

by the United Nations to minimize the tendency for other nations to see the aid as an effort mainly to promote U.S. interests. Also, it would strengthen the U.N. as an agency for resolving disputes.

The possibility of invasion and occupation would be acknowledged through preparation for nonviolent resistance in the tradition of Gandhi and Martin Luther King. To a disarmed nation, any nation that possessed military forces would be a potential aggressor. The U.S. would prepare to oppose efforts at occupation with organized, massive non-cooperation, including general strikes.

Freed of its reliance on military force, the U.S. would be able to direct its energies toward the solution of a host of economic and social ills. Inflation probably would end or be greatly reduced because one of its main causes, government military spending, would have been abolished.

At least three forces would end unemployment. One would be the increased creativity and vitality of consumer industries stimulated by the influx of talent from closed weapons industries and military research laboratories. The U.S. could expect to again make a strong showing in the international electronics, photographic equipment, automotive, steel, machine tool, and shipbuilding industries.

A second force would be worker-owned and controlled industries. Many large U.S. industries have failed because built-in antagonism between management and labor has made them inefficient. Management has seen the enterprises mainly as the source of huge salaries for executives, and large stock dividends. Labor has regarded the high salaries guaranteed by strong unions as the only adequate compensation for a subservient role in the enterprise. The result has been high administrative and labor costs that have priced the commodity produced by the industry out of the market. If industries beleaguered by foreign competition were worker-owned and managed, their managements would have an incentive to take a realistic approach toward wage levels and other aspects of industry efficiency. The industries could then again become competitive. The USPP supports cooperatives, and worker-controlled and managed industries.

A third force would be government initiatives in areas where private investment was weak or inappropriate. These might include the rebuilding of the nation's overland transportation systems, its roads, bridges, and railroads, and the improvement of municipal water and sewer systems.

Additional government funds could be directed to improving educational programs, increasing student grants and scholarships, providing adequate health care for all Americans, promoting the arts, and establishing a secure foundation for social security.

Because of the enormous savings from reducing the military budget to zero, and despite the increase in government funding of non-military projects, and large scale foreign aid appropriations, the government could be expected to grant U.S. citizens substantial tax reductions. A negative income tax is seen as the most efficient, least bureaucratic way to establish a minimum and human standard of life for everyone.

The abolition of poverty, increase in public services, and ending of the justifications for violence implicit in military institutions, could be expected to decrease the level of domestic violence and crime. It should become possible once again to walk city streets without fear, and even to live without the protection of locks and bars.