

# The Green New Deal Can Re-Boot Our Economy

“Glen’s Parallax Perspectives” is a series of TV programs offering fresh ways for people to see issues such as foreign policy, social and economic justice, governmental functioning, the environment, and so forth. We provide voices and viewpoints that are rarely heard in mainstream media.

Mainstream media, politicians, and culture see the world in conventional ways. Therefore, in order to solve problems, we need to see things in fresh ways. Glen Anderson created this TV series to help people see things differently so we can solve problems at all levels from the local to the global.

This series title refers to “parallax” – the view you get by looking from a different perspective. For example, put one finger in front of your nose and another finger farther away. Close one eye. Then open that eye and close the other. Your fingers will seem to move. This is called a “parallax” view. This TV series invites you to look at issues from fresh perspectives.

Each program airs three times a week (currently every Monday at 1:30 pm, every Wednesday at 5:00 pm, and every Thursday at 9:00 pm) for the entire month on Thurston Community Television (TCTV), channel 22 for cable TV subscribers in Thurston County, Washington. TCTV is part of Thurston County Media. You can see their schedule at [www.tcmedia.org](http://www.tcmedia.org)

All episodes of “Glen’s Parallax Perspectives” are posted on this blog’s “TV Programs” part and also in one or more of the categories listed in the right side of the computer screen. Also, see much information at the issue category headings at [www.parallaxperspectives.org](http://www.parallaxperspectives.org).

## **SPECIAL NOTE FOR THIS EPISODE:**

Each month I watch the video very meticulously and type an explicit summary of what the guests said during the interview. This month – although the TV program will air on cable TV as I explain in the second box above – a technical problem is preventing the video from appearing on my blog (but I hope we’ll be able to fix that as explained in the third box immediately above).

Therefore, although the video itself is not currently available on my blog, I am posting to my blog this summary of the topics we discussed during the interview. The information below is based on what we had planned to say. Each month my guests and I plan carefully to cover many relevant points during the one-hour interview. When we actually conduct the interview in front of the TV cameras we flex significantly and replace some of what we had planned with different (but still relevant) information, and sometimes in a somewhat different sequence. If you read the information below and watch the interview on cable TV you will see some differences. That’s OK.

If we resolve the technical problem and can post the video to this blog, Glen will revise the information below to match much more closely what we actually said during the interview.

→ Please invite other people to watch this video and/or read this summary at the “TV Programs” and “Economics” parts of [www.parallaxperspectives.org](http://www.parallaxperspectives.org).

→ Go on to the next page for information on the topic:

# The Green New Deal Can Re-Boot Our Economy

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## Glen introduced the viewers to this interview topic:

This month's interview on "Glen's Parallax Perspectives" helps us understand our economy in fresh ways. Our interview explains some underlying problems – and some exciting solutions.

The **first half** of this interview clearly explains the "Green New Deal." We explain what the "Green New Deal" is – and how it can solve many of our nation's problems. We explain how the "Green New Deal" would be good for the economy, good for workers, good for local communities, and good for social justice.

This interview's **second half** takes a wide view of our economy and our society. We provide fresh insights into some economic assumptions – and we propose smarter al-

ternatives. Indeed, we explain how to "re-boot" our economy so we can recover from the Coronavirus pandemic – and also protect the climate. The economic "re-boot" we are recommending will help us recover from long-standing economic dysfunctions – so we can make our economy and our society more fair and sustainable.

My guest is **John MacLean**, a professional economist in Olympia who works on financing energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in the U.S. and elsewhere. John has a long history of working with big international bodies and other entities to finance important projects that are good for people, clean energy, and the environment.

## Brief overview: What is the Green New Deal? Why do we need it?

Before we explored various aspects of the Green New Deal, John summarized what the Green New Deal is – and why we need it. The Green New Deal promotes sustainability, the climate, and economic justice.

