world of today [36]. This is the age of human egos over truth.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION AND HUMAN DESTRUCTION

The global issues mentioned above can be divided into two categories. The first is environmental destruction, which is external; and the second is human destruction, which is internal [37][38][39][40][41]. Humanity tends to focus on environmental destruction, as it can be seen. However, the destruction of human nature results in mass shootings, serial murders, gun violence, extremely violent crimes, domestic and international conflicts, racial violence, violence in daily life, political disputes, and frequent conflicts between people [42][43][44][45][46]. Human destruction are currently progressing at the same rate as environmental destruction, which can be seen in the violence, abuse, neglect, disputes, confrontations, discrimination, and wars of today. The destruction of human nature can lead to the destruction of human society from the inside, plunging humanity into an even more severe crisis.

IV. NEGATIVE REACTIONS TO NEGATIVE ACTIONS

In physics, there is a law that states any action has an equal and opposite reaction [47]. Therefore, the global problems being faced today must be considered as reactions to an initial action. So, what is this initial action? It is the irresponsible, malicious, and destructive behaviours humans engage in, where they do as they please at the expense of others [48][49]. Humans differentiate between "us" and "them," which allows people to ignore or intentionally cause damage to others, including the natural environment, animals, and other races and nations [50]. Therefore, the severe problems facing humanity today are just reactions to what people have done and continue to do to others; All the negative issues being faced today are reactions to humanity's negative actions.

V. GLOBAL ADHERENCE TO THE WESTERN VALUE OF CONQUERING NATURE

Humanity harming the natural environment is due to the Western stance of *conquering nature* [51]. The Eastern perspective, especially the Japanese tradition, was originally *coexisting with nature* [52]. However, because of the material wealth and flashiness of the Western lifestyle, especially the American lifestyle, other countries have become attracted to this lifestyle [53][54] and subconsciously aspire to the American lifestyle and beliefs, including conquering nature. Therefore, people across the globe are currently living highly human-centered lives at the expense of the natural environment [55][56]. As a result, natural environments across the globe have been damaged or destroyed, leading to the innumerable severe environmental problems being experienced currently. As America is the role model for people across the world [57], they are pursuing wealth while damaging the natural environment, resulting in a sense of well-being in only small sections of the human population instead of a sense of well-being for the whole planet.

VI. SHIFTING WELL-BEING FROM ONLY THE HUMAN SPHERE TO THE WHOLE PLANET

Humans can stop environmental destruction by shifting the pursuit of well-being away from humans only to the whole planet [49][58][59], as welfare has only been considered in the human sphere. But, if humans are serious about stopping all the adverse reactions they face, they must stop the dehumanization of others and the compartmentalization of convenience [60][61]; Humans need to integrate with the natural environment and consider the well-being of the whole planet. Jung stated that individuals' life missions should be to unify and integrate their split selves into one whole [62]. Therefore, a critical mission for human beings is to unify and integrate humans and nature, which are currently split into two pieces. In physics, compartmentalization is a highly vulnerable state, while integration is reliable and stable [50]. The human goal should be to coexist with this planet.

VII. KILLING ANIMALS FOR FOOD AS THE ROOT CAUSE

This section discusses how Western civilization separated humans from nature in the first place. Animal domestication first started with sheep in the Middle East approximately 12,000 years ago. At that time, people began settling in the region due to the availability of water from the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, amongst others. This influx of humans into the region increased the levels of hunting in addition to plant domestication, which soon led to animal domestication, which is more stable. To regularly kill animals for food, these early humans needed to emotionally separate themselves from the animals, including degrading or despising them. This process led to Western civilization denying or detesting nature, including the conditions in which animals live, and the features and behaviors of animals [63][64].

Vol. 10, Issue 1, pp: (12-24), Month: January - March 2022, Available at: www.researchpublish.com

VIII. DENYING THE HUMAN IDENTITY BY DENYING NATURE

What originally started as the justification for killing animals for food contained an unexpected contradiction, which later led to the endangerment of humanity: Human beings are a part of nature itself. Thus, denying nature means denying human nature and the various identities that exist within it [65][66]. However, already deeply submerged in anthropocentrism for over 10,000 years, most humans are unaware of this fact and continue to enjoy extremely human-centered lifestyles. Furthermore, humans attempt to annihilate nature and all that is natural [37][67][68], because humans detest the nature in themselves due to these contradictory psychological mechanics. This is a clear symptom of psychological projection [69][70], which can intensify due to the projection not being targeted at the original source [71]. It is for this reason that humans are witnessing intense destruction today. In other words, human beings and the whole of human civilization are labouring under a framework similar to that of *Dissociative Identity Disorder*, in that humans cannot accept who they naturally are and, therefore, separate their identities [72]. Some younger generations may not have had contact with completely natural ecosystems, as defined by the *Baseline Shift Theory* [73], which can result in unspeakable discomfort due to their being a part of nature [74]. It is important to note that humanity can never be genuinely peaceful or happy while labouring under this framework of denying themselves, no matter how much wealth people may collect.

