

developing and apparently less environmentally destructive or at least, less immoral, Third World. Such a transfer reflects the guilt that developed countries should naturally feel as their wealthy societies destroy non renewable energy sources. Kyoto 'rightly' forces these rich and wasteful nations to invest in cheaper hydrogen, wind, solar and renewable energies. Kyoto advocates believe that by implementing such changes and by reducing further global warming Kyoto will have a profound impact on national systems and state development—all for the better. In the eyes of many adherents Kyoto is the harbinger of a reordering of power within the world system with a more equitable, longer-term minded and humanistic attempt to build societies in harmony with our natural biosphere. It would even have the power to alter to some degree the world's power hierarchy and moral alignment.

Such a power reordering necessitates a step towards UN intervention into national affairs. The UN fervently believes that Global Warming is occurring. Yet the scientific and economic rationale for Kyoto is not convincing even as human output and industrialization continues apace. There is little disagreement that during the past several decades, humans have become much more aware of their impact on the environment. The scientific community has recognized the important inter-relationships that exist between human activities and natural biological, climate and environmental systems, and the impact that all four have on human welfare. However, determining the impact that human activities have on the environment is a source of serious and contentious debate.

Though anthropogenic activity has changed the world's ecosystem there is little agreement on its scale, type of effects or its future consequence. Those who actively support the Kyoto protocol are mainly environmental and activist groups as well as many governmental scientists who state that the current rate of industrialization is unsustainable and that CO₂ and methane emissions or GHGs, are irrevocably altering the world's eco-system. For environmental groups such as The WorldWatch Institute, Kyoto is a struggle of immense proportions, "the climate battle may assume the kind of strategic importance that wars—both hot and cold

did . . ."659 This institute believes that climate change should lead to a reordering of political and economic priorities and it would be necessary to wage a 'long term war' to effect such a change.

An extreme Canadian environmentalist group agrees and declares that, 'Kyoto is a small step in the right direction. But even with Kyoto, the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere will continue to increase. It will take concerted action by the global community over the next 75 years or more to stabilize the atmosphere. Fortunately, we already have the technology to move well beyond Kyoto and make deep reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.'⁶⁶⁰ The Sierra Club states [with no source references however] that, 'The world's leading scientists project that during our children's lifetimes, global warming will raise the average temperature of the planet by 2.7 to 11 degrees Fahrenheit.'⁶⁶¹ It goes on to describe that when this occurs massive dislocations will ensue making entire areas unliveable. Rising oceans will flood coastal areas, deserts will be extended, crop and vegetation areas permanently changed, species killed off, water tables eradicated and so on, leading to a huge global catastrophe.

With an almost religious fervour global warming advocates wish to impose not only Kyoto but also other programs, through inter-national agreements to alter the current functioning of nation state economic development. The basis of these concerns has been the source investigations on climate change by the IPCC. The IPCC has monitored and investigated the emissions of GHG and temperature over the past millennium, indicating in their reports that mankind has profoundly altered the entire eco-system through such emissions, especially during the twentieth century. Of the several types of greenhouse gases, which can reflect or trap heat, including water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane (CH₄), laughing gas (N₂O), the IPCC warns that carbon dioxide is of especial and lethal concern. CO₂ makes up 60 % of the present heat trapping gases and its output is increasing at rapid rates due to industrialization, car usage, production, and deforestation.⁶⁶²

CO₂ and other GHGs trap heat from the Earth, which in turns warms up the planet, raises the overall temperature and as a consequence actually allows life to exist. Anthropogenic or man made