



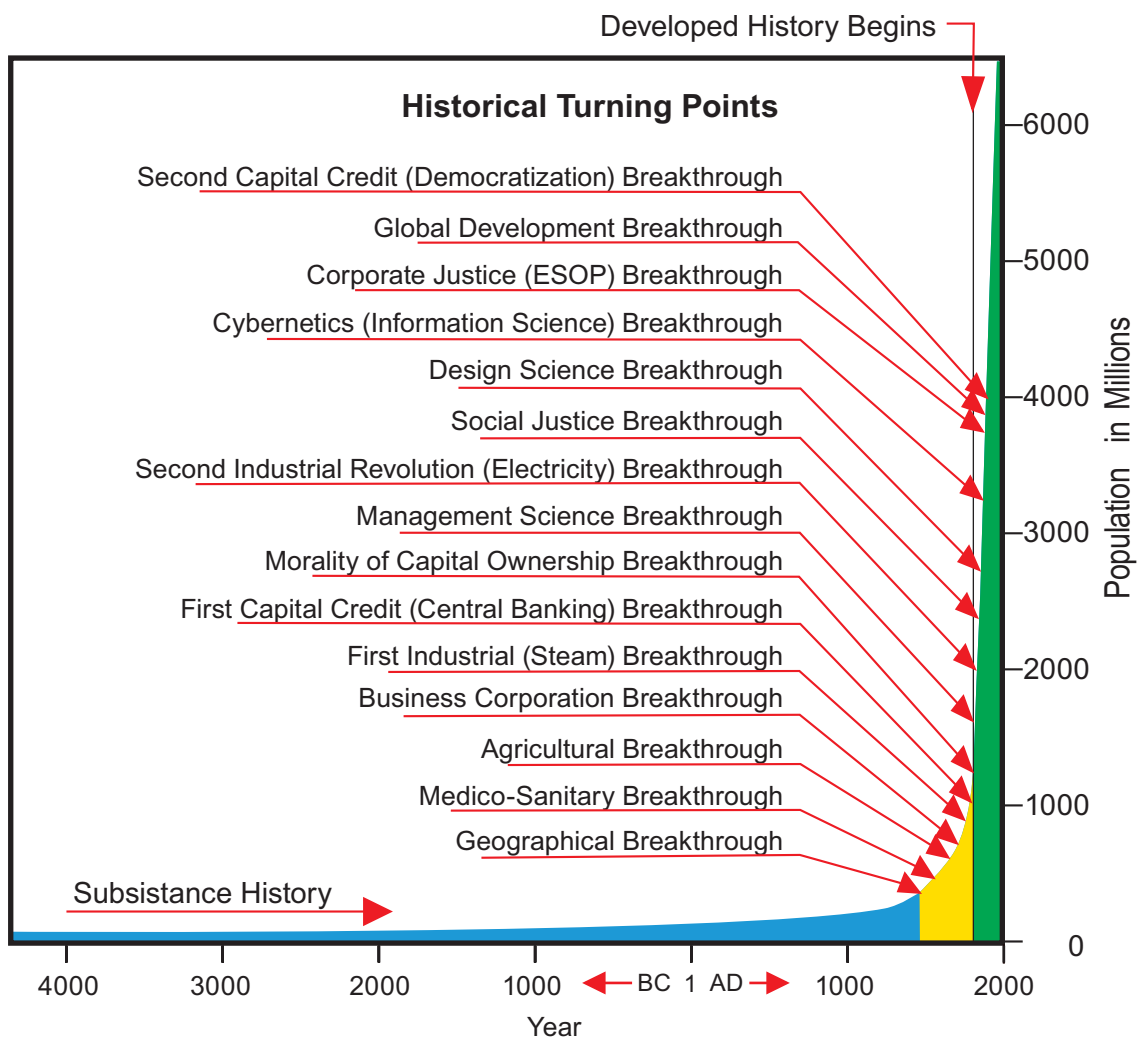
The Just Third Way: A Graphic Overview



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The Development Curve

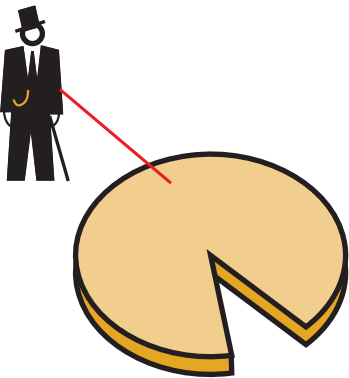


This graph traces the growth of population through all recorded history, and projects it into the future to the year 2000 A.D. However, the same sort of curve - a near right angle slightly rounded at the corner - is of quite general application, and would be followed fairly closely by almost any significant factor of modern civilization. The reason why one curve fits so many and such varied factors of modern life is that what it really measures is the passage of the human race from one kind of history to another: from subsistence to what is now called development. This passage and its