U.S. Representative Alexandria Ocasio Cortez and U.S. Senator Bernie Sanders introduced Green New Deal legislation in Congress. It currently is a **Resolution, not** detailed legislation. It recognizes the emergency and lays out values, principles, and goals for public investment. It offers a conceptual framework for political organizing and realignment. It is a path forward that can be fleshed out in various kinds of specific legislation.

It really is a call to mobilization at the huge scale that we need now. It evokes President Roosevelt's 1930s New Deal and with a "GREEN" emphasis that addresses our current crisis. It proposes a scale of mobilization similar to that which quickly transformed our economy in order to fight and win World War II.

It deals with the urgency of our ecological crisis and our climate crisis. It pushes us to deal urgently and realistically

with reducing greenhouse gases – and marries that with urgently needed economic remedies for injustices. People need jobs that pay well. Low-income communities need revitalization in many ways, including energy efficiency in buildings along with good-paying jobs.

The Green New Deal represents "a new political economy" that promotes some principles as guides for economic policy and public investment. These include:

- Community-defined projects and strategies
- Processes that are local, participatory, democratic, cooperative, collaborative, transparent, and inclusive
- Resilience and adaptation
- Strategies to leverage public funds and earn return on public investments
- Using full cost environmental and social accounting and whole systems life-cycle cost/benefit analysis
- Addressing needs of frontline, vulnerable, and indigenous communities

→ Go on to the next page.

## What are our CURRENT needs? Why do we need a GREEN New Deal?

Even before the Coronavirus pandemic struck us hard in early 2020, the U.S. economy was already plagued with several huge problems. The Green New Deal was proposed before the Coronavirus, and it is even more important now in order to deal boldly with the crisis – and to re-boot our economy, as we explained in the second half of this interview.

John summarized some problems and needs that had already existed before Coronavirus. **The Green New Deal supports federal, state and local projects that deal with a number of agendas and goals. These include:**

- Net zero emissions through a fair and just transition
- 100% clean energy and renewables
- Energy efficiency in all sectors and buildings
- Green infrastructure: water, waste water, waste management, transport, public transit, electric vehicles and efficient high-speed rail
- Clean industry emphasizing best practices
- Sustainable agriculture, healthy food for all, improved soil and bio-carbon
- Brownfields clean-up, natural system restoration, protect the commons and public lands, secure Access to Nature for All
- Trade rules with strong labor and environmental standards that promote US manufacturing and sustainable international development
- Jobs guarantee with economic security and high labor standards
- Education for all

- Health care for all
- Housing that is adequate, safe and affordable

**The Green New Deal represents and urges fresh ways of thinking about problems and systems. These include:**

- Drawing upon the historical context of the Great Depression and President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal
- The context of ecological economics and the recognition that we are reaching limits to the earth's carrying capacity
- Using macro-economic and fiscal policy to solve our current crises – and using these and other ways to creatively finance the Green New Deal
- Setting an agenda for public investment in financing clean energy in a variety of ways
- Creatively updating concepts of economics and political economy
- Building a political movement and some re-alignments for organizing and advocating at all levels of government
- Valuing local dimensions to economic restructuring, climate action and building a sustainable economy – and opportunities for organizing and acting at the local level. We are the Green New Deal!
- The Green New Deal recognizes implicitly the need for historical honesty for past and present oppression.

**Now we are in several crises all at once.**

**Let's remember our mobilizations for the Great Depression and for World War II.**

Glen said that when he thinks about the Green New Deal, he recognizes **it as a Win-Win-Win all the way around!** It is good for workers, good for the climate, good for the community, and good in many other ways.

In the 1930s, President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal accomplished many, many positive goals. FDR mobilized the nation to solve many problems at once. After the Great Depression, when World War II came along, the U.S. mobilized our entire economy again to fight that war.

Now we need to mobilize at similar scales in order to solve our deep-seated economic problems, correct the climate crisis, lift up the communities that have been suffering, remedy our deep-seated social injustices, and take other strong actions to solve systemic problems.

