

and resources. Any alleviation of expanding human pressures and wasted human capacities - through responsible development and fertility, accelerated education and competence - is the most truly global challenge facing the international community, and the UN.

(B) Ending Misuse of Non-Human Resources Humanity's fixed global heritage is being destroyed or exploited at an accelerating rate. The net result is ultimately unsustainable. This applies to both renewable and non-renewable resources - to those "claimed" by individuals or organizations, and those seen as humanity's "common heritage" and/or as valueless "externalities". From now on, all exploitable reserves must be at least roughly calculated, valued, and used on a **broadly sustainable basis**. If these difficult aims are to have meaning and some hope of success, global accords and close cooperation are essential; the UN is already taking the lead.

(C) Cleaning Up Our Mess Since the scientific revolution, and particularly since the population and technological explosions, certain human activities have done such dangerous and costly **damage to the biosphere** that homo sapiens has no choice but to try to make corrections. At minimum, widespread and/or transboundary biospheric disruptions (e.g. air pollution, soil erosion/pollution/depletion, desertification, water misuse, deforestation) must be controlled or reversed. The scale and wide-spread nature of most of these problems, and the limited financial and technical ability of many of those worst affected, require that most can best or only be addressed collectively on a worldwide basis ("Earth Summit").

(D) Dealing with Biospheric Disruption We confront or create serious **physical phenomena** of global impact, many caused by forces that can only be indirectly influenced, or even understood. These may or may not be avoidable, but they can be predicted, or reduced in force or effect. Examples may be climatic (global warming, ozone loss); geological (earthquakes, eruptions); meteorological (floods, storms, droughts); space-originated (asteroids). Any human counter-action must be undertaken collectively by the global community.

(E) Meeting New Security Threats The end of the Cold War did not ease, but rather probably intensified, human **insecurity**. The UN recognizes that dangers to international peace and security equate less with inter-state military violence, and more with other varied and multiple threats to survival. The priority reaction to altered threats must be changes and flexibility in human response. Human perceptions, priorities and institutions must adapt to situations. The necessary process of reaction is so grave, urgent and universal that it must be addressed collectively, as at the UN World Summits.

(F) Confronting Violence Since the end of the Cold War, while conflict between states has become rare, **intra-state** violence has increased. "Self-determination", ethnic and religious differences have replaced resource gain and even ideology as reasons for inter-human combat. The proliferation and lethality of new weapons alone