IX. ATTAINING PARTIAL WELL-BEING IS PHYSICALLY IMPOSSIBLE

Animals are very representative of nature, in that they are natural beings with sentience [63]. As humans are also natural beings, what people do to animals is damaging and destroying nature, and, therefore, humanity [75][76]. Humans must correct this practice of denying themselves [63] by gaining understanding on how to accept themselves. As stated above, to do this, humans must shift the welfare parameters from specifically humans to the whole planet, including plants and animals. Humans can never attain true peace and happiness considering the welfare of only humanity. It is physically impossible to establish happiness only in a selected specific section [77], for everything humans do is connected on this organic finite sphere [78][79]. It is as if you were trying to keep clean only our selected corner in a bathtub. If you try to keep it clean by discharging the waste to the outside, the waste will come back to the corner in time. Thus the only way for humans to be happy on Earth is to ensure the well-being of all life [80].

X. CAPITALISM, CHRISTIANITY, AND HUMANISM AS OBSTACLES TO THE PARADIGM SHIFT

There are several obstacles to implementing this paradigm shift. The first is capitalism, which can only operate on eternal expansion, thereby signifying the external destruction of nature [41][81]. The very engine of capitalism comprises individual interests [82], which promote excessive competition among human beings [83]. The second obstacle is Christianity due to promoting anthropocentrism [84][85], even though it teaches lessons aimed at positive living. Rising to popularity in Jerusalem between 1200-165 BC, the beliefs of Christianity are based on the Old Testament, which is also the basis for the Jewish and Islamic holy books. This text lacks the contemporary viewpoints of caring about nature, including animals and other people, as nature and animals are described as existing only for the development of human beings, specifically in Judaism [86]. Christianity is considered one of the most powerful religions today, having the largest number of followers, with approximately two billion believers in mostly Western countries. The third obstacle is Humanism, which started during the Renaissance, emphasized Eurocentrism, and advocated for human-centered values [87]. These three theories and beliefs contributed to securing anthropocentrism as an unshakable social convention. Therefore, Christian views needs to be readjusted to meet current social needs by reiterating God's intention of human responsibility: taking care of plants, animals, and others [88]. Capitalism needs to be replaced with new economic policies and practices that emphasize the importance of humanity's coexistence with nature, such as Green parties, the Green New Deal, and so forth [41][89][90][91]. Humanity must include nature as a part of the human identity [92][93] and must be the central force in promoting the shift to the well-being of the entire Earth. Humans need to strategically deal with these obstacles in order to make the paradigm shift as smooth as possible.

XI. COMPARTMENTALIZED CRUELTY CAN TRANSFER TO OTHERS

If humans continue with the current human-centered lifestyle, it is just a matter of time before Earth is a dead planet [93][94]. Human beings need to understand that their existence is owed to this planet and it is being destroying by their own hands [95] because of their fixed, pathological, and distorted ways of thinking [63]. Humans are demolishing the

Vol. 10, Issue 1, pp: (12-24), Month: January - March 2022, Available at: www.researchpublish.com

grace provided to them by the Earth [96]. Human civilization exists and operates at the expense of plants, animals, and the disadvantaged [97]—groups that are treated as expendable [91]. If the cruelty to these groups and species is condoned, the cruelty will extend to other groups. This means that humans cannot compartmentalize their cruelty to specific targets [50]. As humans live according to emotion and not reason, they cannot switch the impulses on or off at will. Thus, cruel acts that are allowed in society can be visited upon others when the conditions are suitable in the society which lost empathy.

XII. ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE GLOBAL REALITY

Every time a climate change conference is held, world leaders talk about numbers, data, and statistics, and they set their goals decades ahead, thereby passing the responsibility onto the following generations [98]. Some world leaders even deny the climate crisis due to their own distorted egos [99][100]. Another problem is that climate change is happening onsite, but world leaders do not see it and they discuss the issue in terms of numbers, data, and statistics, which are all secondary sources of what is actually happening [101]. By doing this, they fool and manipulate people. For example, these world leaders set the automobile emissions limit for each country, but richer countries use their wealth to get around these limits [102]. However, these are all surface-level attempts at addressing the problem. Each country must start to do the best they can now to mitigate climate change. Thus, humanity's goal should be concrete guidelines on what should be done in daily life in order to unify human lives with nature.

XIII. STEPS TO ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Humans should:

- 1. Shift from eating the meat of slaughtered animals to eating plant-based or cultured meat by making these products readily available in supermarkets at inexpensive prices;
- 2. Ensure the survival of animals by relocating animals that have accidentally entered human areas;
- 3. Stop hunting wildlife and using animals for human practices such as experiment, etc.;
- 4. Shift to hydrogen, electric, solar power, wind, and other renewable sources of energy, which are natural processes;
- 5. Strictly supervise the natural environment to prevent wildfires, devise effective preventative measures to stop wildfires before they spread extensively, and institute much stricter punishments for those who violate the guidelines;
- 6. Differentiate between human areas and natural areas that should be untouched by human activity by setting up new infrastructure, such as transportation systems that connect human areas;
- 7. Protect water sources by strictly supervising industrial waste;
- 8. Stop producing materials which create hazardous emissions during production;
- 9. Develop easier methods of decreasing the amount of waste materials, as well as easier recycling methods; and
- 10. Strictly control the use of dangerous materials, preservatives, desiccants, and the like.

Human civilization needs to adopt the self-cleaning processes of nature. Additionally, a new industry that repairs the damage caused by human activities needs to be established [103].

