The Gnat Is Older Than Man: Global Environment And Human Agenda

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Humanity's effects on the global environment have grown more and more significant since becoming the dominant species on Earth. According to Smithsonian Magazine, many scientists refer to the current geological time period as "The Anthropocene Era," meaning "the new period of man." Never before in our planet's history have human activities had a greater impact on the environment. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, nitrogen oxides, methane, carbon dioxide and fluorinated gases are considered the primary greenhouse gases. High levels of these trap energy from the sun in the earth's lower atmosphere. This causes increasing average temperatures across the globe, greatly affecting climate patterns. However, the exact height the person reaches can be influenced by environmental factors such as nutrition and disease. A child may be born with genes for brightness, but if that child grows up in a deprived environment where he is malnourished and lacks access to educational opportunities, he may not score well on measures of IQ. Evidence of Genetic Influences on Intelligence. Twin studies suggest that identical twins IQ's are more similar than those of fraternal twins (Plomin & Spinath, 2004). Siblings reared together in the same home have IQ's that are more similar than those o
Despite the main title, this is a serious book by a professor of international law concerned with environmental issues. The book contains much interesting material on current international environmental issues such as deforestation, ozone depletion, toxic waste disposal and climate change, with special attention to the legal framework for dealing with them. It debunks much of the environmental hype that is designed to scare the public into action but also points out that hard evidence leaves plenty of cause for concern in some areas. The real contribution of the book is to examine the philosophy of why globe-spanning environmental problems are on the rise and what can be done about them. Christopher Stone presents a concise and balanced overview of the risks, from climate change and ozone depletion to deforestation and biodiversity loss. Exploring the institutional framework, Stone shows why global problems do not always benefit from global solutions, how environmental diplomacy has to account for the growing tensions between rich and poor nations, and why even checking population growth would not heal the planet. Stone's latest work, at once theoretical and realistic, is a major co