We are now on the verge of some of the greatest events in human history. In the third of the world which communism has ruled, it is now practically dead. And that third of the world must find a new way--how, nobody can say. We need new politics.⁸¹

There are increasing calls for political change to deal with the development and environment challenges. Some, like James G. Speth of the World Resources Institute, have called for a political and economic "bargain" to be struck between North and South. Access to substantially increased capital flows and development assistance from the North can be linked to Third World progress in meeting environmental and population challenges. 82 Others, like Canadian Jim MacNeill, Secretary General to the Brundtland Commission from 1984-1987, say reform of institutions is essential.

Many of our problems stem from the way we have traditionally organized our institutions....The most urgent task is to make our central economic, trade and sectoral agencies directly responsible and accountable for ensuring that their policies -- and the budgets they command -- encourage development that is sustainable.⁸³

As well as new institutions, some argue that new thinking is required. William S. Fyfe, a Canadian geologist, says concern about the environment now requires that "the great gaps between the social and the natural sciences close a little." Other scientists have called for "something like a revolutionary reorientation of the mind of some social

⁸¹ Milovan Djilas, "Yugoslavia's Dissident Communist Philosopher, Politics Has to Keep up with the Economy," <u>International Herald Tribune</u>, 3 July 1989, p.4 (from <u>The Washington Post</u>).

^{82 &}quot;For North-South Cooperation to Save the Environment," <u>Herald Tribune</u>, 12 July 1989, p.4 (from The Washington Post).

⁸³ Jim MacNeill, "Environment and Development," <u>International Perspectives</u> 17 (3) May/June 1988, p.6.

⁸⁴ Global Change: What Should Canada Do?, W. S. Fyfe, paper to Academy III, University of Montreal, 5 June 1983. Royal Society of Canada Series IV, vol. XXIII, 1985.