

trace the roots of war to an economic system, capitalism. Pacifist groups often claim that military institutions and traditions are the main cause of war. Common themes to many peace programs are that poverty and arms races lead to war. Often, disagreements develop over the best ways to end the arms race.

The lack of agreement about the fundamental causes of war has meant that the peace movement has tended to unify only around popular issues, such as revulsion against particularly destructive and savage expressions of military power. In the past 30 years, the largest movements have been against the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons, the Vietnam war, and nuclear weapons.

In adopting this strategy, the peace movement has won battles, but hasn't ended war. An atmospheric test ban treaty was signed in 1963, but the U.S. and the Soviet Union continued underground tests. Partly because of the efforts of the anti-war movement, the Vietnam war ended for the U.S. in 1973. However, contrary to the predictions of many anti-war activists, the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam, and the subsequent victory of the National Liberation Front, didn't lead to the collapse of capitalism and U.S. military power. The U.S. government has shown reluctance to embark on adventures similar to Vietnam, but U.S. nuclear weapons programs have been pushed ahead, and the present administration is exceptionally bellicose toward the communist world.

Arms control, of which the freeze is the most popular version, is the issue around which the peace movement currently has coalesced. Freeze strategy grew out of a conventional analysis of the arms race, which suggests that stopping the race, "balancing" deterrence forces, and eventually somewhat reducing nuclear arsenals can prevent nuclear war. Conventional analysis doesn't include mathematical probability concepts, hence doesn't give the deepest possible insights into deterrence and the arms race. The probability equations show that all forms of deterrence are inherently unstable; that deterrence resembles "Russian roulette". This means both that the most a freeze can do is postpone nuclear war, and that unilateral disarmament is the most rational policy. In developing mathematical probability insights regarding the arms race and deterrence, the USPP creates the most scientific possible foundation for the peace movement, and suggests a direction that can lift the movement beyond only political coalitions to a universally accepted understanding of the conditions necessary for peace. When coupled with proposals for large-scale efforts to abolish poverty worldwide, support for fundamental individual rights and political and religious freedom, the concept of nonviolent resistance as an alternative means to military power for resisting possible aggression, and with democratic world government, the USPP's probability insights regarding the eventual outcome of deterrence give the peace movement a body of ideas through which peace eventually may be achieved.

The USPP and the democratic tradition The USPP believes in democratic institutions in which individual rights and liberties are recognized and protected. The party seeks to be democratic in its own operation and program. Once the party is established, all policies, programs and candidates will be selected through conventions and voting processes that emphasize a search for the greatest possible agreement.

The USPP, socialism and Marxism/Leninism Since the USPP recognizes poverty and exploitation as primary causes of conflict, it's skeptical of laissez-faire capitalism, which views people merely as commodities of production to be exploited, and operates most "efficiently" with a pool of unemployed. Therefore, the party is friendly towards government initiatives to prevent exploitation and unemployment, and make sure that everyone has the necessities for a full and decent life.

On the other hand, the party does not condemn private property in principle,