

## **“Preparation of the Elements—FINANCIAL”**

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(Second part of a symposium, Phoenix convention, Nov. 26, 1977. The report following includes the entire preparation by the speaker—there was not sufficient time on the program to cover the entire preparation.)

Dear Brethren—when we learned of the plans to have a convention in Phoenix we were glad, as we have always enjoyed the conventions in Phoenix. And when we noticed that there was to be a symposium on the “Preparation of the Elements”, an update, we thought this would be a special blessing to all of us who are watching the signs of the times with rapt attention. We are always thankful for subjects that are of practical value to us as Christians, and the avoidance of subjects or questions that are not too important.

At first I was not just too sure how I should handle my part of the symposium as “Financial” can cover a great deal of territory. For years I have been saving clippings and articles and periodicals that touched upon subjects of practical interest to us as Christians. Anything that would be related to the Divine Plan and our part in it, I saved and indexed. Subjects relating to human conduct, subjects relating to principles of character development and subjects relating to the signs of the times, have always attracted my attention. The special calling of the Christian church has to do with the schooling and preparation of a people to be used in judging and schooling of the children of Adam when they are brought back from their long sleep in the dust of the earth. There is nothing more practical than the Divine plan itself.

I turned to my three files: clippings, articles of lasting interest and periodicals. I have taken a periodical called Washington Spectator for some little time and also another periodical called Between the Lines. There were many interesting quotes that I found that I hope will fit the symposium assigned to me, and I hope you will enjoy them and find them of practical value to you as Watchers of the thrilling events in the world today—events which we call the “signs of the times.”

Our Pastor quoted from many writers and this was a very wise method I think. It must be borne in mind that we do not originate the thoughts contained in quotes that we use. Therefore we are not responsible for the thoughts expressed. The Scriptures tell us that the hidden things will be brought to light and we find this fulfilled in our day—the heretofore “hidden things” are being shouted from the housetops today. And these shouted “hidden things” are being expressed by responsible people in the world—people who are not muckrakers, nor anarchists. These “hidden things” are now public property and as people hear these things they are awakened to the true conditions in the world and this fills them with anxiety, fear, helplessness and in many cases anger toward those who

have taken advantage of them. Selfishness is the key to the whole sorry mess and this is generally understood by almost everyone today and there is a strong sentiment of resentment. As I studied over the quotes which I expect to read to you, I came to the conclusion that we have two strong elements of selfishness today—they are twins—big-business greed, and big-military greed. Sometimes they work separately, and at other times they work together. When they worked together, President Eisenhower called them the “military-industrial complex.” For the most part we will use quotes from the periodical called the Washington Spectator and Between the Lines. Our quotes will cover events and conditions here in the United States as world events and conditions require an understanding of high finance.

Our first quote is, dated Oct. 1, 1977 and entitled The ‘Why’ of Inflation; “The ‘new inflation’ in energy, food, housing, and—to a substantial degree—health care, derives from resource shortages; world political, climatic and economic factors; excess capital and land costs; middlemen and oligopoly profits; and sheer organizational waste. Since it does not derive significantly from monetary factors or excess demand, it will not yield to traditional remedies—especially the maintenance of unemployment and budget or monetary restraint. Furthermore, and very significantly, although some part of recent wage demands do in part reflect the ‘ripple’ or secondary effect of dramatic increases in food and energy prices during the first third of the 1970s, labor factors are not fundamental to the ‘new inflation.’”—Gar Alperovitz and Jeff Faux, Exploratory Project of Economic Alternatives.

Our second quote has the same date: The High Price of Petroleum: “For more than three years, we have been acting like cartoon characters who run off the cliff but don’t fall at once. We have deceived ourselves with the notion that non-cartel countries could merely borrow money and time, and the problem of quadrupled oil prices somehow might go away, that we could manipulate paper currencies and tinker with bookkeeping devices and go on essentially as we had been doing before the winter of 1973-74. But we cannot. We and our allies and trading partners are in serious economic difficulties, our feet still firmly planted in midair [comment: notice that “feet still firmly planted in midair”], and unless we recognize this fact, we are likely to be in for a rude descent... What is not in doubt is that the oil-consuming nations, led by the United States, ultimately will pay a heavy price for the petroleum we have burned on credit.”—Economic writer Richard J. Whalen in the Washington Post.