XIV. STEPS TO ENSURE THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN NATURE

Parallel to these environmental guidelines, policies that ensure protection of the inner nature of human beings whose destructive efforts have reached the same profound level of environmental destruction need to be developed. These include:

- 1. Protecting pregnant women from psychological distress and harmful environmental compounds;
- 2. Protecting infants, especially during the critical period from birth to three years of age, from neglect, abuse, and exposure to harmful conditions, such as parental arguments and dysfunctional or unstable living conditions. It is crucial to make the outside world safe for them;
- 3. Supervising children older than three years of age from a certain distance and meeting their needs only when they request it;

Vol. 10, Issue 1, pp: (12-24), Month: January - March 2022, Available at: www.researchpublish.com

- 4. Involving children in all family communication, which should be both friendly and bidirectional;
- 5. Declaring and executing clear social directions of what is right and what is wrong, the definitions for which should not be influenced by capitalistic interests; and
- 6. Developing social institutions that complement what the family structure tends to fail to provide.

Parents must always keep in mind that family life is a preparatory period for children, as it develops future independence. For this, parents must protect the inner nature of their children and never attempt to change it to their own [104].

XV. OPENING PANDORA'S BOX

Humans share 99% of their DNA with chimpanzees [105] and originally evolved to be more herbivorous [106]. However, humans crossed this natural line and started to eat animal flesh [63]. To do this, humans had to violate the the "Thou shalt not kill" commandment [107], thereby cementing the fundamental social practice of using violence when conditions permit [108]. Ever since humans opened this Pandora's Box [109][110], they have been ignoring, degrading, and destroying nature, both inside and outside of themselves, and have been justifying these acts using religion [84][85], philosophy [87], and principles and theories [41][81] created to suit their pleasures. The result is the myriad environmental troubles and human violence faced today. Thus if humans are to continue living the current human-centered lifestyle, it is only a matter of time that this planet will become a dead planet [111][112]. Therefore to avoid this apocalypse, people must shift the human civilization paradigm.

XVI. RE-EVALUATING HUMANS' CURRENT LIFESTYLE OF COMFORT AND VICTIMIZATION OF THE WEAK

If one lives in an industrialized country and is employed by a specific company, they work under the unspoken rule of the company's preservation [113]. Some people even believe that protecting the organization is their purpose, thereby misunderstanding how adults should support their own family. As a result, these people choose self-preservation, even if it does not match with the values of social justice. Therefore, it is often the case that companies' interests, which are usually capitalistic, work against this paradigm shift. Partial justice is highly likely, but total justice is not [114]. Sectionalism is the cause of the destruction of holistic well-being. World leaders do not listen to young climate activists because the politicians believe that protecting their national interests is their sole duty, which usually works against ensuring the wellbeing of the whole world. They assume that young people who do not yet have the responsibility of supporting their families do not understand. However, these young people are raising awareness that the climate crisis affects all human lives and action needs to be taken as soon as possible. The security of the populations the politicians oversee is a secondary agenda for some world leaders [78], for which they will never be held accountable as this justice will be exacted decades after their retirement. This same process happens on the individual level: Humans are luxuriating in their current convenient and comfortable lifestyles, forgetting that it is made possible by the victimization of plants, animals [115], and other people [97]. For example, Christmas is celebrated with the mass slaughter of turkeys [116], leather jackets are made from cows' hides, inexpensive holidays that take advantage of impoverished people who do not see their own families during these festive periods are undertaken. Humans have to ask if they can truly be happy when others are being victimized [117][118][119][120]. Currently, well-being is limited to only privileged people.

XVII. UNIVERSAL BASIC INCOME AS A MEANS OF MITIGATING RESISTANCE TO CHANGE

To ensure a paradigm shift, humans need to counteract the resistance to this idea ahead of time. People in developing countries resist the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, particularly in oil-producing countries [121][122][123], and they also resist measures to protect plants and animals [124]. This is because these are the ways in which these people ensure their survival, which is due to the current global inequality and resulting poverty. Under capitalism, many populations in developed countries are also subject to competitive lifestyles [125]. For both of these reasons, humans should consider instituting the policy of universal basic income, which guarantees decent lives [91]. This, then, will grant people in developing countries the ability to consider their overall well-being, and will remove the need for people in capitalistic societies to work unnecessarily. It will also promote production using artificial intelligence and 3D automation, and aid in mitigating further environmental destruction by individual interests. Additionally, it should be obligatory for the owners of social infrastructure (both software and hardware) to give a fixed part of their revenue back to the public, which will be sourced from the public regularly paying for the use of ready-made systems rather than

Vol. 10, Issue 1, pp: (12-24), Month: January - March 2022, Available at: www.researchpublish.com

buying new products. Bureaucracy also needs to be simplified to clearly indicate the responsibilities of those in government and other organizations [126].

