The Environmental Problems:

**Land:**
- ♦ Grassland are deteriorating due to overgrazing:
  - ♦ Africa: 1950: 272 million livestock
    1987: 543 million livestock feeding on the same amount of grass.
  - ♦ Rainforests are cleared away to make way for building highways and other structures

**Water:**
- ♦ Irrigation leads to:
  - ♦ Lake and sea shrinkage
  - ♦ Destruction of wildlife habitat

**Air:**
- ♦ Emission of greenhouse gases lead to Global warming
  - ♦ Rise in sea level as:
    - ♦ Water is heated up by the warm air
    - ♦ Glaciers melt
    - ♦ Lead to land lost
  - ♦ Bad for life, including us and our crops
Possible solutions:

Adaptation: we can use

♣ Newly engineered crops, which produce greater yield with less water
♣ Employ better irrigation systems
♣ Use of environment-friendly energy sources, such as electrical energy

Cooperation:

♣ All nations combine effort by controlling their own pollution, deforestation, and all other environmentally destructive activities.

Obstacles:

Money, money, money:

♣ Developing countries are striving to catch up to the developed nations, and industrialization is the only way for them to achieve their goal.
♣ New technology requires money. The developing countries cannot afford to use their already insufficient income on getting the environmentally-friendly technology.

Politics:

♣ We cannot suddenly enforce a totally different way of life for people
♦ We cannot move the African herdsmen to Maryland where the temperature is temperate or take away all their cattle.
♦ We cannot tell Americans not to drive anymore but to take the crowded subway everywhere they go.
♣ Concerned countries have no right to force other countries to stop industrialization.
♦ Note: U.S. is #1 in greenhouse gas production in 1987.

♣ The abstractness of the future: It is impossible to expect people to give up their luxury so their great great grandchildren can have a chance to live.