Glen said he sees the Green New Deal as absolutely necessary for vigorously mobilizing large portions of our population to deal with many crises at once.

## The Green New Deal proposes a new political economy.

The Green New Deal is profound and creative in its thinking – and its vision is expansive. The Green New Deal actually stimulates and proposes new ways to re-design our economics.

In a previous speaking engagement John had explained that the field of economics began as “moral philosophy.” He said that before Adam Smith wrote *The Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith had written about compassion and empathy as necessary for a good society.

John sees the Green New Deal as a starting point for a new political economy. Later in the interview we would discuss his vision for a new political economy. But first, he identified some agendas or goals within the Green New Deal that might move us ahead. The following list (copied from page 3) provides more than we had time to discuss during our interview:

- Net zero emissions through a fair and just transition
- 100% clean energy and renewables
- Energy efficiency in all sectors and buildings
- Green infrastructure: water, waste water, waste management, transport, public transit, electric vehicles and efficient high-speed rail
- Clean industry emphasizing best practices
- Sustainable agriculture, healthy food for all, improved soil and bio-carbon

- Brownfields clean-up, natural system restoration, protect the commons and public lands, secure Access to Nature for All
- Trade rules with strong labor and environmental standards that promote US manufacturing and sustainable international development
- Jobs guarantee with economic security and high labor standards
- Education for all
- Health care for all
- Housing that is adequate, safe and affordable

John is interested in the concept of “public goods,” which are practical in their own right and also are relevant in the context of the Green New Deal.

A “public good” is a resource or a good that is publicly available, that is “non-rival” (*i.e.*, you can use it and I can too at the same time) and is “non-excludable” (*i.e.*, cannot exclude anyone’s use of it). Because it is non-excludable, the for-profit market economy will not produce it. Because it is non-rival, the marginal cost of another person using it is zero, so its efficient price should be zero. A public good should be supplied collectively by government or another social institution. Examples include the ozone layer, clean air, climate protection, national defense, and trust within a society.

## How could we pay for the Green New Deal?

Some people say the Green New Deal is too expensive – and that we can’t afford to pay for it. Other people say the Green New Deal would actually save us money in the long run.

John thinks the Green New Deal is a smart investment for a number of reasons.

We could pay for it in any of several ways, including:

- (1) Tax speculation
- (2) Public funding
- (3) Carbon tax
- (4) Convert the military budget
- (5) Use Modern Monetary Theory [MMT]. For example, in order to fund the Civil War, Lincoln printed money instead of borrowing.
- (6) Public banking

## What about some typical arguments against the Green New Deal?

People have raised a number of objections to the Green New Deal. John answered these arguments against it:

- (1) Some people say the Green New Deal is “Socialism” – that it is “too much government.”
- (2) Some people say the Green New Deal is too ambitious – that it tries to do too many things all at once.

- (3) Some people say the Green New Deal would kill jobs in certain sectors, such as the fossil fuel industry.
- (4) We already discussed the fact that it is not too expensive to pay for.

## In the 1930s FDR's New Deal accomplished much and changed how we think.

When the Great Depression hurt the U.S. economy throughout the 1930s, we had an activist President – Franklin Delano Roosevelt – who brought very smart, creative, proactive people together (his famous “Brain Trust”) to create what we honor now as FDR’s “New Deal.”

Now – during our current economic crisis – it would be good to ask ourselves three questions:

1. Why was Roosevelt’s New Deal necessary?
2. What did Roosevelt’s New Deal accomplish?
3. How did Roosevelt’s New Deal change our thinking?

In the 1930s President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal did many good things to help economic functioning. Here are just a few of his New Deal’s accomplishments:

- Finance: Bank moratorium followed by the FDIC; the Securities Exchange Commission regulated the stock market; the Glass-Steagall Act separated commercial from investment banking.