XVIII. THE SMALL NUMBER OF SUPER ELITES ENJOYING ALL OF THE PRIVILEGES

The most challenging obstacle is the small number of super elites who are enjoying all of the privileges in the current social system: They eschew changes that could jeopardize their current wealth. They have enormous power in the current world and prioritize their survival over the rest of the population [91]. They are already waging war against the general population, comprising people who are unaware that such a war exists. This general population cannot hope to have comparable levels of power in this war, except through their conviction in terms of which side is right and the number. Though these elites are powerful, there are not a lot of them as their power is based on the people they control. Yet the world is heading for total destruction. The general population should not be fooled by the elites' lies that the future will be bright, as the elites are referring to their own futures and not that of the general population. Those who deny the possibility of the world's destruction are liars who know they can survive should it occur. We cannot, as things are, the way it is. Based on this unshakeable truth, the general masses must unify. Firstly, climate change, the Green New Deal, animal rights, racism, and gun violence activists must unite, as they are all fighting for the same cause [127][128][129]: to protect nature, both inside and outside of humans, which is fundamentally good.

XIX. HOLY WAR AGAINST "THE ENEMY OF THE EARTH"

This is a war between those who believe in the characterization of nature as fundamentally good and those who characterize it as evil. The truth is that both nature and human nature are inherently good because all forms of life—the miracle of this planet—were made possible by Mother Nature. Thus, all activists must collaborate and become leaders of the world to protect nature. It is these activists' duty to enlighten the world of this truth in order to unite the global population to fight against the small number of super elites [130][131][132][133], for they are planning to exterminate the rest of the population to save only themselves. Therefore, to save this planet, those who believe in the inherent goodness of nature must win by any means, by completely engulfing this globe with the idea of considering others and striving for holistic well-being. This will be accomplished by the general masses uniting and not working for the super elites. By doing this, the general masses can isolate and incapacitate the super elites, who are endorsing extremism [91][134]. The dictators and nationalistic citizens emerging over the world today are unmistakable signs of this secret plan. The masterminds of these plans are convicted criminals with evil minds. Thus, they are the enemies of the Earth and they will never change. As such, they must be removed by the general masses to win this Holy War [135][136]. Only then can humans achieve true peace and happiness on Earth.

XX. A CALL FOR UNIFICATION OF THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF ACTIVISM UNDER THE BANNER OF *THE UNITED EARTH*

Humanity must end the current unnatural order on this planet, the badly designed model of human civilization [63], which is fuelled by the victimization of plants, animals, and disadvantaged people. It is time that all the social justice activists work through their subtle differences and form one platform [127][128][129] under the name of *The United Earth* [137]. In order to identify if these activists are sincere about the cause they are advocating, they must prioritize their objectives over their egos, as is often the case when forming political coalitions. If these activists manifest this behavior, the general population will unquestionably support them in this Holy War of good versus evil. Achieving integration of human civilization and nature [40][138][139] is a critical mission on Earth. In summary, in order to achieve this global goal, activist organizations across the world must be unified under the banner of *The United Earth* to protect nature, both inside and outside, and they must orchestrate mass revolt against the super elites who stand in the way.

REFERENCES

- [1] H Lu, M Chen, W Kuang (2020) The impacts of abnormal weather and natural disasters on transport and strategies for enhancing ability for disaster prevention and mitigation. *Transport Policy* 98, 2-9.
- [2] C Lesk, P Rowhani, N Ramankutty (2016) Influence of extreme weather disasters on global crop production. *Nature*, *529*, 84–87.
- [3] JGA Sánchez, RA Houmanfar, MP Alavosius (2019) A Descriptive Analysis of the Effects of Weather Disasters on Community Resilience. *Behavior and Social Issues*, 28, 298–315.

- [4] D Demeritt (2001) The Construction of Global Warming and the Politics of Science. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 91(2).
- [5] J Houghton (2009) Global Warming: The Complete Briefing. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- [6] M Dilley (2005) Natural Disaster Hotspots: A Global Risk Analysis. World Bank.
- [7] P Shi, W Xu, T Ye, S Yang, L Liu, W Fang, K Liu, et al (2015) World Atlas of Natural Disaster Risk. World Atlas of Natural Disaster Risk, 309-323. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-45430-5_17
- [8] S Oliveira, J Rocha, A Sá (2021) Wildfire risk modeling. Current Opinion in Environmental Science & Health, 23.
- [9] P Jain, SCP Coogan, SG Subramanian, et al (2020) A review of machine learning applications in wildfire science and management. *Environmental Reviews*. 28(4).
- [10] P Hough (2020) Disasters and security. International Security Studies. London, UK: Routledge
- [11] C Hamilton, C Bonneuil, F Gemenne (2015). *The Anthropocene and the global environmental crisis*. London, UK: Routledge
- [12] X Miao, Y Tang, CWY Wong, H Zang (2015) The latent causal chain of industrial water pollution in China. *Environmental pollution*, 196, 473-477.
- [13] CK Chan, X Yao (2008) Air pollution in mega cities in China. Atmospheric Environment, 42(1), 1-42.
- [14] LGA Barboza, C Lopes, P Oliveira, F Bessa, et al (2020) Microplastics in wild fish from North East Atlantic Ocean and its potential for causing neurotoxic effects, lipid oxidative damage, and human health risks associated with ingestion exposure. *Science of The Total Environment*, 717(15).
- [15] P Fearnside (2017). Deforestation of the Brazilian Amazon. Environmental Science. https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780199389414.013.102
- [16] TIS Swati, VK Vijay, P Ghosh (2018) Scenario of Landfilling in India: Problems, Challenges, and Recommendations. *Handbook of Environmental Materials Management*. 10.1007/978-3-319-58538-3_167-1
- [17] R Slack, J Gronow, N Voulvoulis (2002) Hazardous Components of Household Waste. *Critical Reviews in Environmental Science and Technology*, 34(5), 419-445.
- [18] Shukla, J. Skeg, E. Calvo Buendia, et al (2019) Climate Change and Land: an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate. Change. https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2019/11/SRCCL-Full-Report-Compiled-191128.pdf
- [19] DA Burns, J Aherne, DA Gay, et al (2016) Acid rain and its environmental effects: Recent scientific advances. *Atmospheric Environment*, 146, 1-4.
- [20] MP Chipperfield, S Bekki, S Dhomse, NRP Harris et al (2017) Detecting recovery of the stratospheric ozone layer. *Nature*, 549, 211–218.
- [21] VF Brown (2017) The Extinction Market: Wildlife Trafficking and How to Counter It. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
- [22] SR Lowe, S Galea (2017) The Mental Health Consequences of Mass Shootings. Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, 18(1).
- [23] T Gabor (2016) Confronting Gun Violence in America. Berlin, Germany: Springer
- [24] RM Holmes, ST Holmes (2009) Serial Murder. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- [25] SF Martin (2016) The Global Refugee Crisis. Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, 1, 5-11.
- [26] C Blattman, E Miguel (2010) Civil War. Journal of Economic Literature, 48(1), 3-57.
- [27] JD Colgan (2013) Domestic Revolutionary Leaders and International Conflict. World Politics, 65(4), 656-690.