In the same issue of The Washington Spectator is a sub-heading TAMING THE TIGER —“The tiger of inflation can be tamed only if the government recognizes that the snarls outside the window are not from a tame tabby but a wild and dangerous beast.”

On the last page, page 4, is a quote entitled The Cost of Inflation: “Who gets hurt by inflation? The workers and the poor. Henry Ford doesn’t suffer on his paycheck—I think

it was about \$970,000 last year, so he'll get by. The public has got to be convinced that unemployment is inflationary in itself. We're losing close to 18 billion for every percentage point of unemployment in terms of lost taxes and payouts for unemployment, welfare and food stamps."—United Auto Workers president, Douglas Fraser in The Nation.

The next issue is dated Sept. 1, 1977 and on page two is this item: Carter's Military Budget: "On June 10, 1976, before the Democratic Platform Committee, Jimmy Carter said: 'Without endangering the defense of our nation or commitments to our allies, we can reduce present defense expenditures by about \$5 billion to \$7 billion annually.' On July 1, 1977, the OMB—which is a part of the Emergency Office of the President—released the 'Mid-session Review of the 1978 Budget.' It projected the military expenditures will rise from an estimated \$113 billion in fiscal year 1978 to \$162.2 billion in fiscal 1982, an increase of 41.8%. Carter's figures slightly exceed those proposed by President Ford shortly before leaving office."—Business Executives Move for New National Priorities.

The July 1, 1977 issue had this item on page 1: Sabotaging Arms Control: "Arms control negotiations can be sabotaged by the sort of alarmist talk the Pentagon and its friends have orchestrated over the last 30 years whenever the defense budget has been cut or has been about to be cut. Such talk has always turned out to be exaggerated or misleading. It obviously serves the interests of military bureaucracies, military contractors and labor unions who fear, not without reason, that there are no alternatives to military make-work programs. It does not serve the American people... The hawks are right that the arms race is really a psychological exercise having more to do with perceptions than with hardware. But we have it within our power to build the psychological defenses that come from creating a successful society or to capitulate to the fears that will kill us."—Richard J. Barnet, New York Times Magazine.

On page 3 was this item: Concern at the Grass Roots: "I have sounded the theme that if the fiscal malnutrition of the cities is to be cured the fiscally fat Pentagon has got to go on a diet. In my own city, I have formed a Concerned Citizens' Crusade for Resources, one of whose tenets is that the reordering of national priorities requires the readjustment of military and domestic expenditures in the federal budget. I have suggested to my fellow mayors that similar crusades be formed in every major city of America, so that the citizens of urban America who must stand behind the lobbyists for the military-industrial complex can take their place at the front of the bus. I suggest that you and those of your neighbors who share your concern advise your mayors that you wish to join such a crusade."—Mayor Henry Maier of Milwaukee.

Next the date June 15, 1977 and we use one quote from page 2: The Need For 'Wartime Urgency': "The free world must drastically curtail the growth of energy use and move

massively out of oil into other fuels with wartime urgency. Otherwise, we face foreseeable catastrophe. We don't have much time to learn how to replace or decrease our dependence on the fuel that for three decades has fed the expansion of Western living standards and the hopes of all nations for material betterment. Time is our most precious resource. It must be used as wisely as energy.”—Prof. Carrol L. Wilson of MIT, co-author of “Energy: Global Prospects 1985-2000”.

June 1, 1977 and on page 1 is this item: The President's Belief: “The Soviet Union and the U.S. have accumulated thousands of nuclear weapons. Our two nations have almost five times as many missile warheads today as we had 8 years ago. Yet we are not five times more secure! On the contrary, the arms race has only increased the risk of conflict. We can only improve this world if we are realistic about its complexities. The disagreements we face are deeply rooted, and they often raise difficult philosophical as well as practical issues. They will not be solved easily or quickly. The arms race is now imbedded in the fabric of international affairs and can only be contained with the greatest difficulty... The basic fact is that while the negotiations (with the Soviet Union) remain deadlocked the arms race goes on, and the security of both countries and the entire world is threatened.”—Jimmy Carter to the United Nations.