- Jobs and Infrastructure: Works Progress Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Public Works Administration. FDR used many ways to put able-bodied unemployed and homeless people to work.
- Social Security Act and the expansion of unemployment insurance
- Housing: Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) for government-backed housing mortgage bonds
- Agriculture: Commodity price supports and the farm tenancy act
- Power: Rural Electric Corp, Bonneville Power Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority
- Labor: National Industrial Recovery Act supporting union collective bargaining, Fair Labor Standards Act
- New Deal experimented, restored confidence in social government action to meet many public needs.

## In 1944 FDR proposed a bold “Economic Bill of Rights” that we still need now.

Currently we are suffering from some long-standing economic problems, and the Coronavirus pandemic has caused even more economic problems. Now is the time to think about bold, creative visions for a new economy.

In 1944 – **after** the Great Depression – President Franklin Roosevelt proposed an “**Economics Bill of Rights.**” Roosevelt stated, “All of these rights spell security. And after this war is won we must be prepared to move forward, in the implementation of these rights, to new goals of human happiness and well-being.”

I believe that Roosevelt would see the **GREEN** New Deal as squarely founded within the bounds of our constitutional democracy and history. Here are just some of the points in Roosevelt’s 1944 proposal for an “Economic Bill of Rights”:

- “The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries or shops or farms or mines of the Nation;

- The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;
- The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living;
- The right of every businessman, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad;
- The right of every family to a decent home;
- The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;
- The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident, and unemployment;
- The right to a good education.”

## How could we advocate for the Green New Deal?

The Green New Deal is such a good idea that it deserves broad support and a strong grassroots movement to enact and implement it.

Earlier in this interview, Glen said the Green New Deal is a win-win-win all the way around for workers, the climate, local communities, social justice, and other values.

Our shared humanity cries out for the Green New Deal as soon as possible. Many kinds of people and entities would want to enact and implement it.

John suggested these basic strategies to help us advocate for the Green New Deal:

- (1) Focus on values
- (2) Find common ground
- (3) Explain how the Green New Deal is historically grounded in good principles

In a previous speaking engagement about the Green New Deal, John had suggested that we:

- Lead with our values
- Find common ground and values, (*e.g.*, taking care of each other, our children, our planet).
- The Green New Deal principles are well ground in our history and constitutional democracy. Defend

and assert important roles of government in our economy, to achieve the social good. Use historical and accepted examples

- Promote accepted economics principles, including market failures, externalities and public goods
- Cite all the ways that the Green New Deal assists the economic transition and the working class and aims to achieve justice.
- Outline the “business case” for public investments
- Get on with defining crafting legislation details.
- Locally, we can promote the Green New Deal in the context of US 10<sup>th</sup> Congressional District election
- Practice non-violence principles: our means become our ends

**Besides our serious ongoing problems (the climate crisis, persistent social and economic injustice, and so forth), now we also are experiencing the Coronavirus pandemic. Let’s use this opportunity to re-think – and re-boot – our economy.**

During the first half of this interview, we explored the tremendous need for a Green New Deal and the tremendous benefits it would provide. We need the Green New Deal for the sake of our climate, our economy, and many sectors of our nation.

For years our nation has been suffering from the climate crisis, persistent social and economic injustice, and other serious problems.

**And now – on top of all of that – we also are suffering from the Coronavirus pandemic. Now – more than ever**

**– we must re-think our economy in profound ways. And we must re-boot our economy.**

John discussed this context and suggested some specific recommendations. We truly have both the NEED and the POTENTIAL to re-think – and re-boot – our economy.

The Coronavirus pandemic raises implications. Let’s use this opportunity to discuss human capital and to re-set much in our society and economy.