- [28] D Cunningham, H Lee, G Ward (2021) Legacies of Racial Violence: Clarifying and Addressing the Presence of the Past. *The Annals of American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 694, (1).
- [29] H Berents, C T Have (2017) Navigating Violence: Fear and Everyday Life in Colombia and Mexico. International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy, *6*(1), 103-117.
- [30] SM Tarzi (2019) The Trump Divide and Partisan Attitudes Regarding US Foreign Policy: Select Theoretical and Empirical Observations. *International Studies*, 56(1).
- [31] SM Redpath, RJ Gutiérrez, KA Wood et al (2015) *Conflicts in Conservation*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- [32] HA Wayment & JJ Bauer (2008) *Transcending self-interest: Psychological explorations of the quiet ego.* Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. https://doi.org/10.1037/11771-005
- [33] H Mushtaq (2010) The Triumph of ID Over Ego and Superego into His Coy Mistress. *IJAR Journal of Language and Literature*, 2. https://ssrn.com/abstract=1628274
- [34] J Lipman-Blumen (2005) *The Allure of Toxic Leaders: Why We Follow Destructive Bosses and Corrupt Politicians* and How We Can Survive Them. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- [35] LM Penney, PE Spector (2002) Narcissism and Counterproductive Work Behavior: Do Bigger Egos Mean Bigger Problems? *International Journal of Selection and Assessment*, 10(1/2).
- [36] RH Robbins (2019) Global Problems and the Culture of Capitalism. London, UK: Pearson.
- [37] TC Lindstrøm (2010) The animals of the arena: how and why could their destruction and death be endured and enjoyed? *World Archaeology*, 42(2).
- [38] VM Gluschenko, NN Pronkin (2019) The degradation of society as a process of destruction of the individual, society and the state. *International Journal of Professional Science*. https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/the-degradation-of-society-as-a-process-of-destruction-of-the-individual-society-and-the-state
- [39] T Roszak, ME Gomes, AD Kanner (1995). Ecopsychology: Restoring the earth, healing the mind. SF, CA: Sierra Club Books.
- [40] K Abe. Unification of the Human--Nature Split on the Organic Planet Earth: To Heal the Destruction of Human Minds and the Natural Environment. *European Journal of Academic Essays* 4(4), 175-181, 2017 JaLC DOI info:doi/10.50937/00000449
- [41] J Kovel (2007) The Enemy of Nature: The End of Capitalism or the End of the World? London, UK: Zed Books
- [42] K Abe (2017) What is a Serial Killer? What is a Mass Murderer? How do they Differ? European Journal of Academic Essays 4(4): 187-198, 2017. JaLC DOI info:doi/10.50937/00000450
- [43] J Levin, E Madfis (2009) Mass Murder at School and Cumulative Strain: A Sequential Model. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 52(9).
- [44] J Knoll (2006) Serial Murder: A Forensic Psychiatric Perspective. *Psychiatric Times*, 64-67. Citeseerhttps://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.623.6918&rep=rep1&type=pdf
- [45] CS Widom (1989) CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND ADULT BEHAVIOR. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 59(3), 355-367.
- [46] R Finzi, A Ram, D Har-Even, D Shnit et al (2001). Attachment Styles and Aggression in Physically Abused and Neglected Children. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 30, 769-786.
- [47] L. Page, N. I. Adams Jr (1945). Action and reaction between moving charges. *American Journal of Physics*, 13,141. https://doi.org/10.1119/1.1990689
- [48] M Vahabi (2009) An introduction to destructive coordination. *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, 68(2), 353-386.