We have two items dated May 15, 1977: A Philosophy for Tomorrow: “We believe that the future quality of our lives depends upon evolving a society that scales down human wants; a society in balanced relationship to nature. We are learning, testing and sharing the tools, skills and information to provide options for ourselves to make a transition to such a society.”—January, 1977 report of the Farallones Institute.

The next item, on page 4 is entitled: A Better Life; “The world needs ways in which human beings can be made whole again. We have become fragmented by bureaucracies, mass production, impersonal decision-making on a scale so large that decisions have become increasingly dehumanized, in which one stroke of a distant pen can condemn millions to starvation, or bring water to a million drought-ridden people... If we are to make this planet safe for our children and their children...there is no other way to teach them than to bring them up—as children—in communities which reproduce the whole and teach them to think in terms of the whole. We will cripple the next generation if we condemn them to live where there are no old people or no children, no unfortunates in need of help and no handicapped in need of care, no people of a different skin color, no one who speaks a different language, where everyone is rich or everyone is poor, where everyone works at the same kind of job, or where all are consumers for whom all the necessities of life come from far away...”—Margaret Mead to the Habitat Forum.

April 1, 1977 has an item entitled: Controlling the Arms Race: “The proposition that we must remain ahead of the Soviet Union in most if not all perceivable elements of military power is a fallacy that inflates defense spending... As its only living superpower model,

our words and our actions are admirably calculated to inspire the Soviet Union to spend its substance on military manpower and weaponry... If we insist on remaining Number One, because there are incalculable risks in being Number Two, then the Soviets have the wherewithal to escape that subordinate position... It's futile to buy things we don't need in the hope that this will make the Soviet Union more amenable. The Soviets are far more likely to emulate than to capitulate. We should, instead, try a policy of restraint, while calling for matching restraint from the Soviet Union..."—Paul C. Warnke in Foreign Policy.

The next item is on page 3 of same issue: Military "Waste and Extravagance": "One of the biggest problems in military spending is that the system encourages waste and extravagance. No one profits by making a weapons system cheap and efficient... One analyst says that a family car constructed as efficiently as most weapons systems would cost about \$100,000... The Defense Department calculates Soviet expenditures as if Russian soldiers had the same luxuries as Americans which, of course, they don't. Any raise in pay for American soldiers thus boosts the hypothetical level of Russian spending—thus justifying more spending still."—National Taxpayers Union.

Page 4 item is The Military-Welfare State: "The Pentagon will pay more to retired military personnel this year than the Army pays to all active-duty soldiers; more than the Air-Force has budgeted this year to buy planes and missiles; more than this year's Navy budget for shipbuilding. While the military budget has almost doubled since 1962, military pension costs have increased 10-fold... For 1977 the pension cost is \$8.23 billion. Unless the system is changed, the annual pension cost could exceed \$30 billion by the year 2000, according to the General Accounting Office."—Los Angeles Times.

March 15, 1977 item reads: Resources and the Finite Planet: "Humanity is rapidly draining the earth of those materials which it requires for survival and carries on with a childlike faith that its two great magicians, science and technology, will perform the necessary rituals to change a finite planet into an infinite cornucopia. The industrialized Western World, led by the US, is not only consuming more than a lion's share of the earth's resources but believing it has some inherent right to do so. Despite the obvious handwriting on the wall, concerning the rapid depletion of the world's petroleum, more people are driving more automobiles more miles than ever. Despite fisheries depletion, more people are eating more fish than ever. Despite the energy waste in converting grain to beef or pork, more people are eating more meat than ever. We are hooked like junkies, dependent on the drug of wasteful consumption."—Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann of the International Union for the conservation of nature.

The second item, same date is Life on the Farm: "My personal view is that stability and an element of predictability will do more for the small farm than anything else. I have a small farm, relatively small, 600 acres of land. And I've been awful hard up. Got

married in 1950 and started having a family and I bought land on a contract for deed, and I borrowed all the money I could get my hands on, and my dad signed notes for me. And we had bad crops and it was tough going. I mean really tough. And the one problem I had was being able to borrow money, because my creditors said, how are you going to pay it back? I said, well, I work hard and I'll do the best I can. They said, well, that's fine, we appreciate that; but, you know, that isn't what the bank auditors look for. Well, we made it by the skin of our teeth.”—Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland.