**Challenge the assumptions that trap us in “free market economics.” We did not have time to discuss most of the insights listed below:**

For a great many decades, conventional thinking about economics has assumed that we have a “free market” economy, and that a “free market” economy is the only model that can work. We challenged those assumptions with these realities:

- (1) We do NOT really have a “free market” economy. Actually, the “free market” is a myth – a “social construct.” We discussed what economists cause “externalities.” These are outside factors (*e.g.*, climate disruption) are NOT solved by the “free market.” Also, earlier (see page 4) we mentioned public goods that are shared by everybody.
- (2) In several ways the notion of a “free market” fails to solve problems – including but not limited to pervasive poverty or the climate crisis.

The field of economics began as “moral philosophy.” Before Adam Smith wrote *The Wealth of Nations*, he had written about compassion and empathy as necessary for a good society.

We did not have time to discuss what Karl Polyani wrote about the commodification of land, labor, and so forth.

**The economic model of a free market and perfect competition is based on key assumptions that are NOT true.** We did not have time to discuss these deficiencies in the assumption that a “free market” exists:

- Price reflects all costs and true costs. External costs are negligible.
- Producers and consumers have full and perfect information.
- Perfect competition exists. The market is made up of many small producers and consumers. Market actors are price takers, not price makers.
- All goods are market goods. All factors are mobile. Factors and good are substitutable.
- People behave in a rational, utility-maximizing way.
- Analysis is independent of distribution of income and wealth.

**Here is more critique of “Free Market” economics:**

- Simplifying assumptions do not hold. Indeed, usually they are not valid.
- Monopolies exist. Many parties are price makers, not price takers.
- Consumer sovereignty is manipulated and undermined by advertising.
- Radical monopolies exist. Alternatives might not exist (*e.g.*, cars dominate transportation).
- Externalities and market failures violate the “free market” assumption. Price does not reflect all costs.

- Not all goods are substitutable. Nature is full of threshold effects.
- Many important goods are public goods, so they will not be produced or valued for market exchange.
- Humans are social beings, not distinct individuals. We are truly human in community.
- Government is an expression of our social nature.
- Humans derive meaning and satisfaction from and within our relationships. We are deeply interconnected with each other and with nature.
- Moral capital is depleted by market economics.
- Free market relies on honesty, but honesty is a public good that can be exploited by the selfishness it enshrines.
- We are in a new historical era that has been described as a “full world” or a “crowded planet.”
- Free market economics might be seen as appropriate for the frontier but not in our time and place.
- Understand the historic evolution of the market.
- Market is created via a package social legislation. Rules are malleable.
- Three key questions become: (1) What are the mechanisms and institutions in society whereby self-interest is channeled, educated, molded? (2) In what fields is it allowed to play and what fields is it limited? (3) What are the rules of the market society creates so that self-interest is channeled for the social good?

## **Climate crisis disproves assumption of endless “growth.”**

### **We did not have enough time to thoroughly discuss the “limits to growth.”**

Our society – and political and economic leaders – obsess about tracking **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** as the dominant indicator of our economy’s well-being.

Our society is dominated by the long-standing assumptions that endless “growth” is possible – and that endless “growth” would be good. We discussed this briefly but did not have time to discuss it as thoroughly as our preparatory notes had proposed. Consider these ideas:

- Earth’s ecological system actually could be considered finite and semi-closed: We have only so much land, water, etc. However, people pretend that the human economy is unlimited. This violates ecological realities. At various times throughout history – and in various parts of the world – human societies have exploited and seriously damaged their ecosystems and caused their societies to collapse. Now we are

ramping up the destruction of our own habitat. We are failing to seriously consider and take care of our environment because we ignore the ways we “externalize” costs onto the natural world and we have grown our way into an economy and a society that are NOT sustainable.

- We need to restrain ourselves and our economic activities to live within the earth’s “carrying capacity.”
- When we treat the natural world as toilets or waste sinks for dumping our pollution (greenhouse gas emissions and other kinds of pollution and garbage), we violate the natural world’s ability to function in healthy, sustainable ways. We need to recognize what is the “optimal scale” for our economic activities.