- [49] CC Nieto (1997) Toward a holistic approach to the ideal of sustainability. *The Society for Philosophy and Technology Quarterly Electronic Journal*, 2(2), 79-83. https://doi.org/10.5840/techne19972227
- [50] K Abe (2014) Compartmentalization and Dehumanization as One of the Root Causes of Today's Global Concerns. *European Journal of Academic Essays 1*(11): 18-26. JaLC DOI info:doi/10.50937/00000437
- [51] FE Manuel, FP Manuel (1979) Utopian Thought in the Western World. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- [52] C Knight (2010) The Discourse of "Encultured Nature" in Japan: The Concept of *Satoyama* and its Role in 21st-Century Nature Conservation. *Asian Studies Review*, 34(4).
- [53] J Boli (2005) Contemporary Developments in World Culture. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, 46(5-6).
- [54] MM Kraidy (2002) Globalization of Culture Through the Media. *Encyclopedia of Communication and Information*, 359-363. https://repository.upenn.edu/asc_papers/325/
- [55] WH McNeill (2009) The Rise of the West: A History of the Human Community. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press
- [56] MA Fox (2010) Anthropocentrism. Encyclopedia of Animal Rights and Animal Welfare, 1, 66-68.
- [57] G Tarde (2010) Gabriel Tarde on Communication and Social Influence: Selected Papers. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
- [58] D Griggs, M Stafford-Smith, O Gaffney, J Rockström et al (2013) Sustainable development goals for people and planet. *Nature* volume 495, 305–307.
- [59] AO Salonen, J Konkka (2015) An Ecosocial Approach to Well-Being: A Solution to the Wicked Problems in the Era of Anthropocene. *Foro de Educación*, *13*(19), 19-34. doi: http://dx.doi. org/10.14516/fde.2015.013.019.002
- [60] M Munasinghe (1999) Is environmental degradation an inevitable consequence of economic growth: tunneling through the environmental Kuznets curve. *Ecological Economics*, 29(1), 89-109.
- [61] M Gordy (2016) Environmental Degradation. Disaster Risk Reduction and the Global System, 57-59.
- [62] CG Jung, G Adler, M Fordham, H Read (1956) Symbols of Transformation. London, UK: Routledge
- [63] J Mason (2004) An Unnatural Order: The Roots of Our Destruction of Nature. New York, NY: Lantern Books.
- [64] D Hume (2020) Of the Dignity or Meanness of Human Nature. Alexandria, Egypt :Library of Alexandria.
- [65] ET Olson (1999) *The Human Animal: Personal Identity without Psychology*. Cambridge, UK: Oxford University Press.
- [66] MS Archer, MS Archer (2000) *Being Human: The Problem of Agency*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- [67] M Bilewicz, R Imhoff, M Drogosz et al (2011) The humanity of what we eat: Conceptions of human uniqueness among vegetarians and omnivores. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 41(2), 201-209.
- [68] N Haslam (2006) Dehumanization: An Integrative Review. Personality and Social Psychology review, 10(3).
- [69] S Freud (2008) Three Case Histories. New York, NY: Simon and Schuster.
- [70] DW Pellegrini (2010) Splitting and projection: drawing on psychodynamics in educational psychology practice. *Educational Psychology in Practice*, 26(3).
- [71] JA Fox, J Levin (2003) Mass Murder: An Analysis of Extreme Violence. *Journal of Applied Psychoanalytic Studies*, 5, 47–64.
- [72] V Sinason (2002) Attachment, Trauma and Multiplicity: Working with Dissociative Identity Disorder. Oxfordshire, United Kingdom: Psychology Press.