implications constitute the single most important clue to an understanding of our civilization - and of all history before it.

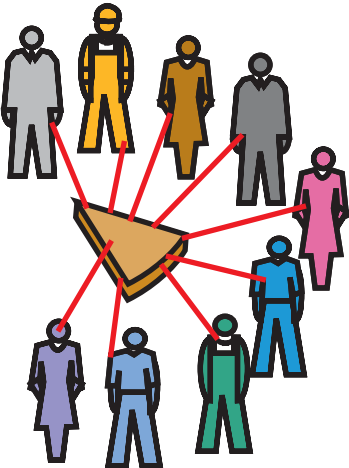
If the political divisions of the world at this moment were distributed according to their degree of development, they would be strung out along the same curve, with the United States at the top of the curve, the western and westernized countries below it on the "vertical" leg, the more "advanced" Communist countries on the rounded corner, and most Communist and all "developing" countries along the bottom.

Distribution of Corporate Ownership

Who Owns Today's Corporations?

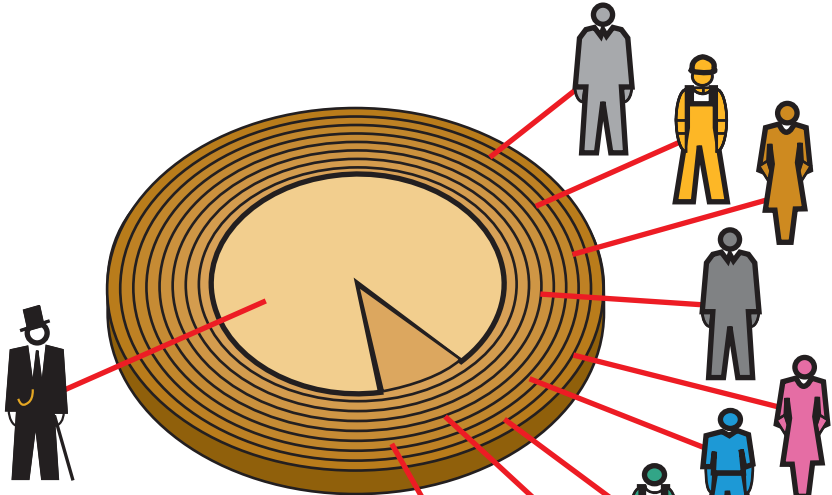


10% Own 90%
of Today's
Corporate Pie



90% Own 10% of
Today's Corporate Pie

Who Will Own Tomorrow's Corporations?