- After we set realistic limits, we absolutely must figure out how much is fair for different parts of our world and different parts of each society. We must consider distribution, and we must consider equity (fairness). Also, we must consider what is fair and equitable for the generations coming after our own. Likewise, we must consider fairness and equity between human be-

ings and other animals and for ecosystems to be sustainable in the context of the carrying capacity of Planet Earth.

- Let's pay attention to what we need (as opposed to what we simply want). What makes us happy as human, social beings? Can we develop a compelling positive vision of a sustainable society?

## **We must convert quickly to a truly sustainable economy.**

We have already said that endless growth is NOT possible, and endless growth is NOT good. We need different goals. Also, instead of obsessing over Gross Domestic Product (GDP), we need smarter ways to measure our progress. In light of everything we have said thus far, it seems that we need to significantly change our economy to promote **profound sustainability**.

Now we briefly discussed the profound sustainability that we need. The information in this section goes beyond what we had time to say during the interview.

We might define a sustainable economy as one that "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Sustainability includes social as well as ecological dimensions. It envisions "a world that works for everybody." It is equitable that shares people's access to material well-being fairly for all people and provides solidarity with all of humanity.

It is future-oriented and includes long-term planning for fairness from one generation to those that follow after it.

Besides seeking decent goals, it also uses fair, equitable means to achieve it. We need an economy that serves humanity and supports people and decent character-building in

addition to providing goods and services, as economists typically seek. Let's recognize and support Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, starting with basic survival needs and building successive layers of fulfillment at higher levels.

Let's pay attention to ethical and sustainable concepts such as asking, "How much is enough?" Let's distinguish between wants and needs.

Let's value a fair distribution of the economy's output. Let's recognize that it's better to meet basic needs of all people than to satisfy the trivial or selfish wants of a few people.

People really are in relationship with other people, with our communities, and with nature.

We can create a healthy, sustainable steady-state economy that is not stagnant.

Let's also consider what makes us happy as human, social beings. How can we develop a positive vision of a sustainable society? Answering these questions in smart ways will not only help us make progress on the issues themselves but will also attract more people to join with us in working to help the climate and to support the Green New Deal.

## **"Social Capital" is an important concept, especially nowadays.**

Too often, economics emphasizes numbers and accumulating more and more money. Too often, humane values are ignored. Typically we think about "capital" in terms of money assets, buildings, equipment, and so forth. We also need to build SOCIAL capital. We need to design an economy that will serve OUR SHARED HUMANITY.

We have already explained that "the market" does NOT produce "public goods" that we need. Let's build a movement to produce "public goods" – "the commons" for the

benefit of all people. The movement to create the Green New Deal is part of this positive alternative.

Earlier we pointed out that the field of economics began as "moral philosophy." Before Adam Smith wrote *The Wealth of Nations*, he had written about compassion and empathy as necessary for a good society. Let's work for positive social goals as part of our efforts to re-boot the economy. Let's support public goods ("the commons," etc.), which "the market" will NOT produce.

## **“Back-casting” is a smart way to boldly create a sustainable new future.**

When people plan for the future, it is common to do “forecasting,” which means starting with today and anticipating trends and incremental changes to modify the status quo. **But a very different approach is likely to be more effective and more satisfying.**

Buckminster Fuller urged us to replace mere “forecasting” with the opposite – “**backcasting.**” Instead of forecasting from within existing trends, attitudes and approaches, “backcasting” starts with where we want and need to be, then examines how to get there. “Backcasting” lets us figure out what policies, investments, programs, technologies are needed to achieve the future we really want.

**We have been discussing the need to choose a profoundly different economic future. We could use “backcasting” to help us create that better future. Our methodology could include these steps:**

- Identify and define the problems.
- In order to define the preferred state, let’s free our social imaginations and begin with the end in mind.
- In this context, we could understand clearly what is currently going on and research the possibilities for better alternatives.