- [73] M Soga, KJ Gaston (2018) Shifting baseline syndrome: causes, consequences, and implications. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, 16, (4), 222-230.
- [74] W Cronon (1996) Uncommon Ground: Rethinking the Human Place in Nature. New York, NY: W. W. Norton & Company.
- [75] T Roszak, ME Gomes, AD Kanner (1995). Ecopsychology: Restoring the earth, healing the mind. SF, CA: Sierra Club Books.
- [76] JP Dustin, EO Iver Mysterud, E Wilson (2007) Evolutionary Perspectives on Environmental Problems. New York, NY: Routledge
- [77] M Robert, J McMahan (1997) The Morality of Nationalism. Cambridge, UK: Oxford University Press.
- [78] N. Klein (2014). Capitalism versus the Earth: This Changes Everything: Capitalism vs. the Climate. New York, NY: Simon & Schuster.
- [79] R Weyler (2019) *Gaia: Everything on Earth is connected*. Greenpeace. https://www.greenpeace.org/international/story/24978/gaia-ecology-earth-is-connected-rex-weyler/
- [80] AO Salonen, MK Åhlberg (2012) The Path towards Planetary Responsibility Expanding the Domain of Human Responsibility Is a Fundamental Goal for Lifelong Learning in a High-Consumption Society. *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 5(8).
- [81] W Streeck (2014) How will capitalism end? New Left Review, 87, 35-64.
- [82] N Murtaza (2011) Pursuing self-interest or self-actualization? From capitalism to a steady-state, wisdom economy. *Ecological Economics*, 70(4), 577-584.
- [83] JB Foster, RW McChesney, RJ Jonna (2011) Monopoly and Competition in Twenty-First Century Capitalism. Monthly Review, 1-39. DOI:10.14452/MR-062-11-2011-04 1
- [84] J Deckers (2004) Christianity and Ecological Ethics: The Significance of Process Thought and a Panexperientialist Critique of Strong Anthropocentrism. *Ecotheology: Journal of Religion, Nature & the Environment.*, 9(3), 359-387.
- [85] GS Sessions (1974) ANTHROPOCENTRISM AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS. *Humboldt Journal of Social Relations*, 71-81.
- [86] EW Sanderson, M Jaiteh, MA Levy, KH Redford et al (2002) The Human Footprint and the Last of the Wild: The human footprint is a global map of human influence on the land surface, which suggests that human beings are stewards of nature, whether we like it or not. BioScience, 52(10), 891–904.
- [87] H Kopnina (2018) Anthropocentrism and Post-Humanism. *The International Encyclopedia of Anthropology*. https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118924396.wbiea2387
- [88] D Sagan, L Margulis (1993) The biophilia hypothesis. Washington, DC: Island Press.
- [89] J Cairns Jr (2003) Materialphilia, biophilia, and sustainable use of the planet. *International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology*, 10(1), 43-48.
- [90] R Harrison (2014) People Over Capital: The Co-operative Alternative to Capitalism. Oxford, UK: New Internationalist.
- [91] P Frase (2016) Four Futures: Life after Capitalism. London, UK: Versos.
- [92] SR Kellert, J Heerwagen, M Mador (2011) *Biophilic Design: The Theory, Science and Practice of Bringing Buildings to Life.* Hoboken, New Jersey: Wiley.
- [93] EO Wilson (1984) Biophilia. Cambridge, UK: Harvard University Press.
- [94] D Wallace-Wells (2019) The uninhabitable earth. New York, NY: Tim Duggan Books.
- [95] A Dale (2007) At the Edge: Sustainable Development in the 21st Century. Vancouver, Canada: UBC Press.

Vol. 10, Issue 1, pp: (12-24), Month: January - March 2022, Available at: www.researchpublish.com

- [96] L Brown (2010) Pacific Ecologist, Building an eco-economy for the Earth: extensive evidence shows our economy is destroying the environment on which it depends, reports Lester Brown. An economic revolution is needed which respects ecological principles and can sustain human societies into the future. *Pacific Ecologist*, 19.
- [97] M Redclift, C Sage (1998) Global Environmental Change and Global Inequality: North/South Perspectives. *International Sociology*, 13(4).
- [98] C Bonneuil, PL Choquet, B Franta (2021) Early warnings and emerging accountability: Total's responses to global warming, 1971–2021. *Global Environmental Change*, 71. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2021.102386
- [99] M Ferkany (2015) Is it arrogant to deny climate change or is it arrogant to say it is arrogant? Understanding arrogance and cultivating humility in climate change discourse and education. *Environmental Values*, 24(6), 705-724.
- [100] AM McCright, RE Dunlap (2011) Cool dudes: The denial of climate change among conservative white males in the United States. *Global Environmental Change*, 21(4), 1163-1172.
- [101] H White (2000) A Reality Check for Data Snooping. Econometrica, 68(5), 1097-1126.
- [102] M Büchs, D Ivanova, SV Schnepf (2021) Fairness, effectiveness, and needs satisfaction: new options for designing climate policies. *Environmental Research Letters*, 16(12).
- [103] The Blue & Green Blog (2021) 10 Major Current Environmental Problems. https://thebluegreenjourney.com/blog/10-major-current-environmental-problems/
- [104] Center for Disease Control and Prevention (2021) Violence Prevention. https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/riskprotectivefactors.html
- [105] RJ Britten (2002) Proceedings of the National Academy of ..., Divergence between samples of chimpanzee and human DNA sequences is 5%, counting indels. *PNAS*, 99 (21), 13633-13635. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas. 172510699
- [106] LA David, CF Maurice, RN Carmody, DB Gootenberg et al (2014) Diet rapidly and reproducibly alters the human gut microbiome. *Nature*, 505, 559–563.
- [107] Z Weisberg (2009) The Broken Promises of Monsters: Haraway, Animals and the Humanist Legacy. *Journal for Critical Animal Studies, VII*(II).
- [108] N Stephens Griffin, N Griffin (2021) The Palgrave Handbook of Social Harm, Beyond Meat? Taking Violence Against Non-Human Animals Seriously as a Form of Social Harm. *The Palgrave Handbook of Social Harm*, 281-310.
- [109] R Appelbaum (2002) Eve's and Adam's "Apple": Horticulture, Taste, and the Flesh of the Forbidden Fruit in "Paradise Lost." *Milton Quarterly*, 36(4), 221-239.
- [110] KJ Hockings, T Humle, JR Anderson, D Biro, C Sousa et al (2001) Chimpanzees Share Forbidden Fruit. *Pros One*. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0000886
- [111] CR Foust, W O'Shannon Murphy (2009) Revealing and Reframing Apocalyptic Tragedy in Global Warming Discourse. Environmental Communication. *Environmental Communication*, 3(2).
- [112] E. Corcoran (2010) Dead Planet, Living Planet Biodiversity and Ecosystem Restoration for Sustainable Development. UNEP/EarthPrint.
- [113] L Perlow, S Williams (2003) Is Silence Killing Your Company? Brighten, MA: Harvard Business Review. https://www.loveitdontleaveit.com/Articles/Silence_HBR_05.01.03.pdf
- [114] E Beaton, M Gadomski, D Manson, KC Tan (2021) Crisis Nationalism: To What Degree Is National Partiality Justifiable during a Global Pandemic? *Ethical Theory and Moral Practice*, *24*, 285–300.
- [115] W Leiss (1994) Domination of Nature. Montreal, Canada: McGill-Queen's Press.

