Excerpts from Willy Brandt’s MIT speech:

"Age of upheaval" "World Change and World Security" — the title of this lecture series — is factual, it sounds almost dry and scientific. The circumstances to which it points are dramatic. The change which our world is undergoing is no longer limited in scope or going at an easy pace. We live in a period in which radical, scientific, political and social changes penetrate quickly peoples’ minds.

The age of upheaval began many years ago. Most of us in the industrial nations in West and East hardly took any notice at the beginning; we concerned ourselves with other things, flew to the moon, entrenched ourselves behind systematized armaments. The globe, in the grip of the two superpowers, seemed to be divided and fairly consolidated. Very few were aware of how much it was seething. There were not many people who realized early enough how much the industrial societies would be pressed by new problems and what was emerging especially in those parts of the world which did not enjoy the privilege of belonging to the club of industrialized nations. Hardly anyone among the leading statesmen of the world had the strength or the vision to prepare his country and all of us in time for the development in those countries which we have come to call the Third World.

"Efficient repair institutions" I think: the political systems of the western democracies are not geared for early diagnosis. In their present constitution they are not fitted for efficient repair institutions. But their present constitution (in the sense of condition) is not fit. We must therefore improve our political systems — a great task. It includes among other things: capacities for long range analysis, higher demands on the published opinion, political groupings guided by ideas and not only flirted to competition for power.

In the relationship between North and South we shall perhaps be able to prevent the development of situations in which the discrimination of the have-nots is not to be replaced by the denouncement of the haves . . .

Economic justice In the context of world economy, this means on the one hand: the transfer of resources from the Third World must be increased and systematized. But it means likewise: competition for power.

SALT II agreement were . . . problems facing us today are not fundamentally different, be it in the United States, be it in Europe — not to its disadvantage. These forces of the European left have more in common with the great liberal tradition of America than many people realize. More intensive discussions you would soon find out.

Take the example of a new, more just principles of order for the world. The network to continue this metaphor, which the leading nations in world trade — be it industrial states, be it rising. Economic justice something like a new, more just principles of order that the urgent problem of making peace in general more conscious, coordinated action.

Affluence and misery The change which our world is undergoing is no longer limited in scope or going at an easy pace. We live in a period in which radical, scientific, political and social changes penetrate quickly peoples’ minds.

Around the word, be it industrial states, be it rising.

The Spring summit I think therefore that the governments of the leading nations in world trade — when they meet at a "summit" this spring they should envisage adequate international demand especially for capital goods in order to bring about a general rise in employment. Unemployment will not disappear if we rely only on the much over-and-self-healing forces. World trade may be threatened again if we have to allow the return of lethargically reduced trade barriers. Energy policy — including a more intelligent management of resources — greatly requires national grandiose vision, it must be concerned about the question of what educational system is best suited to prevent the intellectual and economic backwardness of which educational system is best suited to prevent the intellectual and economic backwardness of the times of states under very different rules; this will also mean concrete help for the individual.

Detente and human rights I agree with President Carter when he makes it clear that our concern for the human rights is indivisible. Freedom from fear and freedom from misery for everyone is a matter of course. We have to follow our own path, we must continue to work for each and every one of the millions of people who are not at present enjoying freedom from fear and freedom from misery. Freedom from fear and freedom from misery is indivisible.

The threat to the environment this means the discrimination of the have-nots is not to be replaced by the denouncement of the haves . . .

A new unity Nobody will be surprised that the state of crisis of the world economy does not particularly favor the economic unifica- tion of Western Europe. Ambitious proj- ects that were planned in the past few years had to be postponed. Instead, one concentrated on securing what had been achieved and on making the best use of the well-established possibilities of cooperation.

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