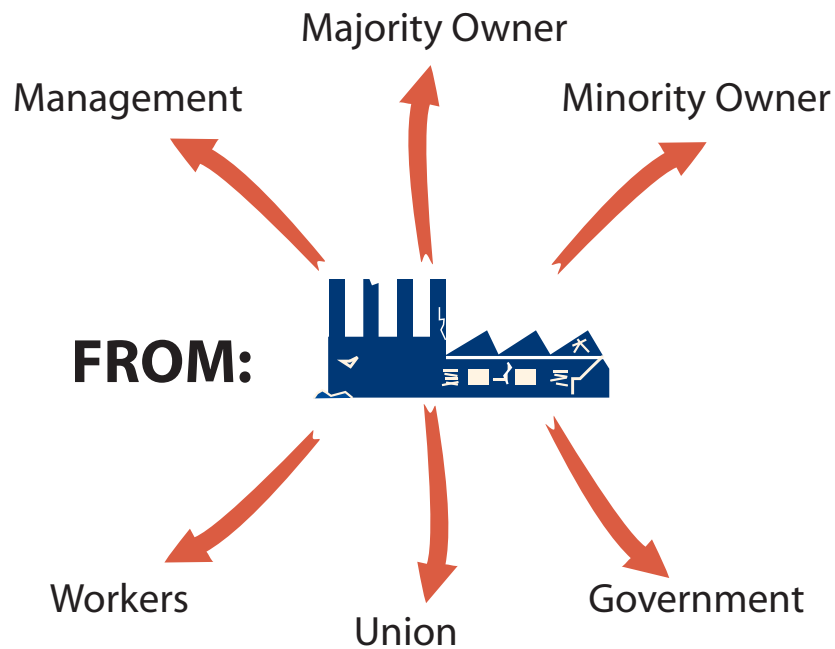


10%
Keep Their
Part of
Today's Pie

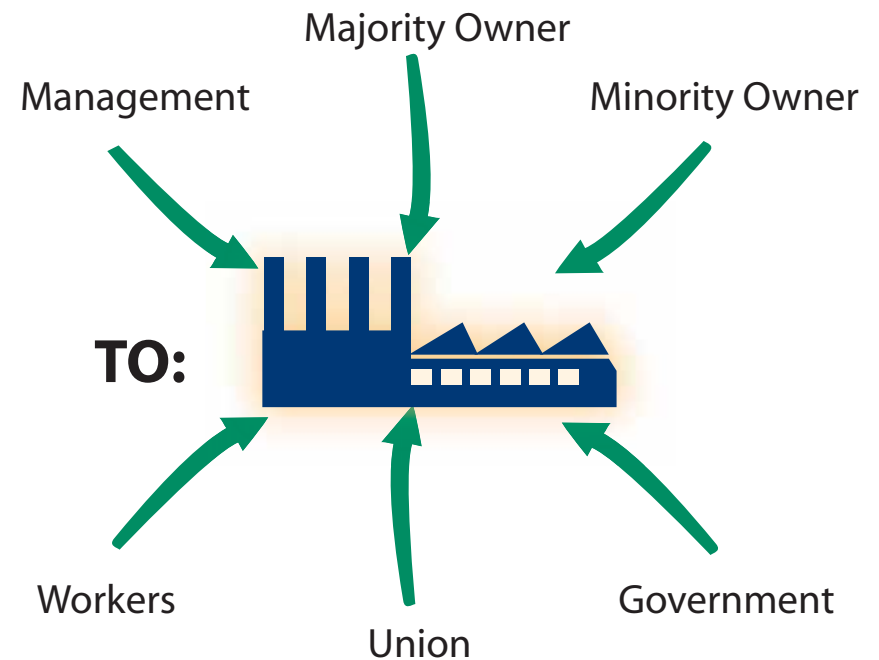
While the 90%
Gain Ownership of
Tomorrow's Growing Pie

(Joint Economic Committee, 1986)