The next date is Feb. 1, 1977 and the first item is The Military Costs: “Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired, signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed. This world in arms is not spending money alone. It is spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of its scientists, the hopes of its children.”—President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The item on page 2 is entitled: Points for the Military Debate: “The US has formidable military forces. Premature commitments to produce new weapons should be avoided. This is a time for restraint and for a full explorations of alternatives to a continuing build-up of armaments. There will be many areas to reduce military spending in the next budget. Reductions of \$5-7 billion should be minimal. Domestic demands on the Federal budget will be enormous, international problems are essentially non-military in nature, and more balanced assessments of Soviet military capabilities and intentions should serve as incentives for US restraint. Increased spending for strategic nuclear weapons will damage prospects for new international agreements to limit the upward spiral of armaments. The US has a broad strategic advantage over the Soviet Union today. The B-1 bomber, the Trident submarine, strategic cruise missiles, the MX land-based missile, and new anti-bomber and civil defense programs can all be held back with no damage to US security. US military force levels in the Army, Navy, Marines and Air Force have expanded beyond the requirements for national defense and available financial resources. A return to 16 active Army and Marine Divisions, 22 Air Force tactical wings, and 10 aircraft carriers should be implemented. 150,000 military and civilian personnel could be phased out...continuation of a carrier-centered Navy is neither affordable nor necessary.”—Center for Defense Information.

Page 3 contains this item: The Real Problem: “Every single American knows what our problems are. They know there is misery in this country. Rather than assuming the responsibility with courage and conviction, we then talk about the military threat to our country and say, ‘We are becoming a second-rate power.’ The reality is this: We are a third-rate power right now in terms of our ability to sustain life. We are a third-rate power in our ability to deal with human conditions in this country. We are a third-rate power in many of the areas that speak to a human misery of people... We are not going to be attacked from the outside. We are being destroyed from within.”—Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D-Cal.), a member of the House Armed Services Committee.

Jan. 15, 1977—Peace vs. Profit: “The idea that one can build peace while encouraging the striving for possession and profit is an illusion and a dangerous one, because it deprives people of recognizing that they are confronted with a clear alternative; either a radical change of their character or the perpetuity of war... Given unlimited desires, even the greatest production cannot keep pace with everybody’s fantasy of having more than their neighbors. Necessarily, those who are stronger, more clever, or favored by other circumstances will try to establish a favored position for themselves and try to take advantage of those who are less powerful, either by force and violence or by suggestion.”—Erich Fromm in *To Have or To Be?*

On page 2 is an item entitled Small Farmers Forced Out: “Looked at from the farmer’s point of view, what happened between 1950 and 1970 was that the financial level of his operation increased, but with no gain—and in real dollars even a loss in net income. Agribusiness has forced the farmer to operate at a higher economic scale, taking greater financial risks, with no real gain in net income. As one farmer remarked recently, ‘We don’t make any more money, but we do handle a lot more of it.’ This trend has forced out the smaller farmers who are less able to muster the amount of credit needed to handle such large-scale operations. This helps to explain why the number of farmers in the US decreased by half between 1950 and 1970.” Barry Commoner in *The Poverty of Power*.

Back in Dec. 1, 1976 appeared this item: The Democratic Program: “Government alone represents all the people and must continually take the leadership in coordinating private and public actions toward accepted goals. Above all it must be just and efficient, and its integrity and devotion to the aspirations of the citizens must be above suspicion. Only then will the people have their faith in government restored. Its major priority must be to keep the economy expanding, with jobs for all who are able and willing to work, with stable prices and with reasonable interest rates. In addition to national defense, the Federal government also has special responsibilities for efficient and humane social programs, a simple and equitable tax system, and whenever necessary to assure facilities and services for such national priority requirements as education, housing, health, crime prevention and environmental protection.”—Recommendations of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives.

On page two, same date was this item: A Look at the Cities: “We have seen some of the catastrophic results of shifting the problems and responsibilities to local and state governments without shifting adequate funding and taxing authority. It is just not that easy. We cannot look at our cities—victims of inflation, lowered income base and disproportionately high costs in meeting their citizens’ human needs—and talk about these vital centers of American life as if they were unprofitable corporate subsidiaries. We cannot dispose of the cities and their problems by selling them off, or selling them out.”—Recommendations of the Democratic Congressmen.