- Identify and flesh out some good alternatives.
- Design the preferred system.
- Develop strategies for how to achieve it.
- Develop evaluation criteria.

This “backcasting” method is perfectly suited to the TV program I produced for airing three times a week throughout June 2020 on Thurston Community Media cable TV channel 22 (Mondays 1:30 pm, Wednesdays 5:00 pm, Thursdays 9:00 pm). I titled that program, **“Let’s Boldly Choose the Future We Really Want.”** It urges people to replace incremental reforms with the kind of “backcasting” the Buckminster Fuller proposed, and that John also recommends

People can watch that TV program already through the “TV Programs” part of my blog, [www.parallaxperspectives.org](http://www.parallaxperspectives.org) Here is the link to take you to that program: <http://parallaxperspectives.org/lets-boldly-create-the-future-we-really-want-3> In addition to linking to the video program I produced, you can also link to a very thorough summary of what I said on TV. The thorough summary also includes some additional information and links to even more information.

## **Use smart values, principles and strategies to “re-boot” our economy.**

The big economic problems we have been discussing have already been hurting our society and hurting Planet Earth for decades.

The Coronavirus pandemic was far underway while we were taping this TV interview. Knowledgeable people expect it to continue for a long time further.

This means we have additional reasons to propose and consider profound changes to how our economy functions.

This is an opportunity to discuss human capital and to reset much in our society and our economy. Let’s all think open-mindedly and creatively about:

- 1. What implications do we see at this time?**
- 2. What values, principles and strategies would we recommend?**

## **Sources of information:**

Every TV program Glen produces is grounded in some good sources of information. For each episode I type up a thorough summary of what we said and also include some additional information we did not have time to discuss during the hour. Usually the thorough summary (which you are reading now) includes some additional sources of information that can help you deepen your knowledge.

Almost always my blog, [www.parallaxperspectives.org](http://www.parallaxperspectives.org), includes a link so you can watch the interview at any time long into the future (in addition to its airing three times a week during May 2020, as I explained on page 1 of the blog post you are reading now. However, a technical

problem is preventing us from posting that video link. But people can still read this thorough summary by visiting either the “TV Programs” category or the “Economics” category of my blog. Click the title of this episode, **“The Green New Deal Can Re-Boot Our Economy.”** Many posts at my blog’s “Economics” category provide interesting information.

During this economic crisis, I encourage people to seriously consider the massive stimulus that Modern Monetary Theory (MMT) calls for. The internet provides MANY articles and videos by Stephanie Kelton, one of MMT’s most knowledgeable and articulate advocates.

Also, I encourage you to watch the video of (and/or read the thorough typed summary of) my TV interview with an-

other expert on MMT. It's at this link: <http://parallaxperspectives.org/tv-a-creative-practical-way-to-fund-jobs-infrastructure-climate-cures>

## Glen's closing encouragement

Glen thanked John MacLean for being our guest during this interview. Also, he thanked all of the people who have been watching the interview on TV.

A serious crisis is a time for people to pull together to solve the problems. The serious crisis can also be a learning opportunity and an opportunity to explore creative solutions to the problem.

Planet Earth has been suffering an environmental crisis and a climate crisis. We also have been suffering an economic crisis – and now all of us are suffering a serious medical crisis too:

- Now is the time when we must think boldly and creatively.
- Now is the time when we need the Green New Deal.
- Now is the time when we need bold, creative ways to re-boot our economy in order to serve all of humanity.

Let's do it!

You can get information about a wide variety of issues related to peace, social justice and nonviolence through my blog, [www.parallaxperspectives.org](http://www.parallaxperspectives.org) or by phoning me at (360) 491-9093 or e-mailing me at [glenanderson@integra.net](mailto:glenanderson@integra.net)

I end each TV program with this encouragement:

**We're all one human family, and we all share one planet.  
We can create a better world, but we all have to work at it.  
The world needs whatever you can do to help!**