The Problem: Transforming the Corporation

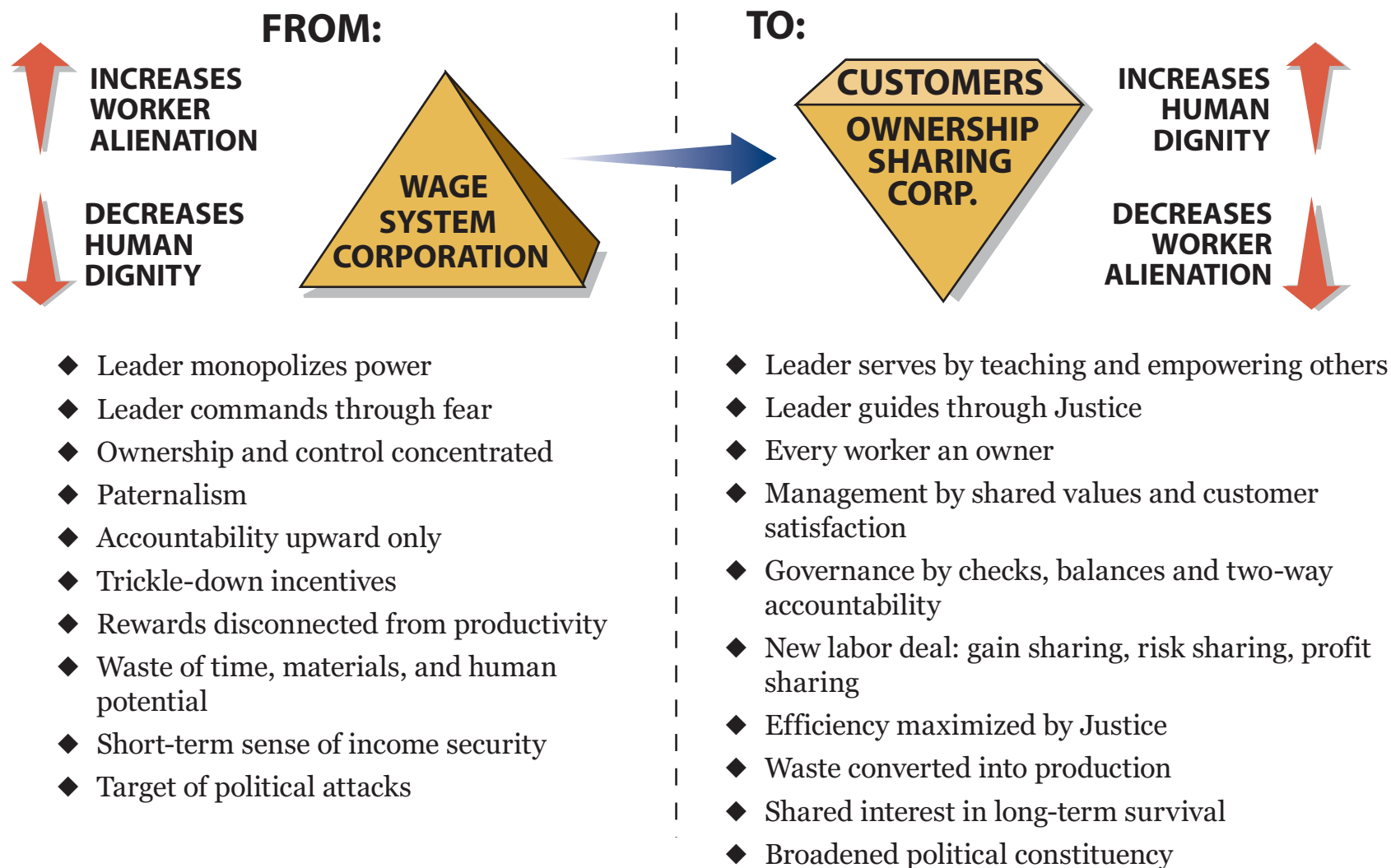


**The Conflict Model ("Zero Sum Game")
of Industrial Relations**

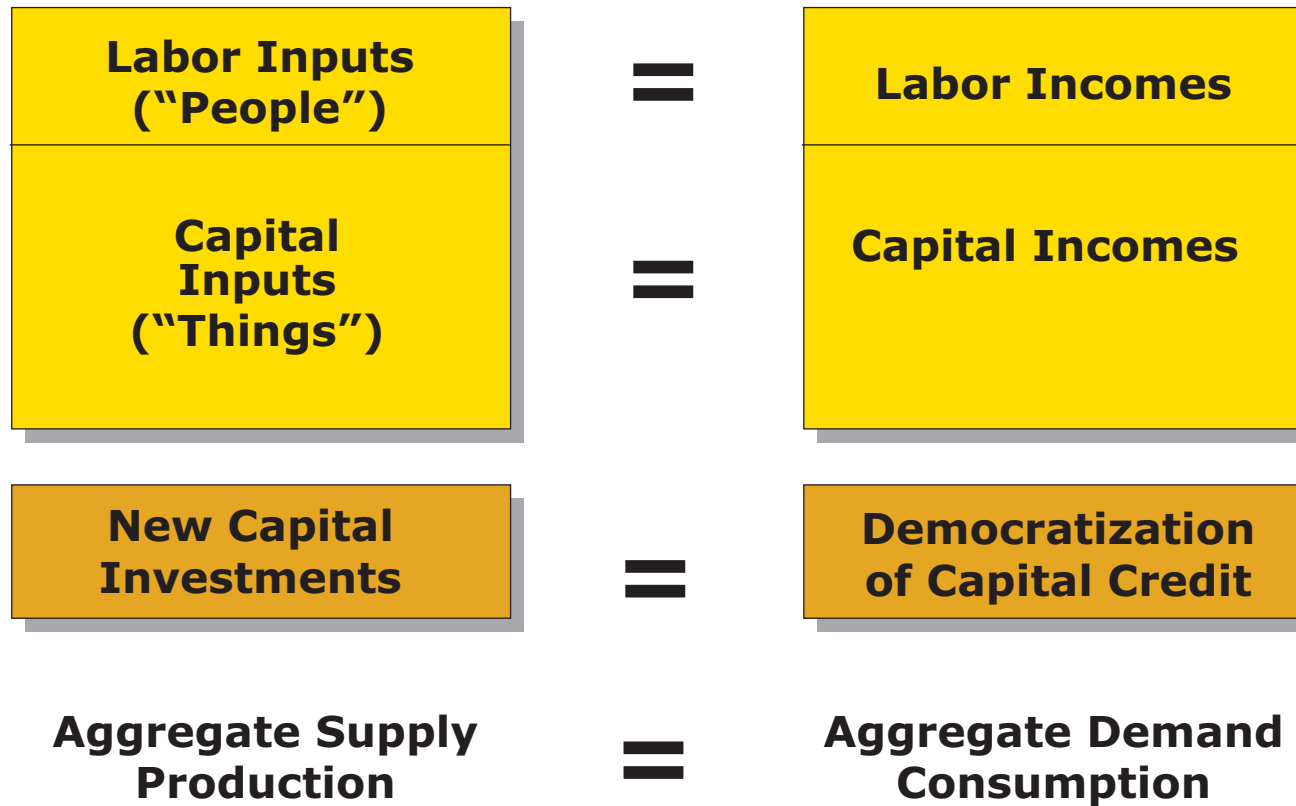


**The Proprietary Interest Model
("Win-Win" Strategy) of Industrial Relations**

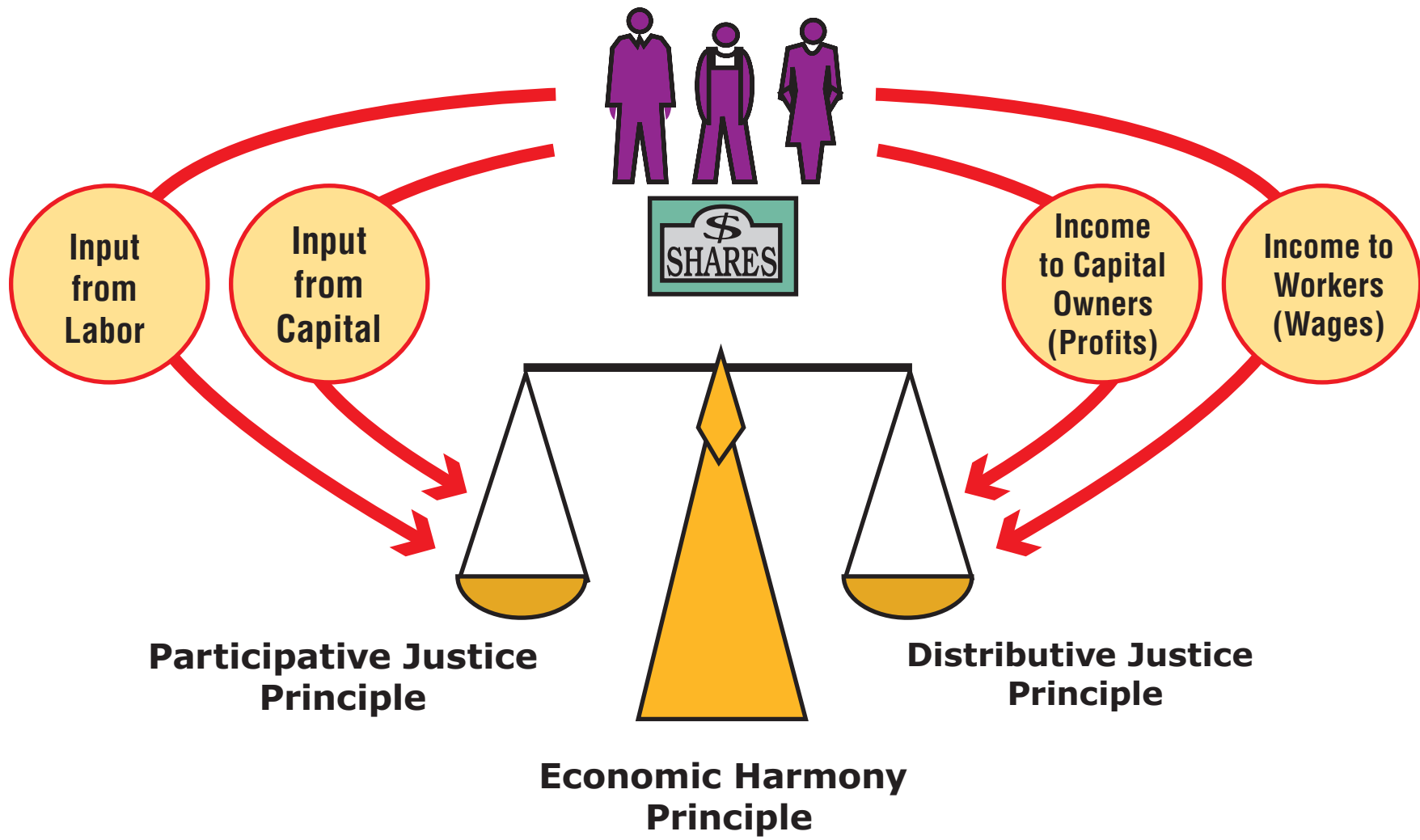
The Objective: Justice-Based Management



Market-Based Equilibrium Under Kelso's Binary Economic System



The Three Principles of the Kelso-Adler Theory of Economic Justice



The Four Pillars for Building a More Just Economy

PILLAR 1 Expanded Capital Ownership

Goal

Promote widespread citizen access to capital ownership

Means

Democratization of productive credit

Result

Decentralizes economic power and profit sharing to each citizen

PILLAR 2 Limited Economic Power for the State

Goal

Shift ownership and control over production and income distribution to the private sector

Means

Limit government power over economy

Result

Promotes economic justice for all and increases revenue for public sector programs

PILLAR 3 Free and Open Markets

Goal

Restore free and open markets

Means

Gradually eliminate all non-voluntary methods of determining prices, wages, and profits

Result

Decentralizes economic choice and empowers each person as a consumer, a worker and an owner

PILLAR 4 Private Property

Goal

Restore personal rights of property in the means of production, particularly in corporate equity

Means

Reform laws which deny shareholders the original rights of property

Result

Secures personal choices and economic self-determination

Creating Money for Capital Homesteading