Still farther back—Oct. 15, 1976 we find this: Politics and the Arms Makers: “A study of contributions to the Committee to Re-Elect the President in 1972 is solid evidence of the endless trade-off between big business and the Pentagon. It shows unmistakably the stake big business has in maintaining a bloated military budget... The pattern of contributions by defense contractors is particularly alarming because public money is involved. There is every reason to believe that in more than a few cases, tax money has been used to make these contributions. Next time you wonder why, year after year we sink so many billions in gold-plated weapons systems that we don’t need in the first place, take a look at this list, and you’ll begin to understand.”—Rep. Les Apsin (D.-Wis.), member of the Armed Services Committee.

Oct. 1, 1976 found two interesting items: A Look at the Future: “I am sure cancer could be cured, crippled men could walk again—if government priorities changed from adventure and profits and the military-industrial complex to people, health, spirituality. I could walk again if this society were truly a people society. You know, underneath the surface all across the country there is tremendous rage and despair and desperation... The country can come to terms with itself and make peace with itself, as I have done, by reliving the traumas of that war (Vietnam) and facing up to our fears as a nation, as I did in my own limited way.”—Disabled Vietnam war veteran, Ron Kovic.

In the same issue, same date, page 2 is this: A Petition for Disarmament: “We believe it is time to defend ourselves against militarism and against war and poverty and their dehumanizing effects upon ourselves and the rest of the world. We believe the risks of a continuing arms race far outweigh the risks of disarmament. The cost of weapons, other military equipment and military training is the largest item in the United States Federal Tax Budget. Each year, more than half of each Federal Income Tax dollar is spent for military purposes—past and present. Our government has used our taxes to accumulate a stockpile of nuclear weapons with a minimum firepower of 589,000 Hiroshima bombs—enough to destroy every major city in the world. It is involved in a nuclear arms race which places the survival of the human race in constant, imminent jeopardy. At the same time we are apparently too poor to clean up our environment, rehabilitate our cities, eliminate domestic hunger, poverty and unemployment, or provide adequate health care for our citizens.”—American Fellowship of Reconciliation.

At the date Aug. 1, 1976 is this: Jobs Switched Overseas: “The results of capital investments abroad are alarming. The chemical industry has approximately one-third of its total assets abroad; the consumer goods industry, approximately 40%; the electrical industry, 75%; and by 1973 the seven largest banks in the US were drawing 40% of their total profits from abroad, a 17% increase in only two years. America is losing capital investments totaling billions of dollars a year, which are critical to bolster our economy.

Fewer jobs are available, and corporate profits are artificially high.”—Rep. Bella Abzug (D-N.Y.)

On page 3 is another item: Emergency Needs for Food: “We need new regulations for emergency food stamp needs...for the single parent who just can’t make it until the next pay day...for the older citizen who’s drinking bouillon for breakfast, lunch and supper because his/her retirement check didn’t show up on time. I applaud your decision and hope that you are successful in your endeavor to improve human life...not hasten it toward the end...in the richest Nation in the world.”—Mrs. Nancy L. Boyle in a letter to Rep. Donald Fraser.

The next date is July 15, 1976: Cutting the Military Five Percent: “If the world’s military costs could be chopped 5% some of the \$150 billion saved could—give supplementary protein feeding for 200 million malnourished children, at a cost of \$4 billion; expand food production for nations on the edge of famine: \$4 billion; provide classrooms for the 100 million children not in school: \$3 billion; provide emergency aid and a permanent world relief force to assist when disaster strikes: \$2 billion; give basic education to 25 million illiterate adults: \$1 billion; produce iron supplement to protect 300 million children and women of child-bearing ages against anemia: \$45 million; provide vitamin supplement to protect 100 million children 1-5 years against blindness caused by vitamin A deficiency: \$5 million.”—from Word Military and Social Expenditures by Ruth Leger Sivard.