- [116] J Kijowski, A Mikolajczak, L Kwitowski et al (2005) TRADITIONAL REARING AND SLAUGHTER OF CHRISTMAS TURKEYS IN ENGLAND. Polish Journal of Food and Nutrition *Sciences*, 55(1),75–78.
- [117] DM Buss (2000) The evolution of happiness. *American Psychologist*, 55(1), 15-23. https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.55.1.15
- [118] B Russell (2015) The Conquest of Happiness. London, UK: Routledge.
- [119] IB Mauss, NS Savino, CL Anderson, M Weisbuch, M Tamir, ML Laudenslager (2012) The pursuit of happiness can be lonely. *Emotion*, 12(5), 908–912. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0025299
- [120] EW Dunn, LB Aknin, MI Norton (2008) Spending Money on Others Promotes Happiness. *SCIENCE*, *319*(5870), 1687-1688. DOI: 10.1126/science.1150952
- [121] O Mielnik, J Goldemberg (2000) Converging to a common pattern of energy use in developing and industrialized countries. *Energy Policy*, 28(8), 503-508.
- [122] SB Banerjee (2003) Organization studies, Who Sustains Whose Development? Sustainable Development and the Reinvention of Nature. *Organization Studies*, 24(1).
- [123] M Williams (1993) Re-articulating the Third World coalition: The role of the environmental agenda. *Third World Quarterly*, 14(1).
- [124] D Pearce, E Barbier, A Markandya (2013) Sustainable Development: Economics and Environment in the Third World. London, UK: Routledge.
- [125] T Kasser, S Cohn, AD Kanner, RM Ryan (2007) Some Costs of American Corporate Capitalism: A Psychological Exploration of Value and Goal Conflicts. *Psychological Inquiry*, 18(1).
- [126] I Palmer, B Kabanoff, R Dunford (1997) Managerial accounts of downsizing. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 18(1), 623-639.
- [127] S Levitsky (2007) Niche Activism: Constructing a Unified Movement Identity in a Heterogeneous Organizational Field. *Mobilization: An International Quarterly*, 12 (3): 271–286.https://doi.org/10.17813/maiq.12.3.3v020 m3751v1k642
- [128] B Edwards (1992) Reviewed Work: Let Your Life Speak: A Study of Politics, Religion, and Antinuclear Weapons Activism by Robert Holsworth. *Sociological Analysis*, 53 (1), 119-121. https://doi.org/10.2307/3711643
- [129] JM Shields (2017) Against Harmony: Progressive and Radical Buddhism in Modern Japan. Cambridge, UK: Oxford University Press
- [130] L McQuaig, N Brooks (2013) *The Trouble with Billionaires: How the Super-Rich Hijacked the World (and How we Can Take It Back).* New York, NY: Simon and Schuster.
- [131] S Haseler (2000) The Super-Rich: The Unjust New World of Global Capitalism. Berlin, Germany: Springer.
- [132] L Storti, J Dagnes (2021). The super-rich: Origin, reproduction, and social acceptance. *Sociologica*, 15(2), 5-23. https://doi.org/10.6092/issn.1971-8853/13546
- [133] C Freeland (2012) Plutocrats: The Rise of the New Global Super-Rich and the Fall of Everyone Else. London, UK: Penguin.
- [134] E THOMPSO (1980) NOTES ON EXTERMINISM, THE LAST STAGE OF CIVILIZATION. LONDON, UK: New Left Review, 1,121.
- [135] P Kurtz (2006) On human values: a lifetime of ethical inquiry can lead one to the conclusion that morality is a natural and intrinsic part of human life, independent of belief in god. We are, the theory goes, inherently capable of both good and evil, and subject, to varying degrees, to a set of common moral decencies. *Science & Spirit*, 17(4).
- [136] DR Loy (2007) The New Holy War Between Good and Evil. Tikkun. Duke University Press, 22(6), 16-18.

- [137] K Abe (2019) A Paradigm Shift of Human Civilization. *International Journal of Social Science and Humanities Research*, 7(2), 100-105. JalC DOI info:doi/10.50937/00000435
- [138] R Costanza, L Graumlich, W Steffen, C Crumley et al (2007) Sustainability or Collapse: What Can We Learn from Integrating the History of Humans and the Rest of Nature? *Ambio*, 36(7), 522-527.
- [139] K Abe (2016) The Only Solution for the Human Civilization to Avoid the Future Apocalypse. *European Journal of Academic Essays*, *3*(3), 121-130.JaLC DOI info:doi/10.50937/00000445
- [140] K Abe (2020) The New World Order: Nine Things We Can Do to Change the World. *International Journal of Social Science and Humanities Research*, 8(2), 63-69. JaLC DOI info:doi/10.50937/00000447