On the same page is another item, very short: Guns and Butter: “The UN World Food Program has an annual budget which the US Department of Defense alone outspends every 14 hours. In 1972, world expenditure for public education averaged \$168 per school-age child; world military expenditures were 510,405 per soldier.”—Senator Mike Gravel (D-Alaska)

There is. another short item on page 3: First and Foremost: “Our economy may be on the rocks, the quality of life in America may be deteriorating for everyone, our foreign policy may be bankrupt, but the arsenal of democracy is to remain alive and well. The Defense Department wants the US to continue to put its faith in weapons and military power... America’s dubious world leadership in weaponry may be the ultimate expression of our philosophy of conspicuous consumption.”—David Johnson, Center for Defense Information.

At the date June 15, 1976 we find this item: The Lady Dissents; “This year’s military budget will produce continued starvation of domestic programs and deficit spending for years to come. The massive defense increase is only a down payment on future expenditures. The budget funds initial procurement of several major weapons systems, including the B-1 bomber, Trident submarine, and counterforce missiles, as well as a

substantial shipbuilding effort. These programs will cost more than \$90 billion over the next five years... Increasing military spending will force health, education, state and local aid, and other domestic programs to remain at their 1977 levels in order to avoid a deficit. If these programs are allowed to keep pace with inflation, the results will be large deficits over the next five years. These deficits will occur without spending one dollar on program growth or new initiatives.”—Dissenting views of Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman to Budget Committee.

On page 2 are two items, the first one being: “A Fundamental Disagreement”: “What we have seen in this debate is a fundamental disagreement about the direction we should take. The word ‘freedom’ was talked about here... Tell me about the freedom for the woman who is pregnant and has in her womb the beginning of life and cannot afford the high-protein foods to stave off the risk of mental retardation and other birth defects... Tell me about the freedom of those sending their children to an educational system only to learn that the school is starved for money and cannot provide education... This amendment is about... freedom to pursue the type of life many of us have pursued in the past and now must do without. We cannot have it, because we want a Defense Establishment that can destroy somebody else nine times over.”—Rep. George Miller (D-Cal.)

The next item is somewhat similar in thought: What Is Democracy?: “I would point out... that the strength of the democratic process is not our ability to constantly place this country in juxtaposition to the Soviet Union [in] saber rattling and missile rattling. But the most powerful ability to export democracy is for us, in fact, to make democracy real in this country, to address the human misery that is real in this country. This cannot be solved by building more bombs and more missiles and by developing a huge military budget... The wonderful, beautiful thing about freedom is we cannot compromise it... Once we start walking down that road to freedom, we have to continue until everybody is free... The reality is that until we deal with all 25 million hungry people in this country and the one-third in America who are illiterate, we have not done the job.”—Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D-Cal.)

Before he died, Mr. Wells expressed some very serious thoughts in Between the Lines, at the date May 15, 1976. This is found on Page one starting in the first column: “Executive Salaries in U.S. big-business have soared from 20 to 80 percent, many of those receiving around \$150,000 a year now posted at \$200 to \$300,000 annually, plus bonuses. Thus with increases in profits, dividends and top executives’ pay, the Powerful unions, transport, truckers, rubber, etc.—are demanding still wage increases which naturally will refuel the inflation, everything jumping in price again soon. Therefore sharply higher living costs will really hit us again by next fall... So there are treacherous weaknesses in today’s inflationary high-swinging prosperity. As prices get out of reach of an ever larger number of the less prosperous consumers, the economy falls apart. This would not

happen if the zooming profits were used to lower prices, increase consumption and create more jobs. Moral factors—justice, honesty and fair-play—are so conspicuously involved, it is no exaggeration to say that prosperity and progress in this country cannot be permanent unless gains are shared by all classes, by all citizens. Otherwise the boom-bust cycles will continue. This truth applies to the whole world—the rich nations must share or face destructive revolution in those areas on which they are dependent for trade and resources.”

Turning again to The Washington Spectator at the date April 30, 1976 we find this item: A Changing Reality: “The United States is in the midst of one of the great transformations of Western civilization. What is happening is that the old ideas and assumptions which once made our great institutions legitimate, authoritative and confident are fast eroding. They are slipping away in the face of a changing reality and are being replaced by different ideas and different assumptions which are as yet ill-formed, contradictory and shocking. The transition is neither good nor bad. There is the possibility of plenty of both. The point is simply that it is taking place.”—Prof. George Cabot Lodge, Harvard School of Business.

On page 4 was another item entitled: New Confrontations Seen: “We can say this: if industrial society is indeed one section of an ever-extending pipeline of social change and evolution...we will be witness to major confrontations between existing institutions and moralities and their emerging alternatives, as has been the case throughout human history when social changes have undergone profound changes.”—Institute of Life Insurance.

Just a month earlier, April 1, 1976 there was this item: A Letter to Congress: “The figure on the number of unemployed people doesn’t accurately reflect the number of people without jobs. Many are working only part time, making just barely enough money to survive and avoid unemployment compensation and welfare. We send trouble shooters all over the world in trying to solve problems. We poured astronomical billions of dollars into a bottomless quagmire in Vietnam. I didn’t hear any of the war hawks and the ultra conservatives complaining about this wasteful expenditure for death and destruction being inflationary. Why is it that virtually every expenditure appropriated to create jobs in America is termed ‘inflationary’ by the current administration in Washington? Why is it that we become paralyzed when it comes to getting the unemployed back to work?”—letter to Rep. Fortney Stark (D.-Cal.) by “an angry, unemployed American,” a 52-year old union printer living in San Leandro, Calif.

Our final quotes from The Washington Spectator are dated Mar. 1, 1976: A Change in the Economy?: “Without fundamental change in the way our economy is organized the prospects for the next decade and beyond are grim. Full employment will not be achieved, price inflation will continue, and real and politically inspired shortage of raw materials will steadily erode our standard of living. What upswing there will be will be

short-lived and shallow. The result will be an acceleration of social and political discontent. Expectations of good jobs, decent housing, a college education, a secure old age will become harder and harder to fulfill. The tendencies of our large urbanized society toward crime and personal alienation will be aggravated as people feel themselves slipping further and further behind.”—An Economic Program for the Coming Decade.

The second quote is on page 3: Values For Tomorrow: “The values which served in other times, in other civilizations were probably values which could serve well now—belief in sharing, belief in being good trustees of what we have, tolerance, belief in freedom and ordinance... There’s a good deal of unease in the society. People are wondering who is in charge of the economy, and they are concerned and they have cause to be. It is my job as a politician to try and not only see where we have been and where we are now, but where we are going. I am telling you that in most of the areas we have been discussing—the economy, the society, international relations we will have to take new directions.”—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada.

Our last quote is on page three: Politicians Off Course: “While the people seek purpose in their lives and their society, the Congress and Executive, the Mayors and Governors, offer a crisis-oriented instant political pragmatism. While men worry about their ability to provide food and shelter for their families, their political leaders still speak in the rhetoric of an economy of plenty. While our society is still plagued by a distorted distribution of wealth, the House Ways and Means Committee (which writes the taxes) dots the ‘i’s and crosses the ‘t’s of tax reform.” Joseph Califano former Presidential aide.

Another quote from Mr. Wells is dated March 1, 1976, page 2, column 2, paragraph 2: “The Military Fraternities of the great powers and their political cohorts have however continually undermined the UN’s peace-keeping facilities as a threat to their own careers, promotions, profits and defense contractors, etc. Nonetheless its presence stands as a symbol of how enduring peace is possible whenever the absurd extremes of nationalism and international greed give way to common sense and mankind’s common need.”

March 15, 1976, Mr. Wells had this to say, on page two of Between the Lines, column 2, paragraph one: “Inflation is now deepening the poverty, increasing instability over wide areas. Giant India’s downward slide has been halted temporarily by Prime Minister Gandhi’s dictatorship—a fragile force at best. All other countries in Asia (save Japan and China), all Africa and Latin America are still facing painful ordeals, as values they depend on have shrunk. Portugal must be included in this estimate as well as Spain, both emerging from generations of political oppression and economic isolation which leaves their future fraught with uncertainty, Italy, though industrially advanced in many respects, has nonetheless been teetering on the edge of bankruptcy for so long that no coalition government will endure without Communist participation.”

On page 3, Mr. Wells gives his summation: “Our future depends on whether the deprived half of our population remains docile and submissive while the rest enjoy glittering abundance. And on whether the two-thirds of the world that are impoverished continue servile to the wealthy